"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,763. * * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Snow by this afternoon or night; probably snow to-morrow; brisk winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

TROOPS IN PEKING, TIEN-TSIN IS SACKED

Capital Safe with 3,000 Guards There, but Foreigners in Tien-Tsin Await Attack.

RALLYING TO SUPPORT YUAN

Tung-Chow Looted by Mutinous Troops—Movement Seems to Be Becoming Anti-Foreign.

By WILLIAM MAXWELL.
By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.
Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

PEKING, March 3.—Decapitated bodies, which are now being found in the streets, show the authorities are gaining courage to meet the revolt of troops, but they are bodies of poor civilians, not of the soldiers who were the real robbers, incendiaries, and murderers.

Last night Peking might have been a city of dead. The Chinese were ordered to remain in the houses, and the mutineers were confined to the barracks. I wandered about the streets, not meeting a single soul.

The legations have summoned reinforcements, and the American contingent arrived this morning.

The security of the city is now intrusted to the old Chinese troops.

Reports from the interior are disquieting.

Passengers in a Tien-Tsin train were robbed.

Peking soldiers, who were escaping with loot, and who seized a train on the Hankow line, are reported to nave looted and burned Pao Ting Fu and murdered missionaries there. A telegram says the revolt movement there was anti-foreign in character.

LOOT AND BURN IN TIEN-TSIN.

Mutineers Are Reported Marching to Attack the City.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 4.—The London Daily Mail's correspondent in Tien-Tsin cables:

"An outbreak similar to that in Peking began here Saturday night with shooting, murder, and incendiarism.

"Foreign property was attacked and the native city despoiled.

"It is reported that troops are marching on Tien-Tsin and intend to attack to-night.

"The American Consulate says the total foreign force available to meet the mutineers is 1,800 men.

"The movement is becoming an anti-foreign demonstration."

TIEN-TSIN, March 3.—Serious rioting occurred here last night. The outbreak had been feared, and precautions had been taken, as far as possible, to protect the residents from harm.

The soldiers mutinied between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, set fire to several buildings, and then began looting from house to house. They were promptly joined by the rabble. The shops and banks in all the important streets were looted, and some of them were wrecked.

The soldiers finally broke into the Pei-yang Mint, which was set on fire, and machinery to the value of many thousands of dollars destroyed. The looters entered the silver stores, wrenching off the iron shutters, and even making holes in the walls. The mint was robbed of everything portable, and the ground was strewn with empty cartridge clips and cases.

To intimidate the populace the soldiers kept up a continual gunfire, which continued throughout the night. Only a few of the police remained loyal, and they were outnumbered and powerless to suppress the disorders.

No fewer than fourteen fires were raging simultaneously in various parts of the city.

The German Consul sent a guard to protect German residents in the city, composed chiefly of the engineering staff of the Tien-Tsin-Pukow Railway. A German doctor, Schreeter, who entered the city and was trying to assist German friends, was shot dead by looting soldiers. Foreigners generally, however, were not molested.

A company of the Somerset Regiment was sent to the British station at midnight to protect the railway property.

The city was quiet this morning, although hundreds of carts laden with household belongings and loot were leaving for other parts.

An Associated Press correspondent, while proceeding from Peking to Tien-Tsin to-day, witnessed a significant incident at Feng-Tai, which was in the hands of the mutineers. The train pulled in between lines of troops of the Somerset Regiment, who were crouching with guns loaded and bayonets fixed. One hundred yards away groups of Chinese soldiers were sulkily discussing the action of the Britishers. It was explained that the Chinese had stopped the trains, and had threatened not to let any pass. They were given one hour by the British commander to vacate their positions.

Just about that time 700 Inniskilling Fusileers arrived, and began to detrain a quarter of a mile away. The Chinese, who numbered 1,500, did not move until the Inniskillings marched up and took their positions. Then they scurried away in all directions as the train started for Tien-Tsin.

The gentry and officials of the native city met this morning and confessed their inability to cope with the situation. They sent a deputation to the senior Consul, asking the assistance of the foreign troops to preserve order. The Consul referred them to the military authorities, who, while sympathetic, thought a meeting of the Consular body to discuss the matter was necessary. The meeting was held this afternoon and the Consuls unanimously decided that the question was merely one of policing. Accordingly they referred the question again to the military commanders to take what steps they considered fit.

The question of what action should be taken was complicated by the reported threat of the old-style troops, stationed near Tien-Tsin, to pillage the foreign concessions to-night.

The foreign forces are already seriously depleted by the dispatch of drafts of British, French, and American troops to Peking. The total foreign force, now available here, consists roughly speaking, of 700 British, chiefly of the Indian regiment; 500 Japanese, 300 French, 170 Russians and Germans, and 20 Americans. It is believed that it would require at least 1,500 men to police the city effectively. Therefore, it is feared, that the disorders here are likely to increase.

Numerous executions took place in the city to-day, but the authorities are prac-

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TWO DEAD IN 53D ST. FIRE.

Man and Woman Trapped by Flames and Two Children Fatally Burned.

Two persons were burned to death, two were removed in a dying condition, and several others were injured in a fire which occurred about 1:30 o'clock this morning, in the four-story dwelling house at 207 East Fifty-third Street.

The dead are:

EVANS, MRS. ANNIE, 35 years of age.
PERRY, JOHN, 58 years of age.

Ada Gondolfi, 11 years old, and Walker Muir, 16 years old, were the two who were carried out fatally burned.

The house was gutted by the flames. Two alarms were sent in for the fire and ambulances were called from nearby hospitals.

Mrs. Evans, who was burned to death, was the owner of the Elite laundry which occupied the ground floor of the building.

Mrs. Evans, together with most of the occupants of the house who were imperilled, was caught on the third floor, and she lost her life in her effort to make her way out through the rear. Fireman J. J. Martin who carried the little Gondolfi girl down from the third floor and in the same trip he rescued Annie Evans, a three year old child, whose injuries are very serious.

Martin himself was so badly burned that he had to be removed to the hospital.

Patrolman Lawler and McDonald faced the greatest danger in rescue work and both received injuries before the flames were finally under control.

JUSTICE MILLS A FIREMAN.

Battles with Blazing Sofa Pillows Until Department Arrives.

Supreme Court Justice Mills proved himself a good fireman yesterday when he fought flames which threatened to destroy his country house on the outskirts of Mount Vernon.

Justice Mills, who wrote the decision which sent Harry Thaw back to Matteawan, had just returned from a walk when his servants told him the house was on fire. In a second floor bedroom he found a dozen sofa cushions and lounge on fire. The Judge emptied several fire extinguishers on them and then he had the servants pass pails of water which he threw on the flames.

In the meantime an alarm had been turned in and Chief Howland, with a chemical apparatus, reached the house, a distance of a mile, in four minutes. Though he was choked with smoke, Justice Mills stayed in the room. Then flames were discovered shooting out from the side walls. The second fire was put out by the Mount Vernon firemen, while the Judge helped to carry out some of the furniture and bric-a-brac.

"I must say that Mount Vernon firemen are active," said Justice Mills. They deserve praise. While I was fighting the fire some one turned in an alarm, and I was surprised by the quick time the men made in reaching my house. I believe that mice or rats started the fire with matches which they had carried into one of the walls."

HYMNS VANQUISH PRIEST.

Father Montaussel Again Driven from Passaic Church by Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 3.—Fifteen hundred men and women, the women in the majority, united to-day to prevent the Rev. Julius Montaussel, rector of St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church, from preaching at the 10:30 o'clock service in that edifice. As the priest entered the pulpit the opposition started a Polish hymn which lasted fifteen minutes. At the conclusion the organ and choir started a hymn which was part of the service. The opposition united in a second Polish hymn and for several minutes loud discordant tones filled the church.

Father Montaussel raised his hand, silencing choir and organ, and tried to speak, but the singing of the opposition drowned his voice. He made repeated attempts to preach, but without avail, and he finally broke down and wept. With tears rolling down his cheeks he addressed his audience, but the singing went on uninterrupted. Father Montaussel at last left the church surrounded by scores of men and women who wept with him. Outside the church there was no demonstration. One-fourth of the ten thousand parishioners of St. Joseph's do not want him as rector, preferring the Rev. Stanislaus Kruczek, a curate, recently transferred from St. Joseph's to Newark.

DIVORCES MRS. ASPINWALL.

Son of Former New York Rector Charged Cruelty and Abandonment.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., March 3.—Woolsey Aspinwall, a clerk, was divorced yesterday from Sophie d'Antignac Aspinwall, a society woman of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Aspinwall is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, rector of an Episcopal church in Washington. She lives with her father, and John Cuthbert Aspinwall, her son, who is 18, lives with her.

Woolsey Aspinwall is a son of the late Rev. William Aspinwall, who died wealthy after long service as an Episcopal rector in New York City. The Rev. Mr. Aspinwall left his estate in trust for a term of years yet uncompleted. Woolsey Aspinwall will eventually get a share which is said to be close to $100,000.

Mr. Aspinwall sued his wife on grounds of cruelty and abandonment. She defended the suit with a deposition taken in Washington, D. C., which required over three hours to read in court. Though unwilling to live with her husband, she sought to remain his wife, alleging that her father and all her family would be shocked if she were a divorced woman.

The Aspinwalls were married in Washington in 1890. He had studied for the ministry, but held a position in Washington which paid him $80 a month. He alleged that his wife required three or more servants, made trips to fashionable Summer resorts, insisted that he take her and two friends to the Chicago World's Fair, paying all expenses, and that at the end of the first year he was $1,400 in debt; that she had threatened to kill herself when he refused to obey her wishes; and that she slapped his face in the presence of guests.

Six years ago, when her sister married, Aspinwall, then in Nevada, says he sought a reconciliation unsuccessfully.

Mrs. Aspinwall denied that she drove her husband into debt. She said her father gave them $50 a month allowance and other sums; that Aspinwall pawned her wedding gifts and heirlooms several times, her father each time redeeming them; that her father once paid $120 interest on $375 borrowed on pawned silverware; that he borrowed money on her property, worth $15,000, which he never repaid, and that she didn't live with him because he could not support her.

Judge Easterday gave Aspinwall a decree. The property division will be made this week.

RUTLAND R. R. TO MONTREAL. Sleepers lv. Grand Central daily 7:25 P. M. Particulars 1,216 Broadway. Phone 6310 Mad.—Adv.

WOMAN DIES IN FIRE WHILE MANY ESCAPE

Madison Avenue Boarding House Burns in Early Morning—Police Make Many Rescues.

ANOTHER BLAZE KILLS GIRL

Her Father Accused of Starting Blaze in the Flat Where Four Children Were—Police Save Others.

A two-alarm fire which spread with great rapidity burned out the interior of the four-story brownstone boarding house of Mrs. Ann Reynolds, 696 Madison Avenue, early yesterday morning. One woman was burned to death, a fireman was seriously injured, and the score of boarders had to flee for their lives scantily clad. Many were rescued by police and firemen, and others made their way along the stone copings over the windows into the house next door.

The woman who was killed was Mrs. Ella White, 50 years old, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn. She was Secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. Fire and water damaged No. 694, which is connected to No. 696 by an entrance cut through on the first floor, and was also occupied by Mrs. Reynolds. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Mary Reilly, a maid, came downstairs and noticed the smell of smoke on the lower floor. She aroused John Dakch, the porter, who sleeps in the basement. He got up, and by that time the house was filling with smoke. Dakch opened the door of the sitting room at the rear of the parlor on the first floor, and found the interior a mass of flames. He aroused the boarders by shouting "Fire," and then, opening the front door, shouted for help.

The flames worked up through the rear of the house, and by the time Policeman John E. Fitzpatrick got there every window was filled with excited boarders, and a line of flame was appearing under the cornice of the roof. The fire made such headway that escape for those on the third and fourth floors was cut off. The stairways were in flames, and the halls a furnace.

Woman Leads Way to Safety.

A woman with an opera cloak thrown over her nightdress climbed out of a fourth-story window, and, lowering her body, stood on the coping of the window below. She was Miss Eleanor Guest, a young Canadian actress. Calmly she worked her way along the coping, reached out and caught the window next her own, and drew herself over to the coping of the next window. She had to pass two windows in her journey to 698, the residence of Dr. Charles H. May, the house to the north. The first window of that house on the fourth floor was open. Miss Guest climbed half way in, and, as the interior was filled with smoke, she thought it was a window in the house she had left, and, climbing back, continued her perilous journey, passing two more windows before she climbed inside and to safety. A young man followed her along the copings, but he entered the first window of the other house.

By this time policemen had gone up through the house to the north, and, climbing along the stone work, began the work of rescue.

One of those who occupied a room on the top floor was Miss Elizabeth Rattin. She had been ill in bed for several days. Though she smelled smoke for some time before the alarm was given, she thought it came from the street. When the cry of "Fire" aroused her, she opened the door to escape by the stairs, but the smoke drove her back. In each of the rooms was a rope to be used in emergency. Miss Rattin threw the free end out of the window and lowered herself to the small stone balcony over the front door. From there she was rescued by Policeman John Fitzpatrick. Her hands were badly burned by the rope.

Policemen Lorenz and John Fitzpatrick then climbed out on the copings above the first floor and assisted in rescuing a number of persons caught on the second floor. It required both strength and coolness to rescue Miss Mary Crosby, a woman of 90 years, who, with her maid, occupied rooms on the second floor. Guided by Fitzpatrick, the aged woman climbed out upon the stone ledge under her window, and then slowly, with the policeman holding one arm about her and clinging on to the window ledge with the other, she worked her way to the house next door and safety. Caroline Krohn, Miss Crosby's maid, followed her mistress out of the room, and with such narrow margin that the flames were attacking the wall nearest the hallway.

On the ledge at the third floor three women were clinging when Policemen Brosnan and James Fitzpatrick climbed out of a window of No. 694. They were Mrs. W. C. Reese, Mrs. Mary Coleman, and a Mrs. Hagnall. All were helped along the ledge to safety.

The clatter of the fire apparatus quickly aroused the neighborhood. The house is in a residential district, and every window was filled, and many flocked to the streets, where they assisted in caring for those who had been driven out by the flames. The crowd was increased by the many on their way to early church service.

When the fire fighters got there the flames had worked through the rear of the building, mushroomed out through the third and fourth floors, and flames were mounting high through the roof. At some of the windows, leaning far out to avoid the smoke which was coming so thick that it sometimes hid them as it drifted past, a number of men and women were calling for help.

Even before the hose had been coupled up the firemen had raised their ladders, and after that the work of rescue was soon over. Policeman Brosnan had assisted two women to safety, and was working to get Mrs. Reese along the narrow stone coping when the first of the upraised ladders struck the wall within reach. He grasped it and brought the woman down that way.

As soon as Deputy Chief Turpenny arrived he sent in a second alarm, which brought Chief Kenlon, who took command of the fire fighting. For an hour they fought the fire from every point of vantage before it was declared under control.

How Mrs. White Died.

The body of Mrs. White was found when the firemen entered the fourth floor, where she had a room. It was evident that the woman had been overcome when she was trying to grope her way to the hall to get to the roof. The body was not badly burned, and death was probably due to asphyxiation. Mrs. White had lived in the house over ten years. She had a brother, a clergyman, in this city. Her body was taken to the Police Station, and the Rev. Dr. Carter of the Dutch Church, which she attended, was notified.

After the fire was declared under control, a crew from Engine Company 8 were sent into the building, under charge

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THE COAL STRIKE
Unusual photographs of the collieries and workingmen involved in the big British labor troubles will be shown in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

6,000 POLICE TO KEEP SUFFRAGETTES QUIET

They Promise a Demonstration in London To-night to Surprise the Whole World.

WINDOW BREAKING IN JAIL

Panes Smashed in Every Cell Containing a Suffragette — Woman Tries to Set the Post Office Afire.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—Extraordinary police precautions will be taken in view of further suffragette demonstrations which are announced for to-morrow night in Parliament Square. In all some 6,000 policemen, exclusive of a large contingent of mounted police, will be on special duty. This is deemed necessary, in view of the speech made yesterday by a prominent suffragette, who said:

"Something unique is expected, at which the whole world will be surprised."

Officials of Holloway Gaol, where over a hundred women are under arrest in connection with Friday's outrages, had a lively time to-day. While the women were exercising in the prison yard one suddenly shouted, "Where is Mrs Pankhurst!" It may be mentioned that Mrs. Pankhurst, having been sentenced for a term, is kept separate from the others.

For a few seconds there were shrill cries for "Mrs. Pankhurst! Mrs. Pankhurst!" Then they sang the "Marseillaise" again and again.

For some time the efforts of the attendants to check the demonstration were without avail, but at length the suffragettes were induced to return to their cells.

Then the demonstration broke out again in another form. One woman broke the window of her cell and shouted, "Votes for women!" The noise of breaking glass was heard by the occupant of the adjoining cell, and there the window was also broken. Soon in that corridor there were sounds of breaking glass in practically every cell in which a suffragette was confined.

The women then waved handkerchiefs through broken panes and sang the "Marseillaise" more or less in unison. This noise reached their comrades in the other wings, and here, too, windows were broken and the "Marseillaise" was sung.

The demonstration continued for more than two hours.

The noise of breaking glass and singing were plainly heard by passersby, while the occupants of adjoining houses could see the waving of handkerchiefs through the broken panes of the upper cells.

A woman, who said she was a suffragette, attempted to set fire to the General Post Office late to-night. She was arrested.

WOMEN CABLE SYMPATHY.

Detroit Mass Meeting Also Asks Asquith to Enfranchise Women.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—At the conclusion of an address by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, before a large audience here to-day, a cable message was sent to Premier Asquith of Great Britain in behalf of the votes-for-women campaign now in progress in London. Here is the message:

> Detroit mass meeting asks for the enfranchisement for brave British women.

A cablegram also was sent to the Women's Political Union of England, extending the sympathy of the mass meeting and notifying the women that a message had been sent to the Premier.

In her address Miss Pankhurst charged that Chancellor Lloyd-George of the British Cabinet was chiefly responsible for the defeat of the efforts of the women to obtain enfranchisement, because of his refusal to include women in the manhood suffrage bill.

E. L. PHIPPS LEFT $500,000.

Will of Mt. Vernon Realty Man Up for Probate To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 3.—The will of the late Edward L'Estrange Phipps of Mount Vernon, who died in Bloomingdale Asylum several weeks ago, leaving a five-hundred-thousand-dollar estate, will be offered for probate at White Plains to-morrow.

Mr. Phipps was one of the leading real estate speculators in Westchester County, and became insane last year while in the Republican Club in Manhattan. He was a Director of several banks and owned a large amount of real estate in Mount Vernon. Mr. Phipps left $3,000 in trust to his sister, Helene Ella Frances Langenbeck of New York; $1,000 to Eva Anna Margareta Glendening of East Chester, and $1,000 to Ada Alice Elizabeth Reynolds of Brooklyn. The remainder of the estate is held in trust for the widow, Alice Maud Phipps, and the children, William, Edward, and Francis Phipps. He also directs that his children shall have a collegiate and professional education.

The executors are Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills and Mrs. Phipps.

Lands a 17-Pound Catfish.

NEWTON, N. J., March 3.—A catfish weighing seventeen pounds was caught by J. J. Callahan in a lake near here today. It was the largest caught around here in years.

ROOSEVELT WROTE HE WOULD NOT RUN

Note to a Luncheon Guest Dated June 27 Declares He Told Stimson, Meyer, and Loeb So.

WOULD KEEP HIS HANDS OFF

Neither "For or Against Any Candidate"—Part of the Letter Suppressed, Says the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Much interest was aroused here to-night when part of a letter written as late as June 27, 1911, by Col. Roosevelt and declaring that he would not be a candidate in 1912 and "had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate" was made public. The letter concludes as follows:

> I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men in this matter, always to the same effect, telling you, for instance, personally, and those who were with you at lunch at my house, and telling Gifford Pinchot, Jim Garfield, and Congressman Madison, and Billy Loeb and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always, that I would not be a candidate in 1912 myself, and that I had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate. Sincerely yours,
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

While the name of the recipient of the letter can not be divulged it must be stated at the outset that it was not President Taft and that the letter as given out here did not come from the White House.

The Taft people will undoubtedly use the letter to controvert what the Colonel was quoted as saying yesterday about Secretary Stimson and Secretary Meyer. Those members of the Taft Cabinet have been quoted recently as having received not long ago from the Colonel the impression that he would refuse a nomination. Yesterday the Colonel declared that they could not have said that as he had fully explained to them his determination not to tie himself down to a promise not to accept the nomination. That meeting with the Cabinet officers was described as within the last few weeks, while the letter refers to a luncheon that took place nine months ago when the Colonel apparently was still convinced that he would never be a candidate. If Col. Roosevelt's letter of June 27 is taken as a promise he has certainly broken that promise.

The letter is something like the one he referred to yesterday as having been written to Frank Munsey in which more recently than June 27 he expressed the opinion that he would never be a candidate and that the President would be nominated. Excerpts from that letter have already been printed, in which he then said that while he did not desire or expect the nomination, he could not refuse the demand of the people. The truth of the matter seems to be that not until recently did Mr. Roosevelt see any prospects of success for himself in a fight for the Presidency.

His popularity undoubtedly was at low ebb last Summer. It had not yet recovered from the blow it had suffered in the defeat of his candidate, Mr. Stimson, for the New York Governorship, and Mr. Roosevelt was content to sit still and watch the straws in the wind. All through the Fall it was generally considered that Senator La Follette was the logical head of the progressive movement, and everyone admitted that he would be swamped by Taft delegates at Chicago. At this period the La Follette people certainly thought they had Mr. Roosevelt's support.

Then the change began to come. But it was not until the Republican National Committee met here in January that the Roosevelt movement took on serious proportions. That committee President Taft controlled, but under the surface there was much Roosevelt talk. While Mr. Taft's ascendancy was maintained it was apparent that the La Follette boom had collapsed, and that Col. Roosevelt was again the head of the progressives of the country. That was followed shortly afterward by Mr. La Follette's physical and nervous collapse at Philadelphia, and the progressives almost in a body broke over to Mr. Roosevelt.

DEMANDS LETTER IN FULL.

Not Correctly Given and Part of It Suppressed, Says Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 3.—When a copy of the letter given out in Washington was shown to Col. Roosevelt to-night he started to say something in explosive tones. Then he reconsidered, asked for a lead pencil, and wrote out this statement, which he signed:

"I will say nothing unless the name of the recipient of the letter is given and the letter published in full; probably the language is not correctly given. Certainly all the context in which I said I would not refuse the nomination is suppressed. The letter published in The Chicago Evening News a month ago contains substantially what I said in all these letters. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Collector Loeb refused last night to comment on the letter.

Gifford Pinchot is in the Northwest on a speaking tour in Col. Roosevelt's behalf, and Congressman Madison, referred to in the letter, died several months ago. He was a Kansas Progressive.

ROOSEVELT'S OHIO PLANS.

W. F. Brown Says Colonel Will Discuss Party Principles Only.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—The announcement made last night by Walter F. Brown, manager of Roosevelt's campaign, that Roosevelt would stump Ohio in the interest of his candidacy, was not considered definite, Mr. Brown refusing to give any details as to date or personal word from the ex-President. To-day Mr. Brown said:

"Col. Roosevelt will come to Ohio to discuss the principles of our progressive Republicanism which are involved in the contest for control of the Chicago convention, and not to attack President Taft in the President's own State."

In refraining from a direct attack on Taft in Ohio the former President will be following the example of Senator La Follette.

COLONEL LEADS IN OKLAHOMA.

Has 190 Delegates to Taft's 119 for the State Convention.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 3.—With forty-nine of the seventy-six counties in Oklahoma heard from at midnight, in which there were Republican precinct caucuses yesterday, twenty-three have been carried for Roosevelt with 190 delegates, and seventeen were placed in the Taft column with 119 dele-

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WIFE, 87, SUES HUSBAND, 93.

Jealousy of Aged Woman Causes Suit for Divorce.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 3.—A divorce case is before the tribunal at Auxerre in which a wife of 87 sues her husband, Francois Poulet, aged 93.

The two lived a happy married life for over thirty-seven years, until last Summer, when altercations were caused by the jealousy of Mme. Poulet. Laughing at first at his wife's reproaches, her husband later became exasperated and turned his wife out of doors.

"Disregarding the loving care I have always shown him," the old lady said indignantly in court, "he insults me and treats me like a person of no account. Fancy that at my age, too."

"It was you," he retorted, "who brought accusations against me and made out that I was a ne'er do well."

An attempt to reconcile the parties, as prescribed by French law, failed, and the couple now await the decree of the court.

POLICE CHIDE GOV. STUBBS.

Topeka Authorities Order Him to Remove Snow from His Sidewalks.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—Gov. Stubbs has a tilt with the Topeka police. The Governor was served with a notice today to clean the walks along the Executive residence, but a complaint was received at the police station that the Governor had failed to comply with the city ordinance. None of the family can go out, as the home is in quarantine for measles.

The walk along the north side of the Governor's home is used by high school pupils, and the complainants think that the Governor should set a better example to the younger generation. Mrs. Stubbs received the notice in the absence of the Governor and promised to have the snow removed.

SCATTERS CANDY FOR VOTES.

Candidate for Congress Who Makes It Wins Much Popularity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Frank P. Croft of Lower Merion, head of a candy manufacturing firm of this city, has inaugurated his campaign for Congress from the Bucks-Montgomery District by distributing candies and sweets of all varieties, fresh from the factory, to residents of the towns on his tour. Every day last week a motor car with Mr. Croft and five lieutenants have been slipping into different Bucks County towns and suburbs in the York Road section.

There is no doubt that Mr. Croft has scored by his electioneering methods, many indications of his popularity following in the wake of the automobile and the broadcast distribution of his candy.

THEFTS IN NEWPORT Y.M.C.A.

Members Caught Robbing Other Members in Vanderbilt Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—It was learned this afternoon that members of the Newport Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association had robbed other members of skates and other articles. It was also reported that while a Newport clergyman was recently addressing a men's meeting $8 which he had in his overcoat pocket was taken.

Two members of the association gymnasium have confessed, and others implicated are known to the officials. The association was the gift of Alfred G. Vanderbilt as a memorial to his father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. There will be no arrests.

ICE SINKS TWO BARGES.

One Loaded with Coal and the Other with Sugar Go Down Off Yonkers.

The ice floes, some twelve and fourteen inches in thickness, which are coming down the Hudson River are causing a lot of damage along the Yonkers waterfront.

Two barges have been sunk there within twenty-four hours by ice cakes, and another barge had a hole stove in her, but was saved from going under. One of the barges went down with a big cargo of coal consigned to Lawrence Brothers. The other had 350 barrels of sugar for the National Sugar Refinery.

MORE APPENDICITIS IN LENT.

Cleveland Physicians Report 76 Cases in Hospitals There.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—Physicians report no less than seventy-six patients in hospitals here recovering from appendicitis operations, most of the cases having been received since Ash Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnie Setzer, Mrs. Thomas Reaser, and Mrs. Dwight Sheets, social leaders of Ashland, Ohio, are in the Huron Road Hospital. Mrs. Reaser and Mrs. Setzer had experienced slight attacks before coming here, and Dr. D. L. Moon urged them to undergo an operation, but they were too busy filling their social duties. They are convalescing rapidly and will be back in Ashland before Easter.

"Cases of persons taking the opportunity for an operation when home, social or business duties are lax, are not infrequent," said Dr. H. F. Biggar. "There is the fear they might have an attack when the right surgeon might not be at hand or other conditions would not be so favorable."

SAVES TRAIN FROM WRECK.

Dixie Flyer's Engineer Sees Obstruction on Track Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYCROSS, Ga., March 3.—Promptitude on the part of the engineer saved the Dixie flyer, north bound from Jacksonville to Chicago, from a serious accident early this morning in the Waycross yards, when an attempt was made by unknown parties to wreck the train.

An eighty-five-pound rail had been placed on the Jacksonville main line near the city, just where the track is in deep shadows. The train was behind time and was approaching the city at a high speed. The engineer saw the obstruction ahead and threw on the brakes, but not in time to prevent damage. The impact was so great as to break the rail in half and tear off a part of the pilot.

The train was crowded with passengers for the North and the West, returning after vacations in Florida. The railroad authorities are investigating.

A pony glass of Angostura Bitters before meals a delicious appetizer.—Adv.

NO CONSPIRACY, DECLARES GANS

Reviewing Brandt Case, Schiff Lawyer Holds There Is No Basis for Charge.

LONG SENTENCE IS DEFENDED

With Time Allowance, It Meant Only 18 Years, and It Could Have Been for Life.

HIS FEE $1,500, NOT $25,000

Justice Gerard to Confer with His Associates on the Subject of the Gaynor Letter.

Howard S. Gans, attorney for Mortimer L. Schiff in the case of Foulke E. Brandt, the former Schiff servant who was sentenced to thirty years in prison, made a statement yesterday setting forth his part in the Brandt proceedings and answering the charge that Brandt was the victim of a conspiracy. Mr. Gans was retained by Mr. Schiff on March 11, 1907, three days after Brandt's assault upon the banker, and the statement accounts for every move made by Mr. Gans in the Brandt affair since that time.

Mr. Gans is of the opinion that the paramount issue as to whether the law was administered with favor should be squarely met. He aims to recite in his statement, he says, all the facts bearing on that issue and concludes that there was nothing unusual in the conduct of the case; that no deception was attempted or practiced on Brandt; that no injustice either has been contemplated or done, and that Brandt is really guilty of burglary in the first degree.

The conspiracy net now in preparation by District Attorney Whitman and the special Grand Jury, in fact, lacks a bottom, according to the Gans statement. All the suspicious circumstances attending the sentencing and confinement of Brandt, he says, have been toppled over. First, the alleged scandal, then the alleged attempt to cover it up, then the alleged meeting at the Criterion Club, all these, Mr. Gans's statement shows, were mere suspicions and have failed to materialize as facts in the investigation of District Attorney Whitman.

His Fee Only $1,500.

Mr. Schiff's lawyer denies that he received a fee of $25,000 from Mr. Schiff. His fee was only $1,500. He denies that he visited Brandt in the Tombs more than once, or that he ever sent him meals in the Tombs, or that he was instrumental in the transfer of Brandt from Sing Sing to Dannemora, or that he was instrumental in having Brandt's movements watched, or that he attempted to influence the character of Lieutenant Wooldridge's report on Brandt's character, or that he made any promises, in any form or manner, to induce Brandt to plead guilty. Regarding the alleged promise of a single year of imprisonment, Mr. Gans states that on the contrary he told the lawyer who first represented Brandt that he would urge a heavy sentence.

Mr. Gans admits that he asked to be advised of any application of pardon coming from the prisoner Brandt. He explains this by saying that Brandt had threatened to spread a scandalous but false story when he was in the Tombs and that he wanted to be warned of the possible reiteration of such a story. Carl Fischer-Hansen, the lawyer who represented Brandt when he was sentenced, according to Mr. Gans, knew of Brandt's threat to spread this story. Mr. Gans credits all rumors as to the promise to let Brandt off easy to Fischer-Hansen, with whom he had no communication until four days after Brandt was sentenced.

The Wooldridge Reports.

Police Lieutenant Wooldridge, it appears from the Gans statement, came into the Brandt case not on April 1, 1907, as Wooldridge testified before Commissioner Hand, but as early as March 26, 1907, when Inspector McLaughlin asked Wooldridge to inquire into clues regarding Brandt's character contained in a letter written by Gans to McLaughlin on March 25. A copy of Wooldridge's first report to his superior, dated March 26, is a part of the Gans statement. Mr. Gans also states that he wrote to Inspector McLaughlin as early as March 23 concerning the criminals in the cell with Brandt at Police Headquarters whom Brandt is said to have told of the ease with which Mr. Schiff's house could be robbed.

Thus Mr. Gans wrote not only one letter, but three to McLaughlin, and Wooldridge submitted not one report, but two on Brandt's character. The erroneous statements made by Wooldridge before Commissioner Hand are not significant, however, Mr. Gans thinks, and are the result of the long time intervening and the absence of means of refreshing memory on the subject.

This is the statement made by Mr. Gans:

STATEMENT OF HOWARD GANS.

The greater part of the illusions and misapprehensions about the Brandt case have, I believe, been dispelled.

I believe that there are few who still cherish any doubt that Brandt was and is a criminal of the most vicious type or that he merited the sentence he received. It is insisted, however, in the columns of some newspapers that in all that has been said heretofore the issue has not been met, that whatever may be Brandt's character and crimes, and however richly he may deserve in the forum of morals any punishment that can be meted out to him, that punishment has not been meted out according to the law of the land, or, to quote the District Attorney, he was not guiltty of the crime for which he was punished, "his indictment was illegal, his conviction was illegal, and his sentence was illegal."

I am entirely in accord with those who assert that this now is the paramount issue, and that it is more important that justice should be even handed and that the law should be administered without favor than that any individual, however vicious or dangerous, should be punished for his crimes.

I agree that this issue should be met

squarely, and if after what has been already made public there remains any lingering doubt that it has been met that doubt must be removed. This is my sole reason for adding to the literature of a case which has already been the subject of discussion so far in excess of its intrinsic importance. My purpose is to meet the issue squarely. I shall endeavor to tell as briefly as possible all the facts bearing upon this issue, and to meet every suggestion that has come to my attention which has been made the basis of a claim that in the conduct of the case there was anything unusual or that any deception was attempted or practiced upon Brandt or any injustice contemplated or done.

Denial of Wild Rumors.

Before I undertake to tell the facts bearing upon these issues it may be useful to set at rest as many of the grosser misrepresentations which have been fed to the press and through the press to the public as have come to my attention. So I preface the statement of what I did and why I did it with a statement of some of the things I did not do.

I did not receive a fee of $25,000 or any other large sum for my services in the Brandt case. My fee was $1,500.

I did not visit Brandt on a number of occasions while he was in the Tombs. I visited him once, and that was on the day after his commitment to the Tombs. I saw him as the result of his request that Mr. Schiff come and see him. What took place at that visit I shall tell fully later in this statement.

I did not send Brandt any meals or provide for him any comforts while he was in the Tombs. Neither Mr. Schiff nor I had anything to do with Brandt's transfer from Sing Sing to Dannemora, nor have we concerned ourselves with his treatment in prison. Fearing an application for pardon based on the lying statement foreshadowed in his statement from the Tombs which reached us by the hand of Fischer-Hansen and was later developed in the letter to Senator Nelson, I took the precaution of writing to prison officials asking that I be advised of any application for pardon.

I did not meet Mr. Schiff, Judge Rosalsky, and Inspector McLaughlin at the Criterion Club, or at any other place. To the best of my recollection I have met Inspector McLaughlin but once in my life, when I went to see him at Police Headquarters in regard to this case.

I did not attempt to influence the character of the Wooldridge report except that I sought to make sure that it should be accurate and thorough. For this purpose I sent to Inspector McLaughlin such information as came to me and asked him to ascertain whether that information was truthful.

I did not, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, make any promise to induce Brandt to plead guilty, nor did I advise him to plead guilty or give him any advice whatever, and, on the contrary, I notified the man who came to me as his counsel that whether he pleaded guilty or stood trial, I would urge the heavy sentence which I thought his crime merited.

How He Came Into the Case.

I come now to an account of what I did in the case.

On March 11, 1907, I was retained by Mr. Schiff to advise him as to the course he should pursue, and in case prosecution was decided upon, to take the necessary steps to see that the essential facts were laid before the proper authorities.

I am told by some of my friends that to a portion of the public this seems an unusual employment; otherwise it would seem hardly necessary for me to say that nothing is more common than the employment of a lawyer to perform these functions, and that it is indeed the everyday practice in the criminal courts for private counsel to be retained to present a complaint before a Magistrate and in the course of the subsequent proceedings to assist the District Attorney and the court in arriving at a proper conclusion. District Attorneys always have welcomed such assistance from private counsel.

The history of my acts in the performance of this professional duty follows:

First, I caused Brandt to be examined by alienists on the afternoon of March 11. I did this because I thought that the letter written to Mrs. Schiff, the subsequent assault upon Mr. Schiff, followed by the visit to Mr. Schiff's office and the nonchalant confession of his crime indicated an unbalanced mind.

I did not want to be instrumental in sending to a prison a person who needed the care and attention of an asylum. I secured two of the most eminent alienists that I could find, in order that I might be sure that I was right. The high professional standing of the men I selected should alone suffice to set at rest the recent suggestion of Brandt's counsel that I was trying to incarcerate a sane man in a lunatic asylum.

If anything further were needed it is disposed of by the fact that there is no way of procuring a man to be kept in a lunatic asylum without a public hearing before a Justice of the Supreme Court or a commission or a jury, and that it is impossible that a sane man shall be kept there for any considerable time against his will.

When the alienist reported that he was sane I had him arrested.

He was charged with burglary in the first degree because that was the crime he committed. If he had been tried he would have been convicted of that crime. If he shall be tried he will be convicted of it.

The public has been told with so much emphasis and with such insistent repetition that he was not guilty of burglary, and that he was sent to jail for thirty years for stealing two stickpins worth $200, that in all probability some people believe this to be true.

First Degree Burglary His Crime.

I shall therefore set forth the facts. He entered Mr. Schiff's house at night, stole property of value, and assaulted Mr. Schiff with a club. These facts he confessed (1) in his written confession, (2) in his statement to Drs. Mabon and MacDonald, (3) in open court. This, so far as I know, has never been denied. For these acts alone he was subject to imprisonment for twenty years.

If, for the purpose of committing any of these acts, he broke into the house, then he was guilty of burglary in the first degree, and subject to imprisonment for life.

The District Attorney denies that he broke in. Therefore, this is the first question to be discussed.

He was guilty of breaking in if he lifted a latch or pushed open a closed door. He was guilty of breaking in if he came through a coal hole or other unusual means of entrance, or even if he had stolen a key to the door and opened it that way. On this point the law is plain. On this point there is no possibility of doubt.

If there were no evidence on the subject it would be difficult for any one to believe that Brandt did not break in. Doors and other usual means of entrance to houses are customarily kept closed at night, and especially on cold Winter nights, and the entrance by a coal hole or other unusual means of ingress is a breaking, even if the aperture is open. Ordinarily, when a thief is found in a house at night, people do not require much proof to be convinced that he broke in, and the law does not require much proof to establish it.

This was especially clear in Brandt's case, because, as Mr. Schiff has told in his recent statement, for him to get into the house it was necessary to pass five barriers. It would have been inconceivable that they were all open, even if there had been no proof that any of them was closed.

But there was proof that the basement cellar door—the door through which, according to Brandt's own statement, he had come in—was closed. The servant whose duty it was to tend the furnaces and who was in a position to know and did know, swore that it was closed shortly before and shortly after the time when Brandt claimed to have come through it. The law is clear that this suffices to establish the breaking.

And finally, even if the door had been open, Brandt by his own confession was still guilty of burglary because, by his confession, it appears that he came down the coal hole into which this door opened, and this would have been sufficient even if the door had been open.

The District Attorney's Position.

It may be asked, if all this is true, on what basis has the District Attorney so insistently asserted that Brandt did not commit burglary, and that he is a guiltless man?

I shall try to demonstrate what that basis is.

He says that Brandt is innocent because Brandt said so himself; because, after pleading guilty to burglary, and after swearing to several statements which he admitted almost immediately to be false, he also asserted that he had got into the house through an open door. The District Attorney says that Brandt must be believed on this point, because on other occasions also he had declared that the door was open or unlocked. This repetition of his statement, the District Attorney says, makes it clear that the door was open, no matter who else insists that it was closed.

If the logic of this view were accepted convictions for crime would be few, indeed, for it is a rare case in which a criminal has not many times asserted his innocence before his guilt has been established by plea or conviction.

But I do not want to be unfair to the District Attorney. The foregoing is only one pillar of the foundation for his assertion of Brandt's innocence. The other is his claim that Brandt's plea of guilty was ineffective, and, indeed, was no plea of guilt at all, because it was immediately followed by Brandt's statement that he had entered through an open door.

The first defect of this logic lies in the fact, which I have pointed out before, that even if the door had been open he would still have been guilty of burglary because he had to come down the coalhole to get to the door, and this he had not denied; but, apart from this, it will take only a little reflection to make it clear that the District Attorney's attitude is unsound.

There has been great misunderstanding of the legal effect of a statement such as Brandt made after a formal plea of guilty, such as Brandt had interposed. To reach a clear understanding of the subject, it is necessary only to consider one fact.

The Answer to Whitman.

When a man pleads guilty the effect in law is the same as though he had been tried and convicted. When he pleads guilty it is assumed that he knows the law. This is especially true when he has a lawyer to advise him. Then it is natural to assume that he has told the facts to his lawyer; that this lawyer knows that he is guilty, and that his lawyer has advised him that he cannot escape conviction.

If a man had been convicted of burglary after a trial, no one would expect a Judge to set aside the conviction merely because the man asserted in court that the door through which he came was open. Every one would realize that this would be ridiculous.

The situation is the same when a man, especially a man acting under the advice of a lawyer, has pleaded guilty to burglary and makes a similar assertion. The Judge knows that he must be lying, because if his statement were true his lawyer would never have allowed him to plead guilty.

If, after the man had made such a statement, and before sentence, he or his lawyer were to ask for a chance to change the plea and go to trial, the situation would be different, and any Judge under those circumstances would grant the request.

In Brandt's case a week passed from the day on which he pleaded guilty, and on which, in connection with other statements which he admitted to be false, he asserted tat he had come in through an open door. If Fischer-Hansen, who was his lawyer, had had any idea that this statement was true, he would, of course, have asked the court to allow Brandt to change the plea.

What Fischer-Hensen did at the end of that week was to stand up in court, tell the court that he had conferred with Brandt, that he knew Brandt was guilty, but that he hoped he would get a light sentence. This, I think, should remove all doubts as to Brandt's guilt or as to the propriety of Judge Rosalsky's action in accepting the plea.

Fischer-Hansen's Statements False.

I pass now to the second question. Was any promise made to Brandt to induce him to plead guilty?

Before undertaking any discussion of the subject it may not be amiss to point out that so far as I know Brandt himself has never claimed that any such promise was made, and that all the newspaper talk and all the rumors and innuendoes and accusations rest upon statements from Fischer-Hansen as to what Fischer-Hansen says Brandt told him, and of conversations which Fischer-Hansen says he had with me. And each new Fischer-Hansen statement differs materially from the last.

He swore in an affidavit for submission to the Governor that he was Brandt's counsel, and consulted with Brandt before he pleaded guilty; and was told by Brandt that he was guilty and intended to plead guilty; he swore in an affidavit for submission to Justice Gerard that he was not Brandt's counsel until after he had pleaded guilty. He swore in an affidavit for submission to the Governor that Brandt would tell him nothing except that there was some indefinite arrangement, and he swore in an affidavit for submission to Justice Gerard that Brandt told him specifically that he had pleaded guilty on my advice. And before he had sworn to any of these things he had come voluntarily to my office and told me that neither Brandt nor anybody else had ever given him any intimation that any promise or inducement had been made to Brandt to lead him to plead guilty.

I have already denied Fischer-Hansen's statements under oath.

Meetings with Brandt's Counsel.

I never met Fischer-Hansen or had any communication with him in regard to the case until four days after the sentence. This meeting was in open court in the presence of Mr. Nott and Judge Rosalsky, when Fischer-Hansen produced the scandalous letter described in Mr. Schiff's statement, which I am informed Fischer-Hansen assisted in composing.

Prior to that time and after he had telephoned Mr. Schiff and Mr. Schiff had referred him to me, as set forth in Mr. Schiff's statement, I wrote to him that I was prepared to meet him. This was on March 20, 1907.

I knew who and what he was, and I thought it advisable to find out what he was after. He never replied to my letter and we did not meet.

Mr. Schiff and Mr. Iselin have given accounts of the only meetings which they or I had with any of Brandt's counsel. They have made it plain that insistently and emphatically Brandt's counsel were told that under no circumstances would we assist in obtaining a light sentence for him, and that there was no desire on our part that he should plead guilty. These statements I am prepared to corroborate under oath.

This was finally stated by Mr. Iselin in the interview he had with Brandt's lawyer, Mr. Rosenthal, on March 27, the day before Brandt pleaded guilty.

Interview With Brandt.

With Brandt himself, after his arrest, I had but one interview. This was on March 13, the day after he had been sent to the Tombs and eight days prior to the first interview with his counsel.

The conversation with him was short. He told me that he wanted to see Mr. Schiff in person. I told him that Mr. Schiff would not see him, that he might send to Mr. Schiff through me any message that he had to convey. He replied that he wanted to tell Mr. Schiff that if the charges were pressed against him he would tell things about Mrs. Schiff.

I told him that under no circumstances would Mr. Schiff see him, and that I would suggest to him that he had better not tell any lies about anybody, as it would do him no good.

This was the sum and substance of the conversation, and nothing further or different was touched upon.

I repeat that I have never at any time, in any way, to Brandt or to anyone else, said, suggested or intimated that either Mr. Schiff or I would do anything other than to insist upon adequate punishment for the grave crime which he had committed.

This I believe disposes as far as is possible of the talk that promises were made to Brandt.

The Wooldridge Report.

I pass now to the third question—the Wooldridge report and my relation to it.

The Wooldridge investigation was instituted as the result of my expectation that the case might be tried and of the steps I took in contemplation of the trial. My activities in this regard consisted first, in examining the servants in the Schiff household, and in preparing a statement of their testimony for the use of the District Attorney upon the trial; second, in procuring photographs to be made of the house, so that the manner of entry could be readily demonstrated to a jury; third, in obtaining information as to Brandt's past career, with a view to furnishing to the District Attorney a basis for his cross-examination in the event that Brandt should become a witness in his own behalf.

This information I sought to obtain through the ordinary channels of the Police Department. My communications were directed to Inspector McLaughlin, the head of the detective force. I wrote to him first as the result of a letter which had come to Mr. Schiff from a man who had occupied the cell with Brandt on the night of March 11 at Police Headquarters.

This man had written that while in the cell Brandt had told him of the occurrences of the night of the assault; that later two other men had been introduced in the cell, who were apparently professional criminals, and that Brandt had revealed to them the methods whereby Mr. Schiff's house could most easily and safely be burglarized.

I went to see the Inspector to ascertain if possible who those men were. The Inspector told me that he would try to get the information and also that I might call upon him to have police duty done in the investigation of Brandt's past career for the purpose of the trial. I believe that this was the only time that I have ever seen Inspector McLaughlin.

On March 23, I sent my informant to the Inspector with a letter of introduction and two days later one of the officers of the Inspector's staff informed me that my informant had been able to identify in the Rogues' Gallery one of the men who had been in the cell with him and Brandt that night.

On that day I wrote to the Inspector thanking him and telling him of information that had come to me to the effect that Brandt had defrauded a landscape gardener of Bernardsville, N. J., named "Cole", and asked him whether he could verify the information for me or whether I had better put it in the hands of a private agency. The original of this letter was returned to me about two days later with an informal preliminary report addressed to the Inspector by Detective Sergeant Wooldridge. These two documents are still in my possession. The letter I have summarized; the report follows:

Wooldridge's Preliminary Report.

March 26, 1907.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir: By your orders to get the information of the inclosed letter, I went to-day to Bernardsville, N. J., and went all over the town, but could not get any man by the name of "Cole," who was a landscape gardener, but nothing doing in any shape or form, so I went among the gardeners and learned that a gardener named "Kull" lived there about two years ago, and moved inland about twelve miles to a place called Far Hills. Well, I got there and found out he was away on business and would not return until Wednesday or Thursday night. The young man who came to the door was his bookkeeper and timekeeper. I asked him if he knew any of Mr. Kull's private business, and he answered "yes, some." I asked him if his boss (meaning Kull) was robbed out of $1,200 or so by a young man named de Foulke. He said it was so, but they, meaning Mr. Kull, did not know him under that name. They knew him under his right name, which was Foulke Brandt, and he was from Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Kull secured him from C. A. Peterson's employment bureau, 283 Third Avenue, about one year and a half ago. He was only in Mr. Kull's employ about two or three months as bookkeeper and timekeeper. He (de Foulke) padded the payrolls, &c., also a gentleman by the name of Frederick Cromwell of the Mutual Life Company, 32 Nassau Street, sent Mr. Kull a check by mail for $500 or $600 which he owed him, and Brandt, or de Foulke, opened the letter, took the check, forged Mr. Kull's indorsement, took the check to Woodbury's, dermatologists on Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, had his nose fixed up for $75 dollars, and received the balance in money, $425 or $525, and a lot of other things. He said he was in trouble in some other place. I asked him if de Foulke was arrested, and he said he did not know. I thanked him for the information, left my card, and asked him would Mr. Kull answer a letter, and he said he would if he was not troubled, as this was his busy time. I then went to his nearest neighbor and asked him if he recollected the circumstances, and he said he did, and Mr. Kull had caught de Foulke but he did not have anything and he let him go, and there was some kind of a suit over the Cromwell check. Mr. Kull's address is A. J. Kull, Far Hills, N. J. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH D. WOOLDRIDGE,
Detective Sergeant.

P. S.—His (the young man who told me all this) explanation of the two names was that a friend in New York had sent them a paper with it all in, and said it was "Brandt," alias de Foulke.

Receipt of the Preliminary Report.

When Sergt. Wooldridge gave his testimony before Commissioner Hand five years had elapsed since he had seen this preliminary report. He had no means of refreshing his recollection with regard to it, and it was evident that he had forgotten all about it. As a result, apparently, he was confused as to the interviews which he had with Inspector McLaughlin, and testified that his first conversation with the Inspector was on April 1. The record makes it clear, however, that in this he was mistaken, and that he received his first instructions from the Inspector on March 26, when the Inspector gave him my letter of March 25; that he immediately went to Bernardsville to investigate the rumor referred to in that letter in accordance with my request, and embodied the result of his investigation in his preliminary report of March 26; that on April 1 Inspector McLaughlin conveyed to him the request contained in my letter of March 30, with the instructions to examine into the accuracy of the information that had come to me; that thereupon Sergt. Wooldridge made further investigations and embodied in his final report of April 3 the final result of these investigations, which, as has now been fully demonstrated, was correct in all substantial respects.

On the following day, March 28, I wrote to the Inspector, thanking him for his information, and informing him that I anticipated that Brandt would plead guilty, and that the information would be of use "to the court in determining upon the sentence that he merits."

My information to the effect that Brandt was to plead guilty had been received on the preceding day from my then partner, John H. Iselin, who had had an interview on that day with Mr. Rosenthal, who purported to be Brandt's counsel, and had been informed by him that it was the purpose to withdraw the plea of not guilty which had been interposed on March 25, and to plead guilty.

On March 30 I telephoned the Inspector, asking him to cable to Sweden to ascertain whether Brandt had there a criminal record, and on the same day I wrote the Inspector in accordance with my ordinary business custom confirming the request, and asking him to make further investigation of Brandt's record. For this purpose I summarized for him in the letter the information which I then had, emanating from Sergt. Wooldridge's preliminary report and from the written confession made by Brandt, which was quoted in Mr. Schiff's recent public statement. The letter which I wrote to the Inspector on that date has many times been published.

His "Long Sentence" Letter.

Two paragraphs of that letter have been made the subject of much adverse comment, and may therefore justify some comment on my part. Attention has been called to the statement "he [Brandt] is to be sentenced next Thursday, but I can of course have the date of sentence adjourned if necessary."

It has been suggested that my assertion that I could have the sentence adjourned if necessary, implied a control by me over the actions of the court or the prosecuting officer, which indicated some impropriety. I do not think that this suggestion will carry much weight with those who are familiar with the customs and practices of the court in respect to imposing sentence.

I have rarely known a judicial officer who was not desirous of obtaining, for the purpose of imposing a sentence upon a convict, all the light that he could acquire as to the convict's past career. Nearly every judicial oficer I have known welcomes such information, whether favorable or adverse to the convict, from whatever source it may come. I do not believe that any judicial officer would deny a reasonable adjournment of a sentence to any one who had any interest in the prosecution or defense of a convict, if that person advised him that information which would be of assistance in determining the nature and duration of the sentence was in the course of being produced.

Any lawyer in good standing could make the same assertion to-day with the same confidence in regard to any criminal case in which he was interested, no matter who might be the Judge to whom he intended to address the information.

The second extract from this letter, which has been widely criticised, is the statement "my idea is of course to be able to present to Judge Rosalsky a record which taken in connection with the character of the defendant's crime will require the imposition of a long sentence."

I assume that there is no criticism of the desire that the prisoner should receive a long sentence. I thought then and think now that he merited a severe sentence, and that he certainly did not merit it the less by reason of the threat of scandal he had made to his counsel and through them to us with the apparent idea of frightening us into an abandonment of the prosecution. I had maintained that attitude from the time the alienists advised me that Brandt was sane. I had asserted it explicitly and emphatically to the prisoner's counsel, and I had given full and fair warning to them, and, as I presumed, through them to the prisoner that such would be my course.

Apparently the idea is that in some way or other my language is to be contorted into a suggestion that I wanted a false record to be prepared. The most complete answer that can be made to any one who may harbor such an idea is to point out how utterly futile and silly such a piece of wickedness would have been.

This will be apparent to all who are familiar with the practices of the criminal courts and the purposes to which information of this character is put. After an accused person has been convicted or has pleaded guilty, it is the custom of the Judges of the court to get from the Police Department, or from any other source, such information as may be obtainable about the convict's past career. The information is used as a basis for questions to the prisoner. It is found in practice that prisoners who are questioned about past acts attributed to them, very often deny them at first, and then, when they see that the Judge's information is correct, tell the truth for fear that if they are discovered in a lie the sentence will be increased. Customarily, the court weighs only those facts which the prisoner admits to be true. This practice is well known. The stenographer's minutes disclose that it was followed in Brandt's case, for in imposing the sentence Judge Rosalsky asserted in words as plain as the English language is susceptible of:

> "I shall not permit his past record to influence me, however, in determining what sentence shall be pronounced in this case, but shall pass sentence solely upon the charges alleged against this defendant, and of which he confesses his guilt."

A false report could therefore have been of no use whatsoever, and I could not have thought or expected that a false report would be of use.

My reference, in the letter, to the purpose for which I am seeking further activities of the police was caused by the fact that those activities were no longer required for the purposes for which I had originally sought them. As I have stated, I availed myself of those activities originally with a view to securing information for the use of the District Attorney in cross-examining the defendant at his trial in the event that he become a witness in his own behalf.

At the time this letter was written to the Inspector the defendant had pleaded guilty. There was, therefore, no need of a further investigation of his past for the original purpose. The Inspector might think further activities unnecessary, and I wished to draw his attention to the purposes for which I thought the information still to be desirable, namely, that it might be available to the Judge when he came to examine the convict for the purposes above described.

I have never had any reason to believe that Wooldridge's report was in any substantial degree inaccurate. [illegible] it was apparent that [illegible] had reported merely the information he had received at second hand. When Brandt was confronted with it in open court he admitted the two most serious charges made against him, namely, the conviction of crime in Sweden and the forgery of Kull's name upon a check, and neither he nor his counsel made any denial of any of the other matters set forth in the report. Recent investigations have made it plain that Wooldridge's report was in all substantial respects accurate, was an understatement rather than an overstatement of the offenses which Brandt had committed. I think, therefore, that I may sum up the whole discussion of the Wooldridge report by two statements—first, that it was substantially accurate, and, second, that it would have been impossible that I could have desired it to be otherwise.

A fourth subject may justify a word of comment. Much has been made of the fact that after Brandt's arrest his rooms were searched and their contents seized. This was an ordinary police act in the performance of an ordinary police duty.

An eminent Judge in our community who more, perhaps, than any other has insisted upon the protection of individual rights against all forms of infraction, has made it clear that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the police to make such search:

> The police have the power and it is also their duty to search the person of one lawfully arrested, and also the room or place in which he is arrested, and also any other place to which they can get lawful access, for articles that may be used in evidence to prove the charge on which he is arrested. We have no statute defining this power or prescribing this duty, but the ends of justice require that they should exist, and they have been exercised under the common law from time immemorial. The authorities on this head seem to be few, but only because the thing has seldom if ever been questioned.

The criticism as to the letters which were taken by the private detective and delivered to Mr. Schiff was answered by him in his recent public statement. One of them was his own property, written on his letter paper—a pencil draft of the letter which caused Brandt's discharge, and like that, addressed to Mrs. Schiff, and the others were perfectly valueless effusions addressed to Brandt by a servant girl. They were taken by the detective. They were not worth returning, otherwise they would have been returned. They were sent to the District Attorney voluntarily. Since that time their importance has to all appearances disappeared.

The "Thirty-Year" Sentence.

A word about the so-called "thirty-year sentence" may be illuminating to the public.

Of course, the term for which a convict shall be sentenced is always, within the limits provided by law, a matter of discretion with the Judge, and the exercise of that discretion necessarily and properly varies with the enormity of the offense.

For burglary in the first degree the maximum penalty is life, the minimum is ten years. The thirty-year sentence imposed meant actually a sentence of eighteen years and two months, since the commutation for good behavior is almost always allowed. The minimum sentence that could have been imposed would have been ten years, or with the allowance for good behavior six years and six months.

The difference between the smallest sentence that the Judge could have imposed and what he did impose was therefore not the difference between ten years and thirty, but the difference between six years and six months and eighteen years and two months.

Minimum sentences are intended to be imposed in cases where the offense is committed in its milder form, without aggravating circumstances, and by first offenders. If Brandt's crime had consisted merely of breaking into the house and stealing "two stickpins," or such other property as he could lay his hands on, and if he had been in any true sense a first offender, a minimum sentence might have been appropriate.

But there is a grave difference in the degree of offending of one who commits burglary for the mere purpose of theft and one who commits that crime contemplating murder and attempting to commit it. A man who deliberately plans to enter a house in the night time, intending not only to steal, but to lie in wait for his victim with a club and a carving knife, and who attempts to crush his victim's skull with a club, is certainly a very dangerous criminal, and certainly such a one has committed the crime with every circumstance of aggravation.

One might well ask whether, if the maximum penalty is ever to be imposed, why it should not be imposed in a case such as this, when the convict by his own confession is a man who has been guilty of other crimes and who has profited by the leniency that has been shown him upon his commission of those other crimes by developing into a more hardened criminal. When Judge Rosalsky imposed the sentence he held this view. He refrained from imposing the maximum sentence only because of Brandt's youth. In imposing the sentence he said, among other things:

> The Legislature regards burglary in the first degree as a serious offense and has made the penalty not less than ten years, or life imprisonment. * * * It seems to me that in this case, according to the statements made by this defendant, there is no escape from what the evidence shows, that he intended to take the life of his victim. * * * If his motive was to kill, what mercy can be shown to him? * * * If he had been older I should be inclined in this case to have imposed the maximum punishment. In this case, as a warning to this defendant and to others, either those who are employed in households or other highwaymen that may enter the sanctity of one's home and there committing crimes and follow up crime with violence, exemplary punishment must be meted out.

Who shall say that in this respect the judgment of the Court was wrong?

GERARD ON GAYNOR'S LETTER.

Justice Will Take Counsel of His Associates Before Acting.

The effect of the injection of Mayor Gaynor's personality in the Brandt case is anxiously awaited. The Mayor, in his letter to Gov. Dix, said that "a judicial officer went back of and set at naught the valid judgment of conviction." It is presumed, of course, that he meant Justice Gerard, and Justice Gerard, it is said, is incensed at the Mayor's remarks.

Justice Gerard, when asked about Mayor Gaynor's arraignment, had nothing to say. He did not even apear to be taking the matter seriously. It is understood, however, that Justice Gerard will confer with other Judges of the Supreme Court this morning and that he will be advised by them as to his future action.

A peculiar feature of the situation is that if Mayor Gaynor, as the author of the letter, is in contempt of court, then the man who made the letter public, in this case either Gov. Dix himself or his secretary, is equally in contempt.

Mayor Gaynor did not get his facts from the court records in the Brandt case, it apears, for he said that Brandt made his statements in answer to questions from Judge Rosalsky on April 4, the day he was sentenced. Brandt's statements were really made on March 28, the day he pleaded guilty to first degree burglary. Mayor Gaynor asserted in the Dix letter that, the examination having come some days after the plea, the Judge was justified in disregarding anything Brandt said.

This error on the part of the Mayor, some lawyers pointed out yesterday, reflecting as it does on Justice Gerard, may put the Mayor in contempt of court. Should the Mayor refuse to follow his remarks with an apology or retraction, it is said, Justice Gerard could take steps against him under Article 56, Paragraph 600, Section 7 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to publish a false or grossly inacurate report of any court's proceedings. Under ordinary conditions a man who is in contempt of court can be locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail.

On the other hand, it was pointed out, Mayor Gaynor, although technically wrong in his chronological recital of the court proceedings, was nevertheless right in theory. The examination of Brandt, it is argued, even though it was held on the same day that Brandt pleaded guilty, nevertheless occurred after the formal plea of guilty was entered. Hence Brandt's statement during the examination to the effect that he entered an open door, although contradictory to his plea of guilty to first-degree burglary, it is held by the supporters of the Mayor, should not be considered a part of the record. A plea of guilty, according to this view, is the same as a verdict of guilty, and what happens after it, even though it transpires only a second later, is in reality no part of the records.

District Attorney Whitman, when asked about Mr. Gans's objection to his position on Brandt's conviction and sentence, said that he had nothing to say in rebuttal.

"This case is now before the Grand Jury," said Mr. Whitman, "and I cannot discuss it at all. The Grand Jury will renew the investigation on Tuesday, and if it sees fit to take up Mr. Gans's statement it can, of course, do so."

When Brandt was awaiting trial in the Tombs in March, 1907, it was learned yesterday, he made an application to the Legal Aid Society of this city for counsel. The Legal Aid Society, however, was not equipped to furnish counsel in criminal cases at that time, and the application was denied on that ground. Brandt's letter to the society has been lost, and it is not known whether Brandt wrote this letter of his own accord or whether he was prompted to do so by another. The date of such a letter, it is admitted, might be significant in its relation to the appearance of Brandt's series of lawyers in the case.

WOMAN DIES IN FIRE WHILE MANY ESCAPE

Continued from Page 1.

of Lieut. Benjamin Parcell. They made their way to the third floor by means of ladders which were placed in the stair well, the stairs having been burned away. The stairway leading to the fourth floor was still standing, and Lieut. Parcell, at the head of his men, started up. He had reached about half way when the stairs gave way and fell with a crash to the third floor.

Parcell was covered with débris and was unable to move when his comrades with axes went to his rescue. They got him from under the wreckage and carried him to the street. He was taken to the office of Dr. Wily Meyer, at 700 Madison Avenue, where he was attended by the physician and Father McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department. Later he was removed to Bellevue by Dr. Maddox of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Parcell's spine is injured and his condition is serious. He is 37 years old, unmarried, and lives at 245 Audubon Avenue, the Bronx.

Michael Stephens, a ladder man of Company 16, was struck on the head by a falling beam. He was attended by Dr. Edwards of the Prebyterian Hospital and sent home.

Among those who lived in the house were the Rev. Arthur Allen and his daughter, Miss Agnes; the Rev. W. de L. Nicholls, Mrs. Stowell of Boston, Miss May Hann, Mrs. Herbert Quaise of Philadelphia, Frank K. Menzer, Miss Violet Ellis, W. A. Bayden, Mrs. Hagnall of Poughkeepsie, Miss Maxwell, and Mrs. Stukes.

The house, 696 Madison Avenue, is owned by Charles L. Smith of 27 William Street. For many years Mrs. Hetty Green lived there. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

CHILD DIES IN BURNING FLAT.

Father Accused of Starting Blaze—Had Quarreled with Wife.

Catherine Fennelly, six years old, died of suffocation last evening in a fire which destroyed the furnishings in the four-room flat, occupied by her family at 226 East 122d Street. Over in the East 126th Street Station her father is locked up on a charge of homicide, for the police accuse him of having started the blaze which caused the girl's death. This is the sequel to a story of trouble in the Fennelly home, and some of the neighbors were inclined to trace it back to the days when the street cleaners went on strike and John Fennelly lost his job.

Fennelly later found work as a Subway guard, but he was none too regular, and on Friday his wife Hannah and the mother of his four children, went before Magistrate Krotel and asked for a warrant charging her husband with desertion.

She told the court of having been thrust out of her home in the middle of the night, with her four-year-old boy in her arms and of a rough bidding that she earn her own living from then on. She got the warrant, and next morning in court Fennelly was warned and released on three months' probation. Persons in the East 122d Street house say that Fennelly came home saying ugly things.

Last evening Mrs. Fennelly went out, leaving the four children at home with their father. There were Richard, Sadie, Catherine, and John. These were in the flat when the fire started. It was Patrolman Fleischer who heard the first alarm, took the dark stairway three steps at a time, and carried the frightened Sadie down the fire escape to safety. It was Sadie who told of the other three children up there somewhere in the smoke.

This smoke was blinding, but, reinforced by Patrolman Dillinuth, Fleischer made the trip to the third floor and found Richard and little John. They could find no fourth child, but Sadie and Richard insisted tearfully that Catherine must be in the flat, so, running a ladder to the windows, Fleischer made a third trip through the flat, crawling on his hands and knees past the burning furniture and through a dense and choking smoke. The search was fruitless.

It was not until after the firemen had put the blaze out and Deputy Chief McAndrew had gone through the place that they came upon the bathroom, opening off the kitchen. The door was locked from the inside, and within they found Catherine lying dead on the floor. It is supposed that she retreated from the flames, and the doctor said that death was caused by suffocation.

It was in the police station that the detectives questioned the faltering children on the origin of the fire. Richard, who is 9, the police say, told of his father having lighted his pipe, tossing his match on a couch, and covering it with a pillow or so. Then he sauntered out and down the stairs, and the frightened children saw the flames leap up from the couch.

Then the police went out and found Fennelly. Yes, he had lighted his pipe, the police quote him as saying, but he denied all knowledge of the carelessly thrown match. He said he had no idea how the fire started.

FAINTS IN BURNING HOUSE.

Girl Is Carried to Safety by Her Two Brothers.

Fire which started in a baby carriage stored under the stairway in the hall of the five-story tenement at 358 East 138th Street, the Bronx, yesterday, routed the eight families in the house and wrecked the interior of the structure.

During the rush of tenants from the building Miss Agnes Laughren, who lives on the third floor, fainted. She was carried to the fire escape and into the adjoining building by her brothers, George and William Laughren.

Mrs. Mary Gillick, who was ill in bed in an apartment at 356 East 138th Street, became hysterical when the smoke blew across the air shaft and into her apartment. She was taken from the apartment by Edward Tomkins.

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CONVENTION HOTEL RATES.

Democratic Committeemen Are Divided About Baltimore Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—A canvass of members of the National Democratic Committee shows that there are others besides Secretary Urey Woodson of Kentucky with grievances against Baltimore hotel men, whom they charge with exacting high rates for the convention week. Harvey C. Garber of Ohio, for instance, declares that he is willing to vote the convention to another city, on the ground that Baltimore will not be able to take care of the convention.

On the other hand, some of the committeemen are evidently well satisfied. Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution and a member of the committee from Georgia, declares that prices are about the same as those fixed in other convention cities for the past twenty years.

From Florida and Ohio come the most vigorous protests. Committeeman Jennings of Florida wires that the rates are not only too high, but "absolutely extortionate."

Manager Jorden of the Belvedere, in reply to criticisms, says:

"At the meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the National Committee at the Belvedere, at which Mr. Woodson's voice was the only one raised in opposition to rates, the offer was made that if the hotel was allowed to cancel all engagements for rooms and limit its accommodations to two persons in each room, thereby avoiding any increase in equipment, the hotel would gladly do so, and would charge only the rate for the additional person in the rooms that is charged under normal conditions. This offer was declined."

Managers of four other big hotels said that they had announced their rates; that they preferred to ignore the charges of "outrageous and exorbitant rates," and that they were firm in the opinion that issuing statements only added fuel to the flames. They also said that they were having no complaints from those who had engaged accommodations and only one member of the National Committee was complaining.

GARBER FOR HARMON

Providing that He Can Go as Ohio Delegate-at-Large.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—A statement given out at Harmon headquarters to-day indicates that Harvey C. Garber, Democratic National Committeeman from Ohio, and who has been Harmon's most bitter political foe in the State, is now ready to support the Governor if allowed to be a National delegate at large. It is said that Garber while in Washington last week made such a proposal to several Ohio Congressmen.

It is not understood that Garber assumes to be able to call off the opposition of the Ohio Democratic progressives who are rallying under the Wilson banner, but he told the Governor's friends that the opposition from that quarter would not develop sufficient strength to worry any one.

A few months ago, in declaring that the fight on Harmon in Ohio would be waged to the bitter end, Garber said he would be a candidate for delegate, was confident that he would be elected, and that his vote in the National Democratic Convention would be one at least from Ohio that the Governor would not receive.

KANSAS LINING UP FOR CLARK.

Has 200 Delegates to the State Convention—Only Four for Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—News of the Democratic Presidential fight is limited to-day to the claim of the Clark people that Kansas is lining up solidly for the Speaker. Wyandotte County, with 27 delegates to the State Convention, yesterday instructed for Mr. Clark. Other counties bring this total up to 200 delegates instructed for Mr. Clark. The State Convention has 594 delegates in all. So far the only county instructing for Gov. Wilson of New Jersey is Geary, and that county has only four delegates. Calhoun County, in Iowa, has already instructed for the Speaker, and favorable reports are claimed from Wisconsin.

Senator Gore, who has just returned from Oklahoma, denied emphatically today that money had been used in turning half the State delegation to Gov. Wilson instead of to Speaker Clark, who got the other half. The charge had been made that $40,000 of Wilson money had gone for the purpose, and Mr. Gore declared that he did not believe any Democratic candidate would spend that amount for the nomination over the whole country, much less in one State.

RYAN OF CHENANGO RESIGNS.

Withdraws as State Committeeman After Sullivan Fight.

NORWICH, N. Y., March 3.—The fight between State Committeeman Stephen Ryan and William H. Sullivan, both of this village, for the Democratic leadership of Chenango County, which has been waged for several years and which assumed acute proportions last week in the unsuccessful efforts of Mr. Ryan to prevent the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Sullivan as State Tax Commissioner, has resulted in Mr. Ryan sending to State Chairman George M. Palmer his resignation as State Committeeman for the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District.

In a lettetr to Chairman Palmer, Mr. Ryan wrote:

"For thirty-one successive years, with the exception of one, I have been either a member of the County Committee of Chenango County or a member of the State Committee from this Senatorial district. During that period I have devoted a large part of my time, energies, and means to the work of the Democratic Party and to the advancement of its interests and principles.

"Recent events seem to demonstrate in some degree that party loyalty, work, and organization count for nothing. It is a well-known fact that five Republicans originally appointed by the Allds machine from Chenango County, none of whom is under civil service, but by the potent and mysterious influence of that machine are still holding important positions in Albany. Recently we have seen a man publicly charged with party disloyalty who is, and has been connected with political forces antagonistic to the principles of the Democratic Party elevated to a high position in the gift of the party, against the earnest protest of the entire organization of his own county. I do not know this kind of politics, nor do I indorse the same."

Give $1,000 Purse to Dr. Schlesinger.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Rev. Dr. Max Schlesinger, pastor emeritus of the Congregation of Temple Beth Emeth, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, coincident with the Feast of Purim, to-day. Dr. Schlesinger held a reception in the temple to-night and was presented with a purse of $1,000 as a token of esteem. Dr. Schlesinger had been the pastor of Beth Emeth Congregation for more than forty-eight years.

74 TAFT DELEGATES; NONE FOR ROOSEVELT

President's Forces Also Claim Twelve Governors, but Oddie Goes Over to the Colonel.

LAWYERS PLAN TO AID TAFT

To Organize in Opposition to Roosevelt's Recall Programme—Colonel's Friends Cry Against Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One of the strongest features of the Taft campaign, it was announced to-day by Representative McKinley, director of the Taft forces, will be the organization of lawyers and business men in different sections of the country who are eager to enter the National battle to combat the doctrine of recall as enunciated by Col. Roosevelt.

Word that this will be done immediately in many of the Eastern and New England States has come from many leading lawyers. It was the recall plank in Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech which called into being the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in Philadelphia, which has been virtually perfected and will be formally launched next week. A similar committee will be formed in Pittsburgh next week to promote the Taft campaign, and the Duquesne Club is expected to indorse Taft, as will the Union League in Philadelphia. The Union League has not indorsed a Republican candidate for President before the nomination had been made since Lincoln's time, and the announced purpose of that club of leading Republicans to support Taft is regarded by friends of the President as very important in the effect that it will have in other sections of the country.

Gets Thirty More Delegates.

The weekly summary of the Republican situation from the point of view of the Taft managers, issued to-day, says:

"The week just ended brought thirty more delegates into the Taft column, all but four of them instructed and a contest threatened with regard to the two delegates from the Third Missouri District. Total number of delegates thus far chosen, 74. Total for Mr. Taft, 74. Number of delegates involved in threatened contest, 4.

"In all other regards also the Taft campaign has made headway most pleasing and satisfactory to the men at the head of it. The announcement of organized opposition has resulted in stimulating activities of Mr. Taft's supporters and in developing the overwhelming sentiment that is behind his candidacy. Twelve Republican Governors at once came out in open and avowed support, and figures were adduced to show that the President in the respective States whose seven Governors now oppose him received a popular vote exceeding that of the seven Governors by 180,189. Senator Root and every Republican member of the New York delegation remains loyal to President Taft.

"In Massachusetts Senator Lodge, because of his personal relations, although strongly opposed to the recall of judicial decisions, announced neutrality, while Representative Gardner and Lieut. Gov. Frothingham declared for President Taft. Other progressives, like Senator Borah, have withheld their support, and yet others, like Representatives Martin and Burke of South Dakota, Humphrey of Washington, and Senator Jones of Washington, adhere to their stand in favor of Mr. Taft.

Strong in New Hampshire.

"Former Gov. N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, President of the National Grange, declared that the Columbus speech made the opposition impossible. In Orange, N. J., the McKinley and Roosevelt Club changed its name and indorsed the candidacy of President Taft. Fifty New Hampshire progressives, previously associated with Gov. Bass, pledged their support to Taft. In Michigan, enthusiastically described as a stronghold of the opposition, National Committeeman Blodgett indorsed the President, and the Eighth District Convention instructed its delegates to vote for him. Taft clubs and Taft leagues are being formed all over the country, notably in Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Connecticut, and Michigan.

"In the State of Washington, the State Committee has indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Taft. The North Carolina Committee has indorsed the Administration. In New York, Kings County will send a solid Taft delegation to Chicago, the Thirty-sixth District Committee has indorsed Taft delegates, the Jefferson County Convention has indorsed the President and repudiated the recall doctrine, and the Dutchess County Committee has declared for Mr. Taft.

Rejected Hadley's Compromise.

"Delegates to State and district conventions from Surrey, Rockingham, and Danville Counties, Virginia, are for Taft. So are the delegates from seven of the eight Iowa counties that have chosen delegates, Appanoose and Adams being the latest. The Second Kentucky District has indorsed the President, and so have Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties, South Carolina. Eleven of the fourteen counties in the Fourth Tennessee District have chosen solid Taft delegations. At Millbury, Mass., a Republican caucus indorsed the President, and Representative McCall is authority for the statement that the Massachusetts delegation of 36 will be a unit for him. In Missouri Gov. Hadley offered to divide the delegation, and the answer of the Taft supporters was to capture the Third District Convention.

"Polls taken in Washington and in Minnesota indicate a strong preponderance of sentiment in favor of President Taft. A poll of the Congressional press galleries indicates that in a proportion of three to one the newspaper correspondents are of the opinion that Mr. Taft's renomination is assured.

"Seventy-eight of the ninety-six counties in Tennessee have elected delegates to the district and State conventions. Of these, seventy-five are for President Taft, two are for Roosevelt, and one is for both Taft and Roosevelt."

Gov. Oddie for Roosevelt.

After the Taft claims had been presented, the National Roosevelt headquarters to-night made public a statement disputing the claim of the Taft bureau that the President has the support of Gov. Hooper of Tennessee, Gov. Oddie of Nevada, and Gov. Deneen of Illinois. The Taft bureau a few days ago made public telegrams of indorsement from several Republican Governors, including telegrams from Gov. Hooper and Gov. Oddie. No telegram had been received from Gov. Deneen, but the Taft managers claimed his support.

In connection with the statement tonight, the Roosevelt headquarters gave out copies of telegrams from Govs. Hooper and Oddie. Gov. Oddie sent two telegrams. One said:

> Carson City, Nev.
>
> In reply to a telegram from Senator Nixon asking me to define my position I wired him on Feb. 28 as follows:
>
> "In conversation with President Taft last Fall, at that time, with no anticipation that Col. Roosevelt would enter the fight for President, I assured President Taft that I thought the Republicans of Nevada were for his renomination and that I personally was for him. I consider that the announcement of Col. Roosevelt's candidacy has absolutely changed the situation. I was elected upon a progressive platform on State matters, and I have been waging the best fight I know how to effect beneficial changes in our State Government that will aid our material and moral progress and awakening. With Col. Roosevelt as the Republican nominee, I am convinced that the politics I am striving to attain here will be better understood by the people of this State, that Nevada will again, as in 1904, be put Nationally in the Republican column, and a Legislature elected which will support my administration."
>
> TASKER L. ODDIE,
> Governor of Nevada.

The second telegram said:

> National Roosevelt Committee, Washington, D. C.:
>
> Will be highly pleased to have my name added as member of committee from my State supporting Col. Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.
>
> TASKER L. ODDIE,
> Governor of Nevada.

Hooper Is Neutral.

Gov. Hooper's telegram follows:

> Nashville, Tenn.: You are correct in assuring that my policy is "hands off" in the contest for delegates from Tennessee to the Republican National Convention, which has been my position from the outset and will be adhered to if I am to head the State ticket, as it now seems probable. I owe it to my friends to pursue a course that will not weaken the ticket whatever my personal preference may be as to the Presidential nominee. It would conduce to strengthen the State ticket for me to inject myself into this contest for delegates for the National Convention.
>
> BEN W. HOOPER,
> Governor of Tennessee.

"Gov. Deneen," the Roosevelt bureau statement says, "has announced himself in favor of a Presidential primary."

The statement also declares that Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island, from whom a telegram of indorsement was given out at the Taft bureau, "has not committed himself to the candidacy of the President."

To Try to Block Taft in the South.

Roosevelt Republicans in the Senate have determined upon a plan to meet the use of patronage by the Administration managers in their efforts to force the selection in Southern States of Taft delegates. This plan is simply to block confirmation of all nominations for Southern States, or else to reject such nominations outright.

"Nothing like the use of patronage that is now going on in Southern States has ever been seen," declared one of these Senators to-day.

"There is a bunch of carpet-baggers down there, Federal office holders whose proper place is here i nthe District of Columbia, and they are running things in a manner never dreamed of before. The public exhibition of it given by the President himself the other day in hanging up ten offices in North Carolina to be auctioned off for delegates to the highest bidder is only a small sample.

"These carpet-baggers are not only threatening and coercing men to make them get busy for Taft, but they are putting up jobs to muzzle everybody at all friendly to anybody else whom they can possibly frighten into silence. And when they find that they can't control a man they arrange with Washington to have him sent out of the State on some pretext or other, and kept away if possible until they can hold their packed convention. It is the most barefaced attempt to buy a Presidential nomination by the bribery of patronage that ever was heard of.

"Now we are going to take a hand at that game ourselves. Public protest does not stop it, but maybe the rejection of some of these nominations by the Senate will have a tendency to check it. At least, it will make the bribery less effective by showing the men bribed that the appointment is not the whole thing, and that they don't get the goods until the Senate has had its say. If we can't stop the briber we may somehow make the recipient of the bribe stop and think it over a bit. We have tried the protest method of stopping it, but that hasn't done any perceptible good. Now we'll just fight fire with fire, and see how that works out. There will be a rumpus about this thing before we are through.

"The Taft people are making a hullabaloo every day about the number of delegates to the National Convention already instructed for him. Well, figure them up and see how many come from States where there is anything but a pie-biter Republican Party. They are delegates that have been bought, and most of them paid for with patronage. It's the cohesive power of public plunder that got them in the first place, and is relied on to hold them in line until they have voted in the convention.

"Col. Roosevelt says he will accept the nomination if the voters want him to have it. His friends are seeking by every means in their power to secure an expression from the voters. We don't want the coerced judgment of the office-holders and the machine. We want to find out the desire of the men who must be relied upon in November to carry the party through at the polls. If the judgment of those men is against Col. Roosevelt nobody will be better pleased than he, and nobody will acquiesce in the judgment more readily or cheerfully than he. That will end the Roosevelt talk right there.

"But let me tell you that the time to find out what the voters want is before the nomination is made rather than afterward. It is too late after the convention is held."

Odd Lots of Stock

We issue a booklet outlining a plan for buying stocks for an initial deposit and monthly payments thereafter until the stock is paid for or sold.

Send for Circular 46—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co
Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

ROOSEVELT WROTE HE WOULD NOT RUN

Continued from Page 1.

gates to the State convention. There will be county conventions in most of the counties on March 6.

STUBBS'S ROOSEVELT TOUR.

Five Bay State Men for Colonel to One for Taft, He Says.

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas came quietly into New York yesterday afternoon, and as quietly went out again in the evening, on his way from one Roosevelt meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, held Saturday evening, to one to be held to-night in Pittsburgh. Then the Governor goes on to talk Roosevelt in Akron, Ohio, and will eventually wind up in Kansas. He was discovered in his room by a group of reporters, who heard from him that the meeting in Boston had been as enthusiastic as though the Temple were crowded with Kansans.

"The men who have been sounding sentiment all through the State," the Governor said, "sounding it exhaustively in every walk and trade, tell me that Massachusetts is overwhelmingly for the Colonel. If it were left to the popular decision, it would mean five votes for Roosevelt as against one for Taft."

One reporter was curious to know how dissatisfaction with Taft's tariff record could possibly make the Westerners turn to Roosevelt, and the Governor was inclined to think that the tariff entered very little into the consideration.

"I guess those who are for Roosevelt are for him because he's Roosevelt," was his solution.

Besides, he wanted it clear that he was making no invidious comparison between President Taft and his predecessor. He asserted that he had not and would not say anything to indicate that he would not loyally support Mr. Taft, should his party nominate him at the convention.

"And let me tell you," he said, "when we are all dead and gone and when history has been written, you will see that they will set down the Columbus speech as the greatest thing Roosevelt ever did."

"Up to this time," was the hasty amendment of one of the interviewers.

"Of course, of course," assented the Kansas Executive genially. "I can't tell what he is going to do in times to come."

ASSAILS SENATOR CRANE.

Trying to Steal Nomination for Taft, Says Roosevelt Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Matthew Hale, one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican progressives of Massachusetts, has been selected as the manager of the Roosevelt campaign in this State.

This announcement was made to-day from the headquarters of the Republican progressives, and with it came a statement from Mr. Hale attacking the State Republican Committee and Senator Crane.

Mr. Hale said that Senator Crane in opposing the Presidential primary and preferential bill "is trying to disfranchise the Republican voters of this State and is trying also to steal the Presidential nomination for Taft."

THE COLONEL TELLS WHY HE CONSENTED

Progressives Needed a Leader, and the Fight, Not the Office, Counts with Him.

THINKS PEOPLE ARE FOR HIM

Consults with Beveridge on Indiana, Which He Considers His Weakest State—Summoned for Jury Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 3.—Col. Roosevelt discussed campaign prospects to-day while he walked from Oyster Bay to Sagamore Hill on his way home from church. He expressed the belief that the sentiment of most of the country was for him, but made no definite prediction as to the result of the campaign for the nomination. He stated with great emphasis that the reason he felt called upon to become a receptive candidate was that the progressive movement needed a leader to carry on the fight for its principles.

"There are many people who would not believe this, but I have never wanted to get in the race for the nomination," he declared.

Then he asserted with vigor that as far as his personal ambitions or personal triumph entered into the matter, he cared nothing at all about the result of the fight. He snapped his fingers to emphasize that point. That was not the case in 1904, he added, as at that time he had just completed three years of service for the people, and would have felt it very keenly if the stamp of approval had not been placed on his Administration by his re-election.

Col. Roosevelt made it plain, however, that his feeling now was not to be taken in any way as an indication that he is not ready to make a hard fight for the principles which he advocates. He declared that there was a surprising lack of appreciation on the part of leaders among men throughout the country of the importance of the political and social issues before the people to-day, and that they were shutting their eyes to the inevitable instead of taking hold and trying to direct things. Many, in fact, seemed rather blind or willfully passive to the importance of the progressive movement. It was the lack of leadership, he reiterated, which forced him to go to the front.

Many of his personal supporters had come to him, he said, and had represented that there was a widespread demand that he assume the responsibility. It was in response to these representations, the Colonel added, that he had at length determined to accept the leadership.

Planning for Indiana Struggle.

Most of the time that Col. Roosevelt gave to the consideration of politics today was devoted to a discussion of his boom in Indiana. The Colonel feels that Indiana is one of the weakest States in his column in the West. Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who has been stirring up Roosevelt sentiment there, arrived early in the afternoon and joined with ex-Congressman Fred Landis in making a careful analysis of the situation and planning for the campaign. Mr. Beveridge would not discuss the matter with the newspaper men, but he brought the news that Roosevelt organizations had been formed in every Congress district in Indiana. He indicated that it was going to be a pretty hard fight there, however, as there is no direct primary law.

Col. Roosevelt, commenting on the Indiana situation, said he was confident a majority of the voters of that State were with him in the fight, and that this would be quickly shown if there was any means of obtaining a popular vote. The delegates, however, are named by a strict party convention, he said, which is controlled by the organization. Beveridge and Landis, on their return, will take up the battle with renewed vigor, and are confident of making a good fight, despite the organization's control.

Col. Roosevelt gave every indication today that adverse reports, and the election of Taft delegates in some districts, were not discouraging him. As to the result of a poll taken by a newspaper association, which showed the popular vote up to date about two to one in his favor, he said:

"That about represents the situation."

The Colonel said he thought it was being demonstrated that the sentiment is for him except in a few States, including Delaware and Utah. When he was told that a canvass had given more of the votes taken in the New England States to him than to Taft, indicating that, despite reports of his reception in Boston, the sentiment was pretty evenly divided, he expressed no surprise, and agreed that the poll was about right. He added that he had no doubt he would get the delegates from Pennsylvania. In the South, he made it evident, there will be a bitter fight before convention time.

Roosevelt's Guests.

Col. Roosevelt attended services at Christ Church in the morning, walking from Sagamore Hill. He arrived at his home just in time to greet a number of his guests. Among them were Amos Pinchot, John C. Greenaway, a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders; John Bass, brother of Gov. Bass of New Hampshire, and Douglas Robinson. Later in the day President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California arrived to spend the night at Sagamore Hill.

Col. Roosevelt will go to Mineola on an early train to-morrow morning and appear before Judge Oscar Schultz in the Nassau County Court to answer to a summons served on him to be ready for jury duty. There is little chance, however, that he will be called upon to serve. County Judge Schultz said to-night that he had taken the matter up with Commissioner of Jurors Brown, and that it had been decided that the Colonel was exempt because he had been an officer in the United States Army. Then Judge Schultz communicated with Col. Roosevelt, informing him that he would not be made to serve, although his appearance in court would be necessary.

NO SUNDAY FOR BOOMERS.

Force at Roosevelt City Headquarters Kept Busy on Petitions.

There is no Sunday in politics at the Roosevelt City Committee's headquarters. The office force yesterday was busy preparing the petitions that are being sent to every Congressional district for delegates to be placed on the primary ballot as Roosevelt delegates to the Republican National Convention that meets in Chicago in June.

The Murray Hill Republican Association of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, which has headquarters at 126 West Forty-first Street, and which is a break from former Alderman Benjamin B. W. Brown's regular organization club of the district, notified headquarters that at a meeting of the association held at the clubrooms on Saturday, 116 members were present, and that there was a vote taken as to the members' choice as Republican candidates for President of the United States. The names given for the members to vote for were Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette and Cummins. When the votes were counted it was found that every one of the 116 had named Col. Roosevelt as his choice.

The committee was also informed that the association would get up a petition to be circulated in the assembly district for members of the Republican County Committee and an executive member to be placed on the primary ballot in opposition to the organization candidates. Benjamin Ritchie, proprietor of the Hotel Gregorian, West Thirty-fifth Street, is the President of the association, and Louis S. Grenner, who was formerly a member of the County Committee, will be the candidate for executive member.

Victor Hugo Paltsits, who was State Historian under Gov. Charles Evans Hughes, will be a candidate in the Twenty-third Congressional District for alternate delegate on the Roosevelt petition for the Republican National Convention. Prof. Paltsits said yesterday:

"I am for Col. Roosevelt, and shall do all I possibly can to help in his nomination, and after the nomination I believe that his election will be easy. Any man who believes in the policies of Justice Hughes, as set forth in his four years as Governor of the State of New York, must, if he is sincere, fight for Theodore Roosevelt."

Coroner Jacob Shongut of the Bronx will be put on the primary ticket in the Roosevelt column for delegate from the Twenty-third Congressional District. Robert D. Ireland, who was a candidate for member of Assembly from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District two years ago, informed the City Committee that he was for the Colonel. He will have charge of the work in one of the Bronx districts.

James A. Mulvihill of 721 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, who travels through the West and South for one of the biggest jewelry houses in New York, has just returned from a trip. He called at headquarters yesterday to tell of the strong sentiment for Col. Roosevelt in his district. He said:

"In every city I visited I made it a point to inquire regarding Col. Roosevelt's standing in the coming campaign. The sentiment was more than strong. Everywhere there was nothing but the highest expression of satisfaction at the thought that he might again run for President. One man whom I met in Cincinnati said to me that he had no doubt that Col. Roosevelt would go through with flying colors."

It was announced at headquarters yesterday that Bernade de Barros, a newspaper man of this city, had been appointed as assistant to the Executive Secretary of the committee.

LOW RATES PACIFIC COAST.
"Go Tourist" and Combine Economy With Comfort
Via Chicago & North Western Ry.
$33.00 for colonist one way ticket from Chicago to principal points in California, Oregon, Washington, etc., daily to April 15, 1912.
[illegible] Ticket Offices.
[illegible]SON, General Agent,
461 [illegible], New York City, N. Y.—Adv.

PRAISES ROOSEVELT SPEECH.

Prof. Hays of Cornell Says It Aids Cause of Liberalism.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—"Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech and his Presidency are a splendid reinforcement to the cause of liberalism," declared Alfred Hays, Jr., professor of Constitutional law at the Cornell College of Law.

"Col. Roosevelt proves himself patriotic and public spirited in trying to make the will of the people effective," he said. "He is correct in believing that the political and economic views of Judges very largely affect their decisions on such Constitutional questions as what is due process or what falls within the police power. In most of the critical cases there is no precedent to control the courts.

"The accuracy of Col. Roosevelt's view cannot be shown better than in the statement made by Justice Holmes on Jan. 5 in the case of the Noble States Bank vs. Haskell, when he said that the police power extends to all great public needs. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage or held by prevailing morality or strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately to the public welfare. In the absence of an effective corrective," said Mr. Hays, "unfortunate decisions, perhaps made by an almost evenly divided court, have the power to delay for a generation or more the struggle upward of the striving classes.

"Col. Roosevelt is for the proposition that the will of the people as expressed in an orderly way is the surest guaranty of social justice, more dependable than the judgment of any class or of any sort of officers, even Judges."

Mr. Hays regards the Colonel's review by the people of court decisions as novel, and he thinks that Roosevelt regards the recall as only one of the several serviceable methods, but declares that the essential proposition is sound, and says all law, whether Constitutional or otherwise enacted by the people, is to serve the purposes of the people, and no construction of the Constitution is desirable which permanently or practically deprives them of the power to pass legislation necessary to bring about greater equality of rights among the people of the country.

ROOSEVELT'S DAKOTA FIGHT.

Pinchot and Knox Begin Whirlwind Campaign at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 3.—With the arrival of Gifford Pinchot to-morrow and Frank Knox on Tuesday, a whirlwind campaign of Roosevelt and La Follette forces is to begin in North Dakota, to continue until the Presidential primaries on March 19. Mr. Pinchot is to spend several days in making addresses, and Mr. Knox is to remain in the State in the interest of Col. Roosevelt until the primary. An attempt is also to be made to get Mr. Roosevelt to make a number of addresses here before March 10.

The La Follette forces are planning a strenuous two weeks' campaign, and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston probably will make a number of addresses in the State before the primary.

WESTERN BOOM FOR TAFT.

Arrival of President and Stimson in Chicago Will Signalize It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—With the coming to Chicago this week of both President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson, for the purpose of replying to Col. Roosevelt's speech before the Ohio State Constitutional Convention, the Taft people have planned to open up an old-time campaign throughout the North Mississippi River States.

Col. Frank L. Smith, Internal Revenue Collector for Southern Illinois, will join the Taft headquarters in the La Salle Hotel to-morrow and take charge of the work. David R. Forgan and the other bankers and business men of Chicago who have been booming the President will continue to do so, but the work of rounding up the plain people will be turned over to Col. Smith.

Politicians attach considerable significance to the selection of Col. Smith to be the active head of the Taft campaign in the West, while Congressman McKinley is to be the National manager, with headquarters in Washington. They regard Col. Smith's selection as evidence of a Taft-Cullom alliance in Illinois.

There was much jubilation at Roosevelt headquarters over the receipt of a telegram from the committee in charge of the Roosevelt mass meeting in Boston on Saturday. It read in part:

"References to Judge Taft's unwillingness to submit to the direct primary for nomination was the signal for an outburst of indignation. Roosevelt sentiment here is even stronger than anticipated. Senator Murray Crane and his Taft organization are scared, and, with the State Committee, are trying to force through Taft delegates by indorsing the caucus system."

Gov. Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada has wired his acceptance of membership on the National Roosevelt Committee.

IOWA STRONG FOR TAFT.

He Carries Eleven Country Conventions to Cummins's Two.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iawo, March 3.—The managers of the Cummins Presidential boom were badly disappointed to-day, when the returns came in from over storm-swept Iowa and showed that out of fourteen counties to hold their conventions yesterday, Taft carried eleven of them, Cummins captured two, and one is in doubt.

Senator Cummins received the indorsement of Polk, his own county, but lost Marion County, in his Congressional District, the second county to go against Cummins in his home district.

Taft will have the delegates from these counties in the State Convention: Mahaska, Appanoose, Ringgold, Guthrie, Keokuk, Jasper, Marion, Davis, Wapello, Monetoe, and Mills.

Cummins carried Polk and Poweshiek County, Shelby County being in doubt.

It is possible that when the County Conventions in the Northern half of the Iowa State are held, Senator Cummins will develop much more strength, but two of the Counties which went against him yesterday he has hitherto controlled.

The Cummins managers have given up hope of sending a solid delegation to the Chicago Convention for Cummins.

Ask the man who owns one

DOMINANT

Over half of the American cars driven by tourists in Europe are Packards, according to registrations in the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

At mountain touring centers in the United States, Packard cars outnumbered all others, according to registrations at the leading touring rendezvous.

The dominant position at once conceded to the Packard "Six" has so spurred the demand for Packard cars that sales for 1912 models in mid-season exceed the total sales of the 1911 season, 77 per cent of the entire 1912 output already having been sold.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
1861 Broadway

Springfield Hartford Brooklyn Newark Long Island City

Packard

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning this morning

A Sale of Men's Trousers and Fancy Waistcoats

¶ This is our semi-annual sale of trousers and fancy waistcoats. They are the remainder of the season's stocks, and it is our object to dispose of them quickly for the better accommodation of incoming aggregations of Spring clothes. That and that only is responsible for such liberal reductions as those enumerated below.

Men's Trousers

Separate trousers and trousers left from suits.

Formerly 3.50 & 4.00....**reduced to 2.50**
Formerly 4.50 & 6.00....**reduced to 3.75**
Formerly 6.50 & 8.50....**reduced to 4.50**

Men's Fancy Waistcoats

The assortment includes the smartest waistcoats of the season for street wear. Great values.

Formerly 5.00 to 7.50....**reduced to 2.75**
Formerly 2.50 to 4.50....**reduced to 1.75**

Men's Riding Breeches at 6.50
clearance sale tomorrow
values 10.50 to 18.50

¶ When autos are so cheap that all may ride in them you will still find exclusive communities of men who prefer to canter on a horse. There's more real exhilaration on horseback than there is in leading a cup-and-ball existence in a turbulent tonneau. Wherefore this announcement for the benefit of those who follow equestrian sport and those who are thinking about it. We are closing out a number of smart riding breeches, made of English and domestic worsted cloths, many of them reinforced with buckskin or cloth. Tailored by tailors who tailor nothing else, and who therefore know how.

Sixth floor

"Our Hat is in the Ring"
all the new models in Men's Hats for Spring

¶ We are pleased to announce a Quintuple Alliance between America, England, France, Austria and Belgium on the hat question. Tomorrow, in the Saks Men's Hat Shop, the most prominent makers of the five countries named contribute their worthiest and most exclusive efforts for Spring wear. Derbies, soft wool hats, soft cloth hats, velour hats, silk hats, crush hats and caps. Headwear for every occasion between breakfast and the last little "nightcap" before the world goes home. Exclusive styles for exclusive men, and prices that are right from any angle you care to look at them.

Main floor

From John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia.
Derbies....3.50 to 8.00
Soft Hats....3.50 to 12.00

From Robert Heath, Limited, London, England.
Famous Heath Derbies....5.00

From Joseph E. Ward, Stockport, England.
Ward wool waterproof soft hats....3.00

From Mossant, Vallon & Argod, Paris, France.
French soft hats....4.00 and 5.00

From S. & J. Fraenkel, Vienna, Austria.
Fine velour hats, in ten colors....6.00

From Nouvelle Fabrique Nationale de Chapeaux, Brussels, Belgium.
Satin finished soft hats....5.00

Saks Special Hats

New Model Derbies and soft hats....3.50
"Oxford Special" and "The Kenmar," made exclusively by Stetson for Saks'....3.50

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

SUGGESTS AMUNDSEN CROSSED SOUTH POLE

Borchgrevink Thinks Explorer May Have Gone Straight Over Continent.

SHORTER WAY THAN SCOTT'S

Feat Would Be Notable One, but He Fears Amundsen Has Met Great Difficulties.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 4.—The Morning Post's Christiania correspondent has interviewed Borchgrevink, the well-known Antarctic explorer, regarding the prospects of the Amundsen expedition. After expressing the opinion that Amundsen's route was the shortest way to the south pole, the explorer says:

"Amundsen will be confronted by quite unknown conditions and difficulties. When on his Northwest Passage he had the opportunity of fishing for salmon and hunting different wild animals. In the interior of the Antarctic Continent no life is to be found. There is to be met with only the most absolute solitude. I therefore feel a little uneasy by reason of the fact that Amundsen has not a doctor in his company. The advice and assistance of one would prove most useful under the strained conditions of life to which the human body is submitted during the Antarctic expedition.

"As we know, Capt. Scott entered Ross Sea perhaps a few days before Amundsen, and will follow Shackleton's route. As Scott and Amundsen both had plenty of time to arrange their depots, the question of ultimate success depends partly on who was the first to start for the common goal.

"I am ignorant as to Amundsen's scheme regarding his route, but rather hope that after having gone straight to the pole, he may have succeeded in continuing his way uninterruptedly, crossing the antarctic continent to a point in Weddell's Bay, where the Fram is to meet him. I do not think the distance he thus covered would be any longer than by returning to Ross Sea.

"Such a crossing of the continent would constitute a fine piece of work. Weddell's Sea has not been explored since 1832, when Weddell reached 78 degrees 10 minutes without seeing land. Then he returned owing to the heavy ice.

"Completion of this route, I mean the crossing of the antarctic continent, is in my opinion practically the most important geographical task that is left to-day.

"The Fram has gone to fetch Amundsen, but nobody knows what direction it has taken. If the vessel proceeded to Ross Bay, Amundsen has obviously returned the way he went on the outward journey, and the first telegrams from him may be expected to come from New Zealand.

"On the other hand, if he crossed the great white continent from Ross Bay to Weddell's Bay, every objection to his scheme and its accomplishment will be abandoned and the first news of him will come from South America or the Sandwich Islands.

"In any case, his report may be expected in the very near future, perhaps in the beginning of March."

MGR. BONZANO NOW BISHOP.

New Papal Delegate Consecrated and Comes Here in April.

ROME, March 3.—Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, recently appointed Apostolic Delegate in the United States, was consecrated as Titular Bishop of Mitylene by Cardinal Merry del Val in the Church of the Propaganda College to-day. Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, and Mgr. Berruti, Bishop of Vigevano, the diocese to which Mgr. Bonzano was attached, assisted in the consecration. All the officials attached to the Papal Court and the Secretariate of State were present.

Mgr. Bonzano received many gifts, which included a gold cross studded with diamonds from the Pope and a gold lamp from the Papal Secretary. Later the Pope received the Apostolic Delegate in private audience. Mgr. Bonzano expects to leave Naples April 19 for New York. In the meantime he will visit his mother in Turin.

ITALIAN WAR LOSS 660.

War Department Statement Covers Only the Killed and Missing.

ROME, March 3.—A War Department statement of casualties on the Italian side in the Turco-Italian War from the beginning of the conflict to March 2 reports 37 officers and 499 men killed, and 1 officer and 323 men missing. While it is believed that the missing men have been killed, there is no official record to this effect.

TRIPOLI, March 3.—The Arabs celebrated the Prophet's birthday by attacks on the Ghirgarish redoubt, but the Italian fire easily dispersed them.

Greece to Strike at Turkey.

Prof. J. G. Halapleus, Professor of Greek in the University of Toledo, Ohio, just returned from Greece, says that war in the Balkans in the Spring seems to him inevitable. He expects a sudden blow against Turkey from Greece and the Balkan States. French officers are very busy training the Greek soldiers and the Balkan States are straining every muscle to lay in ammunition and supplies for a war.

LITERARY MATINEES FOR LONDON SOCIETY

"Five o'Clocks" to be a Feature of the Season and Lions Will Be Fought For.

SIR SIDNEY COLVIN BEGINS

Fashionable Intellectuals Gather to Hear Interesting Talk About Stevenson with New Stories.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—We are to have literary "five o'clocks" in London society during the coming season. This is to be the "new thing" for which every hostess desirous of success will look. If she wants to succeed she will have to make dates early with the literary lions, for there are not enough to go around.

Sir Sidney Colvin, Robert Louis Stevenson's old friend, has made a beginning with the new fashion. He is giving three afternoon talks on the novelist and his works. At the first one, yesterday, he had a very appreciative audience of fashionable, intellectual folk, who were very well pleased with what was in effect a lecture-essay, read by Sir Sidney from manuscript as he sat at a raised table, on which was a shaded light—the atmosphere of study.

Throughout the lecture there ran a series of hitherto unpublished stories about Stevenson, and several of these concerned his oddness in clothes, which made people take him, much to his own joy, as a sort of vagabond.

One night, dressed with a special view to quaintness, the novelist wandered through South London, trying to come upon a policeman who would arrest him on sight. He came on various policemen, but not one of them would apprehend him, and he was vastly disappointed. Another time, when he was in France, the officials of a bank on which he had a draft from his father in Edinburgh warned him away, saying he was evidently a fraud, and that if he did not go they would send for the police. Stevenson noticed in the bank a set of pigeonholes, which intuition told him contained foreign drafts. He plunged at those pigeonholes and, as luck would have it, pulled out the duplicate of his Scottish draft. Waving it triumphantly, he demanded his money and got it, with the whole office full of apologies.

By contrast with this picture of Stevenson, there was the Stevenson who had the continual battle to fight against ill-health. Once, while staying with Sir Sidney in London, he had a specially bad attack of hemorrhage, and was in bed, unable to speak. He took a sheet of paper and wrote on it for a moment with a pencil and handed it to Colvin. What he had written, describing his own state, was a quotation from Falstaff—"'Tis my vocation, Hal."

WHY BRIDEGROOM WAITED.

Illness, Say Bride's Friends, but Others Think Finances Figured.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—There has been much speculation as to the real cause that prevented Miss Gabrielle Ray, the musical comedy star, from keeping her appointment to marry Eric Loder last Thursday, thereby holding the bridegroom in a state of suspense for an additional twenty-four hours.

Miss Ray herself put the delay down to illness, and, while it is impolite to doubt a woman's word, the fact that she was merry and bright on Wednesday evening, as vouched for by close friends who saw and talked with her, and also seemed in like health on Friday morning, when she was married, gives color to the story that musical comedy stars have a keen eye to the main chance nowadays when matrimony is concerned.

In short, it is said again by those close friends that the bride's "indisposition" had a certain connection with the details of the marriage settlement between the young couple, which took a day longer to arrange than was expected.

On the other hand, Joe Coyne, the American actor, who is a friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Loder, assured me that it was a sudden attack of "nerves" experienced by the bride on Thursday morning on awakening, when she realized that it was her wedding morning.

MARCONI FOR SENATOR.

Inventor of Wireless Telegraph Among Those to be Named in Italy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—The correspondent of The London Times in Rome says that in a list of new Senators to be created on March 14, the names of Signor Marconi, Signor Arrigo Boito, the musical composer and poet; Gen. Caneva, and Gen. Pollio are mentioned as certain.

SNOW HIDES LOST DIAMONDS.

Salesman Dropped $10,000 Gems when Omaha Streets Were Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—Somewhere under two feet of snow, lying on Omaha's streets, fourteen unmounted diamonds, valued at $10,000 and belonging to the Eichburg Diamond Company of New York, are lost. The loss became public to-day when the company inserted in newspapers offers of reward.

The stones were lost on last Tuesday, but a still hunt has been in progress in hopes of finding the gems. Norbert Hofman, a jewelry salesman of New York, had the stones in a wallet and was calling on Omaha customers. Between two stores the gems fell from the wallet and were lost in the snow. Instead of making the loss public, Hofman hired half a doen trusted men and searched for the diamonds.

Snow has fallen daily since the loss and now two feet of snow covers the stones. The snow along the route followed by Hofman will be permitted to melt without being moved and when the ground is bare a further search will be made.

COAL STRIKE BRINGS SUFFERING TO POOR

Tens of Thousands Thrown Out of Work in England While Miners "Have Their Fling."

RAILROADS ARE PARALYZED

Little Chance of a Settlement Before Next Thursday—Statement from the Premier Expected in Parliament.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—The coal strike is now affecting every class in the community. Tens of thousands of workers have been dismissed and the railway service is dislocated and disorganized. Like creeping paralysis, the stoppage of the coal supply is threatening the whole life of the nation. The miners are making holiday. They are, as they put it, "having their fling," while the nation suffers, the poor go cold and hungry, and their fellow-workers are turned into the streets.

The Industrial Council has been summoned to meet to-day. It is a body of twenty-six business men and labor representatives, and has no compulsory powers. A statement by the Prime Minister in Parliament to-day is expected. Unless the arrangements are altered there will be no discussion between the Government and the miners' Executive Committee until to-morrow evening. Whatever the Executive Committee decides must be ratified by the federation, which usually takes two days to assemble. No settlement is in the least likely before Thursday or Friday at the earliest.

BIG COAL SUPPLY ON HAND.

Plenty if the Small Steam Size Strike Comes, Say Operators.

Some of the representatives of the independent anthracite companies who will take part in the meeting of the operators to-morrow in preparation for the conference with the representatives of the mine workers on March 13 were in town yesterday, but declined to be quoted by name on the question of a strike. The representative of one independent firm said that there was no scarcity of anthracite small steam sizes, though the demand for them since the talk of a strike began had been increasing.

"All I can say," he explained, "is that coal is not so scarce just now."

At a meeting of independent operators held in Pottsville, Penn., last month predictions were made that before the expiration of the wage scale on March 31 over 10,000,000 tons of coal would be shipped from all the collieries in the anthracite districts. Mining has been going on constantly since then, and it is said that the operators are in a better position than ever before to make heavy shipments.

ABANDON COTTON CROPS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Incessant rains, coupled with low prices and scarcity of labor, have caused many Georgia farmers to abandon their cotton crops in the fields, giving up all hope of picking the remainder of the crop. They are now plowing the plants under.

In many cases fields of 500 acres in extent are going to waste because the farmers cannot get the necessary labor. There are vast fields of unpicked cotton that have been damaged by the rains, the fields being mucks in many cases.

NEW SHADES IN PARIS MODES.

Handsome Blues, Dark Greens, and Dark Reds Prominent in June Materials.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 3.—Beautiful shades will apparently dominate the coming season's modes, according to a forecast given by the leading Paris dressmakers to the Matin.

At Paquin's, where the necessity of harmonizing tones with flesh and hair tints is insisted on, it is stated that for June wear coarse classic blues and certain dark greens and dark reds, recalling the tint of the black-red rose, will be employed. For evening, the preference is given to white, coral, and white and black, rather than to black and white. Much is expected from granite taffetas, which have a kind of powdered appearance which suggests the down of the peach.

At Drecoll's, in addition to dark blues and blacks, sylvan tones in all their shades up to suede are spoken of for walking costumes, while white and orange are declared to be ravishing for evening robes.

In materials taffeta will reign supreme. Mention is made of certain taffetas which are so soft in texture as to be taken almost for foulards. Watered silks are making their reappearance for Spring tailor-made suits. Dark greens and exquisite grays predominate as colors in taffetas.

Designers at Redfern's have sought to blend the harmony of Grecian draperies with the elegance and distinction of the Second Empire fashions.

The Marietta a Training Ship.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the New Jersey Naval Militia is to have the gunboat Marietta for a practice ship instead of the monitor Tonopah, which was sent into the navy yard on Jan. 1 to be refitted. The Tonopah will now be sent to Norfolk to be converted into a floating station for the submarine fleet.

TROOPS REACH PEKIN, TIEN-TSIN IS SACKED

Continued from Page 1.

tically powerless, as they cannot rely on the loyalty of the troops or the police, and have no means to prevent further outbreaks.

3,000 TROOPS GUARD LEGATIONS.

Foreigners in Peking Will Support Yuan's Authority.

PEKING, Monday, March 4.—With 3,000 foreign troops in the city, peaceable natives and foreign residents are feeling much safer.

Among the additional troops arriving here yesterday were 200 men of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, under Major James M. Arrowsmith. The Americans left Tien-Tsin Saturday night and came through without incident, although they had placed a Maxim gun on a flat car in front of the engine in case it might be needed.

Yesterday afternoon detachments of 50 to 150 men from each of the legation guards marched around the city as a show of force. They took the broad main roads, on which were many picturesque arches. Curious throngs watched the foreign forces, which were headed by the Americans, with the Russians bringing up the rear.

During the day 800 foreign troops patrolled the outskirts of the legation quarter for three hours, but there were no disturbances.

Although the Peking Government and the Nanking delegates were well pleased with the demonstration by the foreign troops as a mark of disapproval of lawlessness, they do not believe it will be necessary for the powers to intervene.

Rally to Support Yuan.

The delegates have appointed four of their number to return to Nanking to explain the views of the foreign powers and impress upon the Nanking Republicans the necessity of supporting Yuan Shi-Kai and the desirability of the Nanking Government coming to Peking to establish a strong coalition.

The delegates suggest a combination of the best Northern and Southern troops and the establishment of a great police force, with headquarters at Peking. For the present the South is orderly and the soldiers are practically confined to barracks.

The legations likewise consider it judicious to support Yuan Shi-Kai, as the quickest and surest means of overcoming the general spirit of anarchy. Gen. Li Huen Heng, the newly elected Vice President of the Republic, is anxious to assist in restoring Yuan Shi-Kai's authority. In his opinion, the mutiny should not be permitted to upset the general scheme of reconstruction. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Acting President, is ready to assume temporarily the whole responsibility of Administration.

Yuan Shi-Kai has put the control of the city under the Changkueites, the picturesque turbaned old-style troops, upon whom the President-elect is depending to preserve order.

Last night the gendarmes were policing the city. An occasional shot was heard, but all the fires were out.

The mutinous regiments are being sent South by train for the dual purpose of relieving Peking and preventing the Pao-Ting-Fu mutineers from approaching the capital. No word has been received from Pao-Ting-Fu, owing to interruption of the wires, but confidence is felt that most of the missions at that place have survived the arson and pillage there.

The Roman Catholic Mission, which was in the heart of the town, might have caught fire from the Chinese buildings, which were burned in that section, but the American compounds are outside the city and are surrounded by their own walls. Therefore, it is thought they were not endangered. Many women and children had returned there in the belief that peace had been established by the abdication of the throne.

The Pao-Ting-Fu district was severely punished after the Boxer rising in 1900, and it is not likely to have forgotten the lesson. The general opinion is that the mutineers would hesitate long before harming the foreigners resident there.

It is known that the cannonading heard on Saturday was caused by an attack by mutineers on Tung-Chow, which was occupied and sacked.

More than 100 executions have taken place in Peking. For the most part the victims were civilians, and included six females. Apparently the authorities are afraid to execute the soldiers.

A large detachment of Inniskilling Fusileers went to Feng-Tai yesterday morning to relieve the Somersets, who returned to Peking.

The cutting off of communication with Tien-tsin was the work of a French railway employe, who disconnected part of the bridge on Saturday. This was forced out of position with levers, but the single line of railway was restored yesterday.

Five thousand Japanese troops have been ordered from Port Arthur to Tien-tsin, where there are less than 1,000 foreign soldiers.

DR. SUN AGAINST INTERVENTION

Has Faith in Yuan and Will Go to Aid Him, if Needed.

NANKING, March 3.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen is greatly disturbed over the news from the north. He says the Nanking Government is prepared to accept full responsibility.

"I have absolute confidence and good faith in Yuan Shi-Kai," said the provisional President to-day. "I believe in his ability to control the situation. The republicans will restore order and protect the lives and property of foreigners. Effective measures are under way and a vast majority of the people and soldiers of the north and south are loyal republicans."

Dr. Sun said that in the event of unexpected disturbances he was ready to proceed to the north to assist Yuan Shi-Kai.

The War Minister has issued stringent orders to the southern Governors and Generals to preserve order. The Nanking officials say that they are unable to understand a reported request for foreign interference at Peking, because they do not think the situation critical. President-elect. Yuan has telegraphed that the disturbances were due to a misunderstanding on the part of the soldiers, 1,000 of whom revolted and were reinforced by the mob.

REFUSED JAPANESE GARRISON.

Peking Diplomats Refused to Sanction Foreign Occupation.

LONDON, Monday, March 4.—It is understood that Japan has offered to garrison Peking within a few days, if the other powers are given a mandate, says a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, but the diplomatic body has declined to indorse the idea of foreign occupation, because it would endanger many defenseless foreign communities in China.

The Republican Commanders are urgently demanding money to pay their troops. Sun Yat-Sen has sent a messenger to Yuan Shi-Kai, informing him that $20,000,000 are needed in Nanking, where nearly 10,000 men are concentrated. Of course, adds the correspondent, no such sum can be found, and it would be impossible to obtain a foreign loan under existing circumstances.

The gravest anxiety is felt everywhere. Nobody denies that Republicanism in China has received a bad, if not a fatal blow, and the the crisis still remains unsolved.

HAS NO FEAR FOR AMERICANS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Col. George Barnett, Commandant of Marines at the Navy Yard, who was attached three years to the American Legation in Peking, returning last Fall, declares there is no need of fear for Americans in Peking.

Not only are the residents within the foreign legations well provided with provisions and war munitions for a considerable length of time, he says, but the troops ordered into the Chinese Empire will awe the lawless element into respect for the foreign element.

He does not believe there will be any general anti-foreign outbreak.

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TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS
GREENHUT-SIEGEL-COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

You Hear It Said

By Everybody That The Big Store's Supremacy Arises from Giving

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Today's Big Sales

Give Additional Proof of this Widely Known Fact.

Among the biggest events planned, these are included:

MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, etc.

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS GOWNS AND DRESSES; $16.50 to $25 Values at $11.75. (Only 175 Garments in this sale.)
WOMEN'S SPRING COATS, in most fashionable materials, featured at $12.75.
SMARTEST TRIMMED MILLINERY—ALSO READY-TO-WEAR HATS FOR 'tween-season wear.
A GLORIOUS AGGREGATION OF THE NEW SPRING SILKS.
THE MOST POPULAR EMBROIDERIES OF THE DAY at prices which are close to wholesale.
A TREMENDOUS SALE OF LINGERIE WAISTS at $1, $1.50 and $1.98.
$1.95 to $6 "HEATHERBLOOM" PETTICOATS at $1, $1.50 and $2.
WOMEN'S $5 to $7 SKIRTS—several styles and materials; choice at $3.95.
NEWEST WASHABLE DRESS FABRICS at prices that emphasize the fact that the Big Store is the best place in New York to buy these goods.
AN IMMENSE SALE IN OUR BASEMENT OF LOW-PRICED WASH GOODS, SHEETS, MUSLINS, BEDSPREADS and TABLE PADS.
THOUSANDS OF PIECES OF SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE—This is our annual sale—the lowest prices of the Spring season—a fine opportunity to buy what you need for summer use.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST GROCERY PRESENTS ANOTHER FORCEFUL LIST OF SPECIALS.
GREAT SALE OF J. CALVET & CIE'S FAMOUS IMPORTED CLARETS, SAUTERNES and BURGUNDIES AND OTHER STAPLE LIQUORS AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"

"Housekeepers' Sales"

Our Great Early Spring Distribution of All Lines of Goods for the Home

CHINA AND GLASSWARE—featuring open-stock patterns.
100-PIECE SET OF PORCELAIN WARE; regularly $7.50, today, $3.95; regularly $8.95; today, $6.95.
ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS; 100 pieces; regularly $19.25; this sale $15.
FINE THIN AUSTRIAN CHINA SETS, 100 pieces, $10.75.
THEODORE HAVILAND CHINA SETS, 100 pieces, at $15.
FINE CARLSBAD CHINA SETS; 100 pieces; at $25.
And innumerable other specials at relative savings.
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF FINE GLASSWARE; each piece overlaid with sterling silver; on sale today at ½ price.

WATER JUGS
FOOTED SHERBET GLASSES.
OIL OR VINEGAR CRUETS.
WATER TUMBLERS.
WHISKY BOTTLES.
TALL CANDLESTICKS.
HANDLED NAPPIES.
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INDIVIDUAL ALMOND DISHES.
WINE DECANTERS.
RELISH SETS.
DEEP-FOOTED ROUND BOWLS.
COLOGNE BOTTLES.
SUGAR AND CREAM SETS.

Yes, all these highly artistic pieces at ½ price

Other Big GREENHUT BUILDING Sales Include:

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OF DECORATED TABLEWARE.
HUNDREDS OF SPECIALS IN FINE CUT GLASS.
WHITE PORCELAIN LINED REFRIGERATORS.
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS—BATH ROOM SUPPLIES.
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
FINE BRASS BEDSTEADS AT PRICES THAT REPRESENT USUAL FACTORY COST.
ASSOCIATE SALES OF MATTRESSES, CRIBS, FOLDING COTS, DIVANS, SANITARY FEATHER PILLOWS, RUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES, PORTIERES AND COUCH COVERS AND A MOST EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF POPULAR-PRICED FRAMED PICTURES.

$30,000 to Charity — WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S.&H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Nearly five thousand year 'round suits at an average of less than half price.

$22.50 to 35.00 Suits
15.00
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20.00

These are not slow sellers, odds and ends or undesirable garments.

Nearly every garment was tailored and designed since December 1st and the models are so advanced as to assuredly be good style for a full year to come.

All the fabrics are either exclusive custom styles or were specially designed for Smith Gray & Co.

The weights are most comfortable and will give you satisfactory service the whole year through.

There are countless plain shades and neat mixtures galore.

Come in now—today—embrace this extraordinary opportunity to lay in two or three extra suits—these values have known no precedent in such assortments as this.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across From City Hall.
8th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Continuation Sale
Starting To-day with Lot No. 1825.
R. J. Horner & Co.
Having removed from their 23d St. Store to their new building, 20 to 26 West 36th St., where they will open on or about March 4, with an entire new stock
Jacques Cohen, Auctioneer
has been instructed to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
the entire stock of
High Grade Furniture
of every description
which was carried in their 23d St. Store
To-day at 11 A. M.
and
To-night at 8 P. M.
Sale Takes Place on the Premises
61-65 West 23d St.,
Between Broadway & 6th Ave.
CATALOGUES ON PREMISES

Buy at the Factory
SAVE A DOLLAR A STEP—here we sell without the heavy expenses of separately conducted stores.
Fischer Player Pianos
TWO PIANOS IN ONE
Unquestionably the finest player piano made in America. Factory price, $650 upward; actual value $850. Liberal terms.
J. & C. Fischer
Factory Salesroom, 417 West 28th Street, Near 9th Avenue.
Oldest Piano Makers in New York

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STAY YOUR WATCH BY OUR TIME TABLE
New Jersey Central

TAKE THE FAMOUS FAST FLYERS OF THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
ONE HOUR & 50 MINUTES TO Philadelphia
THE ONLY DOWN TOWN ROAD
running fast hourly trains from Jersey City to Philadelphia, without CHANGE or TRANSFER. From Liberty St.—(EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR) 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and midnight with sleepers. 10 minutes of the hour from West 23d St. Baggage carried on same train with passenger if delivered at either terminal in reasonable time.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—NO TUNNELS

JUAREZ REBELS RUSH TO CHIHUAHUA FIGHT

Get Word of Encounter of Their Comrades, Led by Orozco, with Federal Troops.

OROZCO SEEMS TO NEED AID

Causes for Gen. Villa Leading Federals—No Disorders at Juarez—Two Americans with Rebels.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—A telegram stating that fighting for the possession of Chihuahua City, the capital of the Mexican State of that name, had begun was followed to-day by the hasty departure of the rebel garrison at Juarez to join their comrades.

Two telegrams were received by Gen. Salazar, the Juarez commander, from Braulio Hernandez, one of the rebel leaders in the district about Chihuahua. Neither message gave details of the fight, but the detachment of from eight hundred to a thousand men in Juarez was speedily placed on board three sections of a freight train.

The first telegram from Hernandez stated that his force, numbering about 820 men, and some of the force of Pascual Orozco had been defending Chihuahua against an attack by Federal troops under Col. Pancho Villa.

"Orozco is with us," the telegram said, meaning, the rebels declare, that he has announced himself openly as in arms against Madero. The second telegram merely stated, as divulged by Gen. Salazar, that Hernandez was on his way to join Orozco, who desired Salazar to join the movement with all speed. The messages were received over the wires of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, as the Federal line commonly used for commercial and official messages is interrupted. This accounts for the fact that newspaper correspondents in Chihuahua were silent.

There was no intimation as to how serious the reported fighting was, but the Juarez leaders received the impression that Villa's attack had been a surprise, and that Orozco, if not defeated, was in immediate need of assistance.

Recently Hernandez, with his command, was at Gallego, about thirty-seven miles north of Chihuahua. Maximo Castillo another rebel chieftain, with 800 or 400 men, has been at Villa Ahumada, ninety miles north of Chihuahua. He, too, is said to be proceeding to join Orozco.

American and Mexican refugess in this city account for the report that Villa led the Federal forces against the rebels with two explanations.

The paramount one is the declaration that Villa and Orozco, through jealousy growing out of the rewards received by each after Madero's success last Spring, are mortal enemies, and that Villa would fight on either side if it were against his former comrade in arms. Orozco was made chief of the rurales of Chihuahua by Madero, while Villa, the converted outlaw, received a command under him.

The second reason advanced is that Villa was loyal only after Madero had granted his demand, including a large sum of money. In the crisis Gov. Abraham Gonzales, the loyal executive of Chihuahua is believed to have collected sufficient money and to have made the promises necessary to hold Villa and his 700 troops to the Madero banner. Gen. Salazar seems very bitter against Villa. The latter, he says, sent word by special messenger, confirming previous promises that he would "save his face" by a show of resistance, and then join the anti-Madero campaign. It was pointed out, however, that this was before Orozco's attitude, while suspected as disloyal to Madero, was really known. If the rebels are defeated Villa may hope for the emoluments recently resigned by Orozco.

The artillery the rebels took from Juarez consists of two muzzle-loading brass field pieces and two modern rapid-firers with 100,000 rounds of ammunition. Two newspaper correspondents were allowed to go with the officers. Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the American troops here, did not regard it necessary to make any redisposition of the guard along the river. This duty is now being performed by the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry under Major Peter Murray. Bridges and fords are guarded, and men and officers are ready for any emergency.

There were unconfirmed rumors that the departure of the garrison would be succeeded by disorders in Juarez. The American soldiers are possibly more alert than usual to-night, but there was no other sign that conditions at Juarez had changed.

Two other battalions of the Twenty-second Infantry are at Fort Bliss, where there are also a battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, a squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, and Battery D of the Third Field Artillery, which is regarded as an adequate force.

Gen. Salazar's force includes two Americans enlisted to work the rapid-firers. They are Samuel Drepin of Philadelphia and T. C. Richardson of Lamar, Mo. Drebin has been in one uniform or another for many years. He started with the American forces in the Philippines, remaining there eight years. He fought for the insurrecto General, Luis Mena, in Nicaragua in the revolution which overthrew President Zelaya. Last year he took a force into Yucatan for Gen. Madero.

Drebin said to-day he did not get the pay which had been promised him for the expedition, and was about to join Gen. Reyes when that veteran's uprising against the present régime in Mexico proved abortive.

Richardson's experience includes revolutions in Honduras and Nicaragua. The two American adventurers were outfitted in complete fashion with new revolvers, "ditty" bags, shining shoes and uniforms, but their equipment was no better than that of the natives. The completeness of their outfit bears out the statement that there is plenty of money behind them.

EXODUS FROM MEXICO CITY.

Taft Proclamation Decides American Residents to Quit the Country.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—Publication to-day of the Taft proclamation and the statement issued by Ambassador Wilson operated to calm the fears of foreigners in the capital to a large extent. Still, there was a strong undercurrent of uneasiness apparent. Many chose to read between the lines of the declaration a hidden message, which they interpreted as the most pointed warning that could come out from Washington that intervention would likely follow a continuance of the disorders. Others accepted the proclamation at its face value, considering that it concerned foreigners in the capital only remotely and was directed almost entirely to those in outlying and exposed localities.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that the warning has had the effect of causing many wavering residents to decide to leave the country. Visitors are cutting their stay short, and scores of residents who for weeks have been keyed up to a high tension by events have announced their intention to go as soon as accommodations are to be had by train or steamer.

Members of foreign colonies evinced keen interest in the proclamation, apparently considering that their status in the country would be that of Americans in the event of serious disorders, and not a few of these will doubtless join the exodus. A Canadian, head of a large banking interest here, lost no time in seeking accommodation for his family on the first train north. Members of the British colony expressed the opinion that the proclamation, if warranted by the situation, should have been more explicit. Mexicans of the higher class, of cooler judgment, accepted it in a dispassionate mind. To outward evidence of resentment was evident, nor did foreigners desist from their usual Sunday recreations.

Reports reaching here by way of Durango state that the mining properties at Velardena, Azarco, and Guanacevi have been the objects of attacks by bandits, who have demanded and obtained sums of money on the threat of demolishing mills and other property of mining companies. It is reported that residents of Guanacevi, an important mining camp, had bought temporary immunity by paying 6,500 pesos to a band of 200 rebels who liberated forty-two prisoners and incorporated them in their own body. Short fights took place before the townspeople capitulated, combatants on both sides being killed.

Activity of the Federals has scattered the Zapatista bands in Morolos. Zapata himself has fled to the little mining town of Huautla, in the extreme southeast of the State. The main body of his followers has gone into Puebla, where the troops are preparing to battle with them.

SAYS GOMEZ WILL OUST MADERO

Mrs. Vaughn, a Refugee, Thinks Madero Must Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 3.—A refugee from dangers to foreigners at the hands of bandits in the Mexican revolution, Mrs. Frank Vaughn, wife of a wealthy mine owner and mining engineer of New York, who has been with her husband for the last three years in a remote mining region a hundred miles from Puebla City, passed through here to-day en route home. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn were the only Americans in the little mountain mining town of Tetela, in the State of Puebla.

"It looks as if the Madero Government will have to resign or see the country plunged into a long civil war," says Mrs. Vaughn. "Gomez seems to be the man who is fastest gaining power, and I think he will unseat Madero."

CRITICISE MADERO'S FAILURE.

Should Crush Vasquista Rebels, Say Mexicans—To Quiet Morclos First.

From a Special Correspondent of The Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—The failure of President Madero to take energetic steps to head off the Vasquista rebels in the north is severely criticised, but in administration circles it is stated that the President's plan is first to pacify the State of Morelos, in which there has been more disturbance than in any other State south of Mexico City, and then to proceed against Gomez insurgents. The latter are ridiculed on all sides because of their seeming fear to quit American soil.

In La Prensa, an influential Spanish daily published here, Deputy Francisco Bulnez frankly criticises Madero, but editorially the paper declares that the Madero administration with all its faults is better than the state of anarchy which would surely follow the success of the Gomez movement.

In advices received at the headquarters of the National Railways of Mexico it is stated that the lines are now being operated as far west of Monterey as San Pedro, and as far west of Saltillo as Viesca. The former is within sixty-nine miles and the latter forty-five miles of Torreon. All sensational reports of the massacre of Americans in the Torreon district prove to be false. The railway authorities point out that because the national lines are not operating through the State of Chihuahua it should not be assumed that the whole of that region is in the hands of rebels. Outside of a zone of seventy-five miles from Torreon, there is no disorder north of that city as far as can be learned here, except in the extreme upper part of the State. According to the latest reports the rebels have got so far no further south than Moctezuma.

The general belief among prominent men here is that President Madero has strengthened his cabinet by the appointment of Jesus Flores Magon as Minister of the Interior, and the choice seems to have met with general approval.

Up to the present I have not witnessed the least indication of anti-foreign feeling in the capital, the pacific attitude of Mexicans toward foreigners being in marked contrast to the inflammatory stories published. Americans in a position to know say that outside as well as inside the capital there is plenty of evidence of improving conditions in business.

It is officially stated that 2,000 coal miners in the Piedras Negras district, in the northern part of the State of Coahuila, have offered their services to President Madero for the suppression of the rebellion.

REBELS HOLD UP PRIEST.

Demand $100 from American Jesuit in Juarez and Arrest Him.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—The rebels at Juarez attempted to obtain a contribution of $100 this afternoon from the Rev. Father C. M. Pinto, who was conducting services in the Mission Church of the Virgin of Guadaloupe, in Juarez. Father Pinto, who makes his home in El Paso and is an American citizen, is at the head of the Jesuit Missions in Northern Mexico and in the Southwestern States, including Texas and New Mexico.

Word was sent to Mayor Kelly of this city of the priest's predicament and the Mayor, accompanied by T. C. Edwards, American Consul at Juarez, went to his assistance. As nearly as the Americans could learn, the priest's sole offense consisted in being in possession of the collection taken up in the mission just before his arrest. He was releaser on the Mayor's recognizance.

CAVALRY AIDS AMERICANS.

Mexican Government Sends Troop to Relieve Citizens at Velardena.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Americans at Velardena have been relieved, 150 cavalry having been sent there by the Mexican War Department to restore order, according to advices received to-day at the State Department. It is believed that no American citizen was wounded at Velardena. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Townsley, about whom apprehension has been felt, are reported safe at Durango.

Conditions in Tlaxcala, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas are reported somewhat worse, but in Morelos and Guerrero the situation is believed to be unchanged. Durango and portions of Coahuila and Zacatecas are reported to be largely in control of the rebels.

HARRY WHITNEY AFTER SEALS

Arctic Explorer Tells of Expedition Going to Crocker Land.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3.—Harry Whitney, of New Haven, Conn., arctic explorer and hunter, has left Louisburg by the steamer Seal for Port Aux Basquesne, N. F., where he will join Capt. Robert Bartiett on his sealing trip in the steamer Neptune.

Mr. Whitney stated to THE TIMES correspondent that another arctic expedition would leave Sydney next June for the purpose of exploring Crocker Land, reported to have been seen by Commander Peary on his last trip to the north pole. The expedition is being sent out by the Museum of Natural History, New York, and will be in charge of George Borup and Prof. Macmillan, who were with Peary on his last trip.

The expedition will remain north for three years, and the explorers expect to penetrate the interior of Greenland before they return. A new ship built on the lines of the Roosevelt will be chartered for the cruise. The expedition will call at Sydney for supplies and coal, and expects to leave here about June 20.

Mr. Whitney is enthusiastic over the opportunity to accompany Bartlett on his seal hunt among the ice floes.

COOKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Jersey Insane Hospital Patient Curled His Body Around Steam Pipe.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Prosecutor William J. Crossley and County Physician Frank Scammell began an investigation to-night into the death of Raymond Wilson, 40 years old, who died on Thursday after he had cooked himself on a sizzling steam pipe in a small room at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, where he was an inmate.

His parents, who live at Hickory Corner, declare that their son was abused and that this was the reason he sought death. They demand a full investigation.

He was committed to the asylum on Feb. 19, being a victim of paresis. He slept alone in a small room, and on the night of Feb. 24 he got out of bed and curled his body about the hot steam pipe. He then proceeded to roast his legs, arms, and face.

FIND MURDER CLUE IN SAILOR'S KNOT

Victim of St. Louis Robbery Was Tied by Assailant, Who Dropped Pair of Cuff Buttons.

BELONG TO FORMER SAILOR

Pawnbroker Remembers Man Who Had Pledged Same Buttons with Him on Three Occasions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—A sailor's knot, the police believe, has solved the Wurzburger pawnshop murder mystery, which had puzzled the detectives for a month.

The Police Department awaits a telegram from detectives, now in Mississippi, announcing the arrest of Samuel A. Cheatham, 19, who is charged with the crime.

After the robber had shot Wurzburger in the head, he bound the wounded man, who was found in the cellar. It was when he was tying the cord with which his victim's arms were fastened that an old habit unconsciously asserted itself. Instead of making an ordinary knot, his fingers deftly fashioned a sailor's knot of such difficulty that only long practice could master it. Cheatham was a sailor. A pair of link cuff buttons which he had once pawned were found at the scene of the crime, and furnished the remaining clue.

The investigations of the police into Cheatham's life in St. Louis revealed a story of double existence.

In the West End, where he lodged and where he had many friends, he represented himself as the heir to a rich estate in Florida. But in the downtown district, where he also acquired friends, he declared he was without money or work, and, enlisting their sympathies, borrowed money upon which he lived for almost a year.

Cheatham was devoted to his thirteen-year-old sister, Theresa, a student at the Ursuline Convent at Arcadia, Mo., and told friends that he gave her all the money he saved during a service of four years in the Hospital Corps of the navy. Cheatham said he was aboard the battleship Tennessee when it conveyed President Taft to Panama.

In his rôle as an heir of great expectations, Cheatham made the acquaintance of several girls in the West End, and was engaged to marry a young woman of wealthy parents. His girl acquaintances say that he seemed to have plenty of money; that he dressed well, and talked of purchasing one of the biggest moving picture shows in town.

The robbery of the pawnshop occurred on the night of Jan. 31. Two hundred watches were taken, and $600 in cash. The son of the proprietor was shot and bound. He died a week later, without regaining consciousness.

The elder Wurzburger remembered that the betraying cuff buttons had been pawned three times previously in the store, and even recollected the features of the youth who pledged them. On the night of the robbery Cheatham registered at the Stratford Hotel under an assumed name, and gave up his room the next morning. He slept within a block of the scene of the robbery he is alleged to have committed, while a futile pursuit of the thief went on all about him.

Oberlin Alumni to Dine.

Three hundred men and women alumni will sit down to the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Oberlin College Association of New York City on Friday evening. The dinner is to be held at the Whitehall Club, and there will be present as guests of honor Prof. William James Hutchins of Oberlin and Dr. Dan Bradley and Homer Johnson of Cleveland, members of the Board of Trustees.

COSTA RICA OPPOSES UNION.

President Jiminez Says His Country Would Have Everything to Lose.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 3.—The President of Costa Rica, Ricardo Jiminez, is very kindly disposed toward the United States, but is not impressed with the idea of a Central American Union. He said to-day that the visit of Secretary of State Knox to Costa Rica was an act of great courtesy on the part of the American Government, and expressed the hope that such visits would be continued.

Speaking of the feeling of Costa Ricans toward the United States and the plan for a Central American Union, the President said:

"In such a union we have everything to lose and nothing to gain. We are at peace. The other republics of Central America are disturbed. No army drains our resources, so we prospec. Against whom need we unite? Europe? Uncle Sam protects us against Europe. Monsieur America has never interfered with my administration; our relations are perfect.

"Secretary Knox is a mild man and does not bring the big stick, but sweet words. Our intercourse with the United States is one of constancy without incident, or accident except the incident of the Secretary's visit, and this exception I wish might be the rule."

The Government ball given last night at the National Theatre in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Knox was a brilliant function. The theatre was beautifully decorated, and the flags of the United States and Costa Rica were intertwined. President Jiminez, the members of his Cabinet, the diplomatic representatives, as well as the Justices and military officers, and a thousand others attended.

ALLIS ART COLLECTION SALE.

Masterpieces to be Sold in Milwaukee Instead of Coming East.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—The famous E. P. Allis art collection, including between seventy and eighty rarities picked up by Mr. Allis, who was founder of the E. P. Allis Company, is to be sold in Milwaukee instead of being sent to Eastern galleries, as requested by Eastern collectors, who objected to coming here to view the paintings. Dealers from Amsterdam, Paris, and Berlin arrived this week for the sale. The pictures will be sold at private auction, and it is expected that big prices will be realized.

One of the rare pictures in the collection is a Corot landscape, dated 1860, and purchased by Mr. Allis before Corot's canvases had brought the prices they now do. Others in the collection are "The Mowers," by Bastien Lepage; a Gerome, and canvases by Millet, Diaz, Daubigny, Troyon, and Schreyer.

C. G. Kolff's Home Burned.

Fire destroyed the residence of Cornelius G. Kolff, on Emerson Hill, Concord, Staten Island, last night. Mr. Kolff is a real estate broker in Manhattan and Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. The loss is $25,000, covered by insurance. Close to the residence is a log cabin built by Mr. Kolff and named by him the Philosopher's Retreat. Mr. Kolff has entertained many prominent men in the cabin. The firemen were able to save the structure. The fact that there was no wind prevented other buildings on the hill from catching fire.

THINKS HE HAS A RAPHAEL.

Boston Dealer Believes It to Be "Mary and the Infant Christ."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—A painting said to be the work of Raphael has been unearthed in Boston by Patrick E. Duffee, a local art connoisseur, and has attracted much attention from artists and picture dealers, who say it is the master's "Mary and the Infant Christ."

The painting was discovered by Mr. Duffee after a search which began when he heard of this missing picture of Raphael while abroad, in 1886. Lying in Jamaica Plain, amid other dust-covered heirlooms, he found a picture which appeared to answer its description.

Mr. Duffee submitted the painting to art critics, who declared it to be genuine. It is 28 inches wide and 38 inches long. The painting lay for nearly a century in an attic.

Negro Burglar Kills Merchant.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 3.—S. Silverstein, a merchant, is dead, his wife has a fractured skull, and their two children, a boy and a girl, are badly injured, as the result of an attack by a negro burglar late Saturday night. The crime was discovered this morning when the little girl gave an alarm.

"The Bottle All New York Is Talking About"

Talking about it because it contains the very best whiskey that can be had at any price—

Carstairs Rye

Talking about it because it is the whiskey that has been paramount in public favor long before grand-dad or *his* grand-dad knew the highways and byways of New York—

Talked about because it is the bottle with the numbered label that identifies the original package and makes it easy for the exacting customer to know that he is getting just what he ordered.

A blend of the finest ryes. Aged in wood.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.

A consolidation of Carstairs, McCall & Co. and Carstairs Bros.

Philadelphia New York Baltimore

CARSTAIRS WHISKEY
STEWART DISTILLING CO.
The Whiskey Best since 1788
The Numbered Label Shows Our Bottling

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
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Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
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Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street
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Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

The Brill Special
Chauffeur's Spring Outfit
at $43.50

An Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match.

All made of fine quality Whipcord in two shades of gray and a dust color tan. Smart, neat looking and unusually durable—regularly $63.00—An overcoat of the big roomy Russian greatcoat style, a Norfolk jacket and trousers and a cap to match of regulation style.

In making up this outfit, due regard to all the requirements has been observed; smartness, neatness, comfort and durability; and we venture to say that the result is highly satisfactory and will meet with the approval of owners as well as chauffeurs.

The outfit is offered special at $43.50 for the purpose of introducing our Motor Apparel Department.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
ON SALE AT THIS STORE ONLY

Sterling Playerpianos

It is impossible to describe, in words, the great fascination a Playerpiano has for those who have never played a piano.

We know of business men who were absolutely devoid of the simplest knowledge of music, who, to-day, because of their Sterling Playerpiano, not only do interpret with the musician's skill some of the greatest music of the greatest composers, but have become so much interested that they can tell you under what circumstances the music was written, the story upon which it was founded, and the Author's meaning.

A new world has been opened to these men—an interest, an education, a recreation and an enjoyment never dreamed of.

Naturally you will commence playing the simple things—but it isn't merely being able to play a catchy and popular song or waltz; for with the ability to produce real music, which the Playerpiano gives any one, comes a growing desire to understand some of the hidden meanings of the great musical productions — those productions which really reach the loftiest mysteries of both human happiness and suffering.

To the owner—a Sterling Playerpiano gradually opens the door of appreciation, which leads him to a wonderful and really inexhaustible treasure of music.

There are features about the Sterling Playerpiano quite different from the ordinary instruments — it will cost you nothing but a little time to make comparisons.

We have Playerpianos from $450.00 up, with easy monthly payments if you don't wish to pay cash.

Mendelssohn Piano at $225

We have manufactured this piano to meet the demand for a thoroughly reliable, safe and artistic piano for the home at a small price.

Its manufacture is not an experiment, but part of our general plan to meet the best needs of the most people.

Its reputation extends over a period of nearly half a century and the thousands of homes where it gives pleasure vouch for its high character.

Its success is a safeguard to the buyer, and our broad guarantee an absolute protection.

Everyone who knows the Mendelssohn loves it—come and try it and we will appreciate your opinion.

We have a businesslike monthly payment plan for those who do not wish to pay cash.

New Pianos for Rental As Low as $4 a Month

Open Evenings by Appointment.

The Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers Sterling Building
518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Day of Great Events At GIMBELS

Disposal of $147,000 Worth Of Magnificent INDIA RUGS
The Entire Remaining Stock of These Rugs Of the Well-known Firm of Lawton & Co.
For $63,000 Sixth Floor

The Eagerly Expected Annual Clean-Up of Men's and Boys' Clothing
Involving Practically Our Whole Fall and Winter Stock of Gimbel Suits and Overcoats
At Very Emphatic Savings Fourth Floor

An Unprecedented Sale of Beautiful Irish Embroidered Linens
$35,700 Worth for $23,800
The American Stock of An Irish Manufacturer Offered at Average Savings of One-third Second Floor

New Offerings of Vivid Interest In Great March Sales of China, Glass, Lamps and Housewares
Fifth Floor

A Subway Store Sale of SHOES For Men, Women and Children
The Retail Stock of A. J. Nutting & Co., Brooklyn At a Third to One-half Below Original Prices
Subway Store, Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

CANAL TOLLS TO BE ISSUE IN CONGRESS

Four Members of Commerce Committee Will Demand Free Passage for Domestic Shipping.

OPPOSITION FROM RAILROADS

Administration Also Against Bringing Up the Question at This Time—Efforts to Suppress Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A meeting has been held by four members of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce for the purpose of organizing the campaign for free tolls through the Panama Canal for American coastwise ships, and the plans formed indicate that one of the greatest fights ever seen in Congress is to be precipitated on this question.

The four members who will stand for nothing less than free ships for the domestic business of the United States are Messrs. Doremus of Michigan, Calder of New York, Knowland of California, and Broussard of Louisiana. The geographical location of these gentlemen indicates that the sentiment for free tolls for the domestic trade is not confined, as has been charged, to the two coasts of the country.

From the expressions so far made in the committee during the consideration of the pending canal bill, these four have about abandoned hope of obtaining free domestic tolls as a part of the bill to be reported by the majority. The four have therefore agreed to make a minority report upon this feature of the measure, while approving the rest of the bill, and they have reason to believe they will make a winning fight of it. The platform upon which they will appeal for support is this:

"Every cent added to the tolls charged coastwise ships for passage through the canal will enable transcontinental railroads to add that much to the freight rate they can levy in competition with the canal."

But in addition to this they will submit the precedent established for the past 100 years or more, during which it has been the settled policy of Congress to exempt the domestic trade of the country from all charge for the use of Government waterway improvements in inter-State commerce. Since 1885 Congress has appropriated more than $575,000,000 for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, and has never levied a cent upon domestic trade in an attempt to get back any of the principal or the interest thereon.

This sum represents upward of $200,000,000 more than the total cost of the Panama Canal, yet no toll gate has ever been erected on the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, or any of the other rivers improved with the money; nor has there been one on any of the channels, canals, or locks constructed on the Great Lakes, or in any of the harbors and channels developed and made accessible by Government appropriations.

Some sentiment has developed in the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee in favor of leaving the question of domestic tolls through the Panama Canal to the President, and it is thought several members who so far have declined to stand out for free coastwise ships would vote for this. But the members pledged to free domestic business are of the opinion that the unbroken policy of a century ought not now to be left to the delegated discretion of any one official. It is believed that the people of the country at large would not support such a course in view of the undisputed fact that the one great object in constructing the canal, outside of the military one, has been the creation of adequate competition for the transcontinental railroads.

The Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee has now about finished the canal bill, with the exception of the section relating to tolls. This, in view of the difference of opinion, was left to the last, and it is likely to be reached early this week.

In the meantime high officials of the Taft Administration have been doing their utmost to persuade members of the committee not to bring up the question of free coastwise trade at this time. It is not known what the object of the Administration has been in this, but it is a fact that individual members of the little minority of four have been lobbied with persistently and artfully.

It is not the intention of the four to take up the question of tolls for American ships engaged in the foreign trade. This they are perfectly willing to leave with the President until limitations are fixed by Congress. But they assert this is a different question from that of competition with the transcontinental railroads, and the continuance of the precedent of free waterways to inter-State commerce.

With the exception of Mr. Doremus, none of the members of the minority of four is a new member of Congress. Mr. Knowland, representing the sentiment of the Pacific Coast, is serving his fifth term. He was only 27 years old when first elected, and his strength with the people of the coast is illustrated by the fact that in the last election the Democrats indorsed him. Mr. Broussard, who speaks for the Mississippi Valley, has been in the House since 1897, and was recently nominated for the Senate in the Democratic primaries in Louisiana. Mr. Calder, representing the Atlantic Coast, lives in Brooklyn, and is now serving his fourth term in the House. Mr. Doremus, of the Great Lakes country, although in his first term, is taking a forceful part in the movement for the freedom of the domestic commerce of the country.

The feeling in the Senate on this question has not been ascertained very definitely, but it is felt by the friends of free domestic commerce that when it comes to standing up in a roll-call on the question of this step for the emancipation of so much of the business of the country from the exclusive domination of the railroads, hope of success in the Senate is not yet to be abandoned. At any rate, quite as much of a fight is promised in the Senate as in the House.

WAR TALK IN PEACE FORUM.

Ex-Senator Towne Finds That the World Is in a Mood to Fight.

Charles A. Towne, former United States Senator from Minnesota, startled a well-attended meeting of the International Peace Forum at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last night by stating that the immediate future of the world was "big with possibilities of war."

"Even the United States of America, our own country, can't boast much of its peace proclivities," said Mr. Towne, "considering the way it has treated the United States of Colombia in the Panama matter. Colombia has made a demand on The Hague Tribunal to arbitrate the injustice we did to her in respect to Panama. If we are sincere in our universal peace seeking we can't refuse to arbitrate this question.

"We made a treaty with Colombia in which we bound ourselves in unmistakable terms to respect her territory. Yet we encouraged a rebellion in her territory in Panama, and sent our gunboats down to the coast of Panama to insure the success of the revolution, just because we wanted the Panama Canal.

"The people of this country ought to insist that our Government go before The Hague Tribunal, see what damage has been done to Colombia, and pay it. This would keep the European countries from saying: 'Why don't you arbitrate yourselves?' when we advocate international arbitration.

"Universal international arbitration won't come about by all the nations simultaneously laying down their arms. But England and America can agree to arbitrate every dispute, and France and Germany can do the same. Then these four nations can all say together: 'We won't fight, and the rest of the nations shan't fight.' As it is, Germany and England are in exceedingly sensitive relations just now, and so are Japan and the United States.

"When I was in Japan recently I asked the Secretary of the Japanese Navy: 'Why are you building so many Dreadnaughts just now?' He rubbed his hands and smiled in his most Orientally diplomatic manner and answered: 'We are merely getting ready for eventualities in the Pacific.' Why, too, is Japan so busy fortifying that little island only 400 miles from Manila in the Pacific? We'll find out when we open the Panama Canal two years from now.

"We have done a dangerous thing in building the Panama Canal. Germany, France, and England are all seeking the Pacific markets. We are shortening the route to the Pacific for these countries by 2,500 miles by building this canal. I hope there will be universal peace before the Canal is opened.

"China, too, may soon fall into a state of absolute anarchy. Some other country or countries may have to step in and divide China up. A situation which will endanger the world's peace will surely arise from that, too.

"The world is in a solemn situation just now, and the next great war must never happen."

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Hunsberger, Vice President of the International Peace Forum, presided at the meeting, and there were other addresses by Henry Clews, the banker, and H. H. Topakyan, the Persian Consul in this city.

Mr. Clews praised President Taft for his efforts in the international peace movement. "I understand that English is now being taught in all the Japanese public schools," Mr. Clews told the congregation. "I believe that the Japanese will practically all speak English in the next twenty-five years."

DON'T SEND MONEY!

THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot undertake to supply copies of the Easter Edition with the Abbey Holy Grail pictures from its office. Orders must be placed with newsdealers. The edition is limited to newsdealers' orders and regular subscribers.

SIGHT-SEEING CANAL TRAINS.

They Will Leave Panama Four Times a Week for Visits to Locks.

That tourists may see the work on the Panama Canal with the least discomfort, the Traffic Manager of the Isthmian Canal Commission has arranged a service of sightseeing trains from Panama on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving at 7 A. M. Culebra Cut is the first stop, with luncheon at 11:30 in the Commission Hotel at Culebra. At 1:30 P. M. a train, with observation platform, goes to Pedro Minez lock, and Miraflores lock and dam, the Pacific entrance to the Canal, and back to Culebra in time for the 5:30 train to Colon.

Sightseeing trains from Colon leave at 8 and 11 A. M. for Gatun locks and dam, giving time to see the works and return for luncheon to Colon or to go on to Panama.

HURRAH FOR THEATRE TRAIN.

Brass Band and Red Fire at Asbury on Its First "Stop."

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 3.—Four thousand persons greeted the theatre train this morning when it pulled into the main station here at 1:50 o'clock, the first scheduled train to stop under recent Sunday stop orders. A brass band, red fire, and aerial bombs saluted the passengers, and eleven pieces of fire apparatus turned out and lined up in the station square. A local theatre kept open from 11 o'clock until 1 and gave a free moving picture show.

The theatre train was not the first to stop. A Central accommodation train due here at 11 o'clock Saturday night had been delayed an hour and ten minutes. This train was the first to stop, and there was a small demonstration for it; but the big celebration was for the theatre train.

HOSPITAL FUND GROWING.

Insurance Committee Adds $3,360 to the Fund.

The Insurance Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association reports the following contributions:

Sumner Ballard	$100
Benedict & Benedict	100
Chubb & Son	100
Percy Chubb	100
Henry Evans	100
Frank & Du Bois	100
Hagedorn & Co.	100
F. Herrmann & Co.	100
J. G. Hilliard	100
F. S. James & Co.	100
E. C. Jameson	100
Johnson & Higgins	100
William B. Joyce	100
Marsh & McLennan	100
R. C. Rathbone & Son, Inc.	100
R. B. Rathbone	100
A. A. Raven	100
E. G. Snow	100
Willcox, Peck & Hughes	100
W. G. Willcox	100
Herbert Appleton	50
Douglas Cox	50
Edmund Dwight	50
F. W. Lafrentz	50
W. L. Perrin & Son	50
W. A. Prime	50
J. A. Alexander	25
Anonymous	25
G. W. Babb	25
E. F. Beddall	25
Billington & Hutchinson	25
Clausen, Bayley & Kearney	25
Henry W. Eaton	25
J. A. Eckert & Co.	25
Cornelius Eldert	25
C. L. Fabre Co.	25
R. H. Folsom	25
J. J. Guile	25
E. E. Hall & Co.	25
H. Honig & Son	25
Kelly & Fuller	25
London Assurance Corporation	25
Mather & Co.	25
E. G. Richards	25
Rossia Insur. Co.	25
Hugo Schumann	25
C. F. Shallcross	25
George H. Smith & Hicks	25
W. Stake & Co.	$25
Albert A. Smith	25
R. Emory Warfield	25
W. Y. Wemple	25
Whiton & Merges	25
William H. McGee	20
W. J. Roberts	20
C. H. Holland	15
Paul E. Rasor	15
W. L. H. Simpson	15
W. S. Brown & Co.	10
Samuel Brown	10
E. E. Clapp & Co.	10
Craft, Son & Co.	10
Frederick W. Day	10
Dutcher & Edmister	10
H. K. Fowler	10
Goffe & Little	10
Hall & Henshaw	10
Howard Hampton	10
J. M. Hare	10
W. N. Kremer	10
La Boyteaux & Co.	10
Newman & MacBain	10
W. B. Ogden & Son	10
Pate & Robb	10
H. F. Poggenburg & Co.	10
T. Pugh & Co.	10
P. C. Ralli & Co.	10
Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens	10
A. S. See & Depew	10
William Sohmer	10
Starkweather & Shepley	10
Fred B. Thomason	10
Withers & Mills	10
N. Hubbard, Jr., & Co.	5
Lethbridge & Cornwell	5
Owens & Phillips	5
H. F. G. Wey & Herrick	5
Henry C. Zaro	5
Armstrong Agency, Incorporated	5
Bale-Snedeker Co.	5
Blake & Rice	5
Henry I. Brown	5
Frenkel & Co.	5
Total	$3,360

The committee takes this opportunity to thank the subscribers for their interest and co-operation.

TAFT SEEKS ADVICE FROM BUSINESS MEN

Invites 1,000 Commercial Bodies to a Conference to Consider a National Board of Trade.

FEDERAL CHARTER FOR IT

Would Be Consulted About Legislation and the Development of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Taft has taken the initiative in a movement to bring business men of the country into touch with the Government for advice and counsel in the administration of laws, the enactment of new statutes and the development of commerce.

Virtually, the President proposes a National board of trade broadly representative of the commercial and industrial organizations and of such character as the Government may properly recognize by a charter from Congress.

As one of the first steps in this plan, Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by direction of the President, has called a convention of delegates from commercial organizations in all parts of the country to meet in Washington on April 15, for discussion and to plan the organization. Invitations already have been sent to 1,000 local chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other commercial bodies. Responses to the announcements of the tentative plan have been such that President Taft is convinced that the time is ripe for putting the proposal to the test of practical experiment.

The President first recommended such a plan in a message to Congress last December, in which he suggested that officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor and members of appropriate Congressional committees might be made members ex-officio of such an association.

In a statement made public to-day, President Taft outlines the purposes of such an organization. It would give to the Government the opportunity to consult the business world on all problems of trade supremacy; it would afford co-operation in the expansion of commerce at home and abroad, and would provide a means by which Government officers charged with the enforcement of laws could become acquainted with the complexities which surround their administration in the business world. Further than that, Congress in framing new statutes affecting trade and commerce would have first hand advice of an official nature.

In some respects, the plan would not be unlike the German Government's system of co-operation with boards of trade throughout the German States, although many of the features of that system probably would not be applicable here.

The President's statement was in part, as follows:

"It is not my intention to define the purposes of such an organization, or indeed in any manner to anticipate the scope of the discussion upon which delegates may conclude to enter; but it appears to me to be obvious that such an organization must be instrumental in a very large field to aid and assist the executive and legislative branches of Government in the intelligent and impartial development of domestic and foreign trade.

"For illustration, such an organization properly represented at the seat of government could be of incalculable assistance in advising the executive branch of government with respect to the methods and rules to be adopted in the administration of existing law. It could be of like assistance in giving advice in regard to new proposed legislation and in counseling representatives of the executive branch when asked to submit recommendations upon bills introduced and pending before committees.

"Such an organization would be in the best possible position to suggest fields for new inquiry at home and abroad, the methods by which such inquiries should be pursued, and the means by which the results can be most advantageously brought to the attention of our merchants and manufacturers; and it is safe to assume that if such an organization is created its chief activities will be developed in the light of our own experience.

"It may not be necessary that we adopt a course in all respects patterned upon the system of any other commercial or industrial country, but it is obvious that by some means immediate relation between the Government activities and the commercial and industrial forces of our country must be established if we propose to enjoy the full advantage of our opportunity in domestic and foreign trade.

"I have accordingly instructed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take the necessary steps to initiate as soon as practicable at Washington a conference of delegates from organizations which are engaged in the promotion and development of commerce and industry in their respective districts, such conference to consider the establishment of a representative National organization for commercial development and to outline the principles by which it should be governed.

"The development of the plan will be left entirely with the accredited representatives of such commercial organizations, the essential principles being that the National association shall be broadly representative of the commercial interests of the whole country, and that its organization shall be such that those in control of the association shall be readily responsive to the will of the majority of the constituent members."

Miss Nicoll's Condition Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of De Lancey Nicoll, is reported to-day to be improving. The alarming meningitis symptoms which appeared yesterday have subsided. While Miss Nicoll is not yet out of danger, her physicians are confident of her ultimate recovery.

EFFICIENCY METHOD EXHIBIT.

The American Society Is Preparing One for Its March Meeting.

The American Society for Promoting Efficiency, which was organized last Fall, with the idea of saving money for employers and promoting the health and happiness of employes in the industries, will hold its first meeting on March 18 and 19 in the Engineering Societies Building. At this meeting there will be papers by experts in scientific management, and on the evening of the first day speeches by Government officials, who will tell of their own efficiency methods. The Society has announced that the United States Steel Corporation will make a test of the methods recommended by the society.

After trying out the first plans, the scope of the undertaking will be enlarged to include all the establishments composing an industry, like the cloak and suit-making industry, which comprises more than 2,000 shops in New York alone.

At the two days' meeting there will be an exhibition of photographs, showing good and bad industrial conditions, the efficiency of child labor, and the evil effects of bad lighting, ventilation, and heating. Safety devices will be shown, and there will be a display of literature on the subject of efficiency.

Since the society was organized last Fall it has grown to a membership of 500. James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, is President, and the membership includes well-known business and professional men. The Secretary of the organization is H. F. G. Porter, with offices at 1 Madison Avenue.

WILSON DISCUSSES TARIFF.

Governor Says It Is a Child's Garment and We Have Outgrown It.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 3.—"The American tariff is a child's garment, not that of a man. We have outgrown it."

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey made this declaration in a speech before the Commercial Club of Davenport last night, and added:

"While we have been talking about the protection of American labor, including pauper labor which comes to us from Europe, the world has gone beyond us. This tariff suit is threadbare, and it is high time that we were consulting a more up-to-date economic tailor."

Gov. Wilson delivered what he termed a non-partisan speech when he addressed the Davenport business men during the few hours he stopped here en route to his home in Trenton from Des Moines, where he spoke Friday night and Saturday morning.

The Governor declared that the future of America must be wrought in the market of the world, and reiterated his statement made in Des Moines that the Panama Canal was being completed for the convenience of the merchant marine of other nations, which, he said, already outdistanced this country in competition for the world's trade.

FINDS A CHEST OF MONEY.

Owner of Old House Near Deal Beach Unearths $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 3.—While making repairs to the old Obadiah White homestead in Bungalow Park, a Deal Lake suburb, Borden A. Jeffrey, the owner, yesterday unearthed an oak box full of gold and silver coins. Mr. Jeffrey will not tell the value of his treasure, but neighbors say it is worth $15,000.

The box was found under the hearth of a fireplace, buried in a foot of sand. Another fireplace in the house, which is more than 200 years old, has been bricked up for many years. Mr. Jeffrey will tear out this masonry to-morrow to see if there is any more money around the place.

There has long been a belief that much treasure is buried in this section of Asbury Park. Bungalow Park and adjacent lake sections were once inhabited by Indians. Wanamassa, another bungalow colony near by, is named for the old Indian tribe. In the early days Deal Lake was a shipbuilding centre, vessels at that time being able to sail from the lake out to sea. A changing coast formation and diversion of the industry to other more favorable harbors closed the shipbuilding industry.

The White homestead is one of the county's historic relics. The house has had so many tenants it is impossible to trace the ownership of the chest of silver.

TWO PUBLIC DEFENDER BILLS.

New York and New Jersey to Provide for Defense of Indicted Poor.

Assemblyman George A. Blauvelt has introduced a bill in the Legislature creating the office of public defender, to represent generally all persons who have been indicted by the Grand Jury who are without means to employ counsel and who desire his services. He shall have power to employ deputies, assistants, and clerks, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate in New York and the Boards of Supervisors in other counties. His salary shall be $15,000 a year.

The public defender, with the approval of the presiding Justice of the Court, may employ counsel to assist him in a trial, of which the reasonable costs and expenses, certified to by the presiding Judge, shall be paid by the county. What this bill intends to accomplish has already been put into actual practice by the Legal Aid Society of this city for the last eighteen months, although it has been impossible, owing chiefly to a lack of funds, to open a complete criminal branch office. Up to within a year and a half ago the Legal Aid Society has confined its activity exclusively to cases in the civil courts.

Several Judges of the Court of General Sessions have expressed themselves strongly in favor of proper means to assist poor people who are accused of crime and who are exposed to the pernicious practices of lawyers who hang about the prisons and force their services upon those accused of crimes without doing any real service.

A similar bill has been introduced in New Jersey.

NEW BRANCH

NOW OPEN

EXCHANGE BUFFET RESTAURANT

740 Broadway

Entrance, 2 Astor Place

14 Branches in Manhattan

324 BROADWAY, 55 LIBERTY ST., 10 BROAD ST., 5 BEAVER ST., 195 BROADWAY, 37 BROAD ST., 18 NEW ST., 53 PINE ST., 45 JOHN ST., 11 MURRAY ST., [illegible], 15 BEAVER ST.

HUDSON TERMINAL

IRISH LINENS for SUITS and DRESSES

The new Dress Linens just received from the Belfast Warehouse are in an unusually good range of shades. Pure Irish Linen Fabrics, guaranteed fast colors, sold at manufacturers' prices.

"Emerald"—36 in. wide 50c per yard

"Hibernian"—48 in. wide 60c per yard.

"Celtic"—48 in. wide 65c per yard.

Please write for samples.

Walpole Bros.

PURE FLAX TRADE MARK

Irish Linen Manufacturers

Established 1766

373 Fifth Avenue

Corner 35th Street

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

RUG DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Domestic Carpets and Rugs.

Complete line of the finest Carpets in Wilton, Plush, Axminster, Body Brussels and Wilton Velvets. 1.00 to 3.25 per yard

Domestic Rugs, all sizes in the best qualities of Wilton, French, Bundhar and Anglo Persian weaves. 2.00 to 92.75

Rugs for Bungalows and Summer Homes

Various weaves of the Scotch Art; Rag Rugs, in a complete range of colors and sizes. 60c to 27.50

Crex Grass Rugs in all sizes 1.00 to 15.00

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. In Both Stores.

Double Damask Table Cloths with Napkins to match. Artistic new designs. 3.75, 4.75 and 6.00 each

Napkins 4.50 " 6.00 dozen

Linen Sheets,—superior quality, hand-hemstitched and laundered. 6.50 and 8.00 pair

1,000 Hemstitched and Embroidered Pillow Cases. Size 45 x 36 inches. 29c each

Hemstitched and Embroidered Bed Sets,—spread and bolster roll.

Single bed size 4.50, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00 set

Double " " 5.00, 6.00, 6.50 " 7.50 "

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

"McCreery"

Silk Sale

Commencing Monday, March 4th.

One Hundred Thousand Yards of Silks of Standard Manufacture.

Printed Foulard Silks. The newest designs and colors. 55c per yard value 85c

All Silk Natural Pongee. 27 inches wide. 65c per yard value 1.00

Superior quality Dress Satin. Complete assortment of newest colors, also White or Black. 30 inches wide. 65c per yard value 1.00

Black Rough Shantung Pongee, yarn dyed. 36 inches wide. 95c per yard value 1.50

White Washable Japanese Habutai. 27 and 36 inches wide. 95c per yard value 1.50

Bridal Satin in White, Cream, Silver Grey or Black. 1.35 per yard value 2.50

Satin Crepe Meteor, double width. Choice assortment of colors, also White or Black. 1.45 per yard value 2.00

Double width, all Silk Marquisette and Chiffon Voile in White, Cream or Black. 75c per yard value 1.50

New Stripe Washable Dress Silks. 36 inches wide. 75c per yard value 1.25

Black Dress Satin, Taffeta and Messaline. 35 inches wide. 85c per yard value 1.25

WASH DRESS GOODS. In Both Stores.

Commencing Monday, March the 4th

Unusual Sale of White and Colored Dress Linens.

25,000 yards of Irish Linen Suiting in twenty-five of the latest Spring shades and White or Black. Pure Flax. 36 inches wide. 28c per yard value 45c

15,000 yards of Fine Printed Dimity in a large assortment of styles and color combinations. 17c per yard

WOOL DRESS GOODS. In Both Stores.

On Monday and Tuesday, March the 4th and 5th

4,000 yards of All Wool Dress Serge in White, Navy Blue and Black. 54 inches wide. 1.25 per yard value 2.00

Black Broadcloth,—Spring weight, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. 1.75 per yard value 2.50

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

WESTERN UNION

Day Letters

They beat the mails

Night Letters

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

SAVE INJURED BOY ADRIFT ON ICE CAKE

True Tale of Adventure Showing How the Friday Hoodoo Sticks to Bronx Lad.

FIRST HE BREAKS AN ARM

Then He Is Floated Out to Sea Trying to Rescue a Nickel, Which He Lost.

Lieut. Howard Anderson and his men were at the Volunteer Life-Saving Station at 133d Street and the East River yesterday afternoon lamenting the dull and uneventful passing of the hours, when they were brought to their feet by the breathless arrival of two boys, who, with eyes popping out of their heads, pointed across the river to a black speck that showed a quarter of a mile or more from shore. Whatever the strange craft was, it was apparently moving steadily toward the Sound.

"It's Otto Anderson," one of the boys managed to blurt out, "and he's on a cake of ice and he's broken his arm so he can't swim or anything, and he's being carried out to sea."

Then they sat down to get their breath while the Lieutenant and two life savers jumped into a rowboat and started out for the immediate rescue of Otto.

It happened this way: Otto Anderson is a sixteen-year-old boy, adventurously inclined, but running in rather bad luck these days. His home is at 698 East 188th Street, and he works as a messenger boy for a Maiden Lane jeweler. On Friday Otto was on his way to the store and was just leaving the elevated at City Hall when he tripped and fell all the way down the stairs. This meant a broken arm and a temporary absence from his office, but, with his arm in a sling, he sallied forth yesterday afternoon for a little fun along the river front, taking his loyal friends, Harold Schaefer and Charlie Millhauser, both of his neighborhood and both a little younger than Otto.

The boys wound up at 4 o'clock at the foot of Willow Avenue, gazing out across the Bronx Kills and wondering what they would do next. Drawn up half way out of the water, there lay a large cake of ice, a foot thick, perhaps, and eight feet by eight feet as to its other dimensions. It was a very fine piece of ice, so the injured but indefatigable Otto perched himself on its tilted edge and did a bit of good balancing there. Charlie Millhauser climbed on, too.

Otto had been jingling a nickel richly in his pocket, and he was tossing this in the air and catching it when it dropped treacherously on the ice cake and started to roll down toward the water. With his uninjured left arm Otto made a sudden reach for his vanishing wealth, when the ice cake settled down into the water and started to move.

Otto jumped instantly forward and pounced on his coin, but the more prudent Charlie jumped backward to the shore. The effect was to give the big ice cake a sudden and unexpected shove toward the Atlantic Ocean, and it immediately started to travel in that general direction.

The first thing Otto knew, he was ten feet from shore, and frightened out of his wits, for the Bronx seemed to recede at a dizzy rate, and though he could swim with any of the boys who make a playground out of the shore of the kills, what could a fellow do with his right arm in a sling?

If Otto was frightened, and he was, Schaefer and Millhauser were hardly less so. For a moment they could only jump up and down and shout for help. This availed nothing, for the shore at that point was deserted and there were no boats about. It was then they bethought themselves of the life-saving station further up, and they took to their heels at full speed. The last they saw just then of the adventurous Otto was when their glance showed him moving out into the waters of the East River, carried relentlessly along by a swift upper current.

That current carried the boy and the ice raft a quarter of a mile from shore and hurried him up toward the Sound. He had gone more than a mile when the steady, rapid strokes of Frank and John Powers, in the life-saving boat, brought that craft along side. As the boat drew near, Lieut. Anderson realized that they had a thoroughly terrified, hysterical boy to deal with, and for a few moments, it seemed impossible to make him understand what he must do.

He was rooted to his spot in the centre of the ice cake and he clamored his alarm so unremittingly, that it was no easy task to tell him how to get off. For one of them to have clambered upon his raft would have meant capsizing. Finally Anderson made his idea clear, Otto gave a big, frightened leap into the air, and the Lieutenant caught him. The rescue was a thing accomplished.

When they had him back at the life-saving station and had dried the wet feet and ankles over which the water had played freely, they delivered him over into the arms of his admiring friends, and he was escorted home to 138th Street, the hero of a real adventure. His step-father struggled vainly to see it in that light, however, and announced that were it not for the broken arm, Otto would have been treated then and there to the spanking of his career.

PASSAIC RIVER DRAW MOVED.

Now on Temporary Bridge Pending Jersey Central Improvements.

The task of shifting the Passaic River draw of the Newark and New York branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to a temporary bridge was successfully accomplished yesterday after about seven hours' work. The big iron span was moved about 100 feet to its temporary resting place pending the completion of extensive improvements on the permanent line.

Two hundred laborers started to work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on the moving of the draw. There was some delay in the adjusting of the tracks from the approaches on the east and west banks of the river, and it was after dusk before traffic was resumed over the Newark and New York branch. While the work was under way the trains running between New York and Newark were sent by the way of Elizabethport. The train schedule from Broad Street Station, Newark, and Liberty Street, New York, was a train every hour on the hour after 7 o'clock in the morning. The regular Sunday service was kept up between the terminal in Jersey City and West Side Avenue.

The Hackensack draw will be moved in about two months. It is the intention of the company to spend about $2,000,000 in elevating its lines from West Side Avenue, Jersey City, to Brill's Junction, Newark. The bridges will be raised to such a height above the river that, according to the figures of the engineers, 90 per cent. of the shipping will be able to pass through the draws without the necessity of opening them.

WRECKED IN A CITY AUTO.

Joy Rider Smashes Fire Department Car in Central Park.

Charged with the larceny of a Fire Department automobile which he is alleged to have smashed up in a joy-ride early yesterday morning in Central Park, Richard Atkinson of 356 Steinway Avenue, Astoria, a washer in a garage at 335 West Ninety-ninth Street, where the car was kept, was held by Magistrate Herbert in Yorkville Court in $1,500 bail for examination to-day.

According to Patrolman Fitzsimmons of the Arsenal, he heard a crashing sound and then a sharp report in Central Park at Eighty-fifth Street and the Transverse Road, where he found Atkinson in the Fire Department car. The car itself was smashed up against the stone wall, badly wrecked.

DR. WISE ON "ATTACKS."

Tells His Congregation Certain Criticism Should Be Ignored.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, speaking at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, took as subject for his address, "How Shall the Jew Meet Attack?" He said that although the Jew is a perpetual wanderer, he is never a wanderer from his own realm. Referring to the recent attacks on the Jews as a people in certain weekly and monthly magazines, and in particular one article written by W. T. Stead, entitled "The Jew As an Enemy of Peace," Dr. Wise said:

"The suggestion has been made that we should boycott all magazines and newspapers making attacks on us. If we were to boycott all such periodicals we should ultimately have no literature left but the Hebrew Bible.

"There are some attacks that we cannot afford to ignore. There are several we cannot afford to notice, but we should make sure that an attack is really an attack before replying to it.

"We are said to be hyper-sensitive to criticism, but we shall always be subject to the attacks. Moreover, if we reply to every attack made upon us, then when we come to defend ourselves against an attack of real importance and which really requires it, then we shall not be able to attract any notice."

Dr. Wise referred to attacks made on the Jews in New York in their craze for pleasure seeking, and admitted that the charge was true, but said that it was an attack for the Jews themselves to meet.

"But I am not here this morning to answer only the attack on ourselves. It is our duty to meet every attack on honor, righteousness, and justice, to make ourselves kings among men, and knightly administrators of justice to humanity at large. This is the correct Jewish spirit. Let no Jew be afraid of his religion, but respect himself as a Jew and by his conduct entitle himself to the respect of other races."

DENOUNCES G. BERNARD SHAW

"Don't Read Him," Says Dr. Brann, "His Books Are a Disgrace."

G. Bernard Shaw and modern novels were severely arraigned by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann in his sermon yesterday in St. Agnes's Catholic Church. His theme was "Moral Law and the Novel."

"The men who make our literature," he said, "violate the moral law. A novel as fiction pretends to describe conditions of society and to depict character. Plenty of literature, novels in particular, aim at the introduction of a moral philosophy. Men are generally led by what they read. When the political novel and the religious novel teach falsely they are most injurious. One can never know how wide or how baneful will be their influence.

"The religion of a nation is shown in that nation's literature. You can judge a community by what it reads. I bought nineteen or twenty of the so-called popular works of fiction not long since, and with open mind examined them. Not one was fit to read. Men and women ought to read clean books, right books, or they ought not to read at all.

"For God's sake, don't buy or read any of the books written by Bernard Shaw. He has attacked the Irish, while he is himself an Irishman by birth. He has never written a decent novel in his life. His works are a disgrace to him and to the Irish. He writes his books to fill his pockets with money. The French novelists have heretofore been regarded as worst of all. American and English novelists are now no whit behind."

TRINITY NOT TO HAVE A VICAR.

A Precedent in the Parish of Many Years' Standing Broken.

Trinity parish has broken a precedent of many years. It was announced yesterday at the church, Broadway and Wall Street, that the Rev. J. W. Sutton, the senior curate, had received some additional authority, but that the church would not, as heretofore, have a vicar. The last vicar was the Rev. C. R. Stetson, and his predecessor was the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, who resigned. Mr. Stetson left to take charge of a Washington parish.

Trinity parish has one church and nine chapels. At the head of each chapel is a vicar. Formerly at the head of the work at the church itself there was a vicar. Now, it was said, the rector, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, would himself give much time to the parish church, and would not require the appointment of a vicar.

OFFICERS GET PRESENTS.

Lady Rose Society Dines, Dances, and Makes Handsome Gifts.

The Lady Rose Society celebrated its silver anniversary last night at the Hotel Astor with a dinner at which there were 350 guests, and a dance, which followed, at which there were 600. Mrs. Rose Heineman, who founded the society twenty-five years ago, was the guest of honor at the dinner.

The officers of the society were remembered by the members with handsome gifts. Mrs. Bertha Frank, the President, and Mrs. Bertha Schwartz, the Vice President, received diamond rings. Mrs. Minne Leo received a diamond bracelet, while Mrs. Heineman, the founder, received a gold purse with a $100 bill in it. The society had twelve members when it was founded. The membership is now limited to 300.

SEES BUT THREE NATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Hudson Maxim, inventor of explosives, declares that in a very short time there will be only three countries in the world.

"Some time ago, in talking with Lord Wolseley, he told me thta in the future there would be only two countries in the world, and those would be China and the United States," said Mr. Maxim to-day.

"Now I want to say something stronger than that. In a very short time there will be only three countries in the world, and they will be the United States of Asia, (including Europe,) the United States of Africa, and the United States of America.

"Look at the world's progress in the last 150 years. See what Japan has done in fifty years. That country has stored up energy, and it is like a century plant now blooming with its progress. What little blood has been spilled in the making of a Chinese Republic, where 400,000,000 people have won their freedom!"

Smallpox Among Refugees.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 3.—A coachload of refugees from Mexico on their way north were quarantined here last night by the State Health Department because one of the number had smallpox.

NURITO
A RELIEF FOR
RHEUMATISM
SCIATICA and NEURITIS
A PRESCRIPTION, NOT A PATENT MEDICINE. Free from OPIATES and NARCOTICS. Further particulars and testimonials from people YOU KNOW sent upon request. They must convince you. At Hegeman's and Riker's and all druggists, in $1 and $2 boxes, or sent direct. THE MAGISTRAL CHEM. CO., Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE HER UNHAPPY FRIEND

Millie Mascio Awoke to Find That Mae Reuter Had Turned On the Gas to End Her Woe.

FUMES FELLED RESCUER, TOO

One Had Left a Good Home to be Near the Other, of Whose Double Life She Was Unaware.

The friendship of a good-looking girl of respectable and well-to-do parents for a wayward girl of about her own age ended in the death of both early yesterday morning in a small fourth floor flat at 319 East Twenty-ninth Street.

The girl whose friendship induced her to leave a comfortable and well-ordered home for companions of whose habits of life, according to Coroner Feinberg and the police, she was probably ignorant, was 20-year-old Millie Mascio, daughter of a prosperous Bronx tradesman, living at 2,113 Belmont Avenue. The other was Mae Reuter, of about the same age, whose antecedents are unknown.

About a year ago Miss Mascio, who, according to her family, was of exemplary habits, made the acquaintance of Mae Reuter, who was then living at 844 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, not far from the Mascio home. The two girls became fond of each other, and the Reuter girl, by means of presents of flowers and pretty clothes and ornaments, persuaded Miss Mascio to leave her home and live with her in the East Twenty-ninth Street house to which she had moved. As soon as the two girls began living there, Mae Reuter assumed the name of Mrs. Mae Negris, the name of one of her men friends.

Neither of the girls seems to have followed any regular employment, according to their neighbors, Miss Mascio being supported by money which Mae Reuter or Negris received from the man whose name she had assumed, and from other acquaintances. Miss Mascio continued to bear an excellent reputation among the other tenants of the apartment house. But during the last month, the neighbors noticed that Negris, who is employed in an East Forty-second Street barber's shop, ceased to visit Miss Reuter and that the latter seemed despondent because of this.

A Greek restaurant keeper named De Baticheta, who is the proprietor of a café at 477 Sixth Avenue, went to call on Mae Reuter at the East Twenty-ninth Street flat early yesterday morning. When he knocked on the door, however, he received no response. An overpowering odor of gas issuing from the crevices of the door alarmed him, and he ran down to the street and summoned Lieut. Dempsey of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, who broke in the apartment door.

The policeman and the restaurant keeper were both almost overcome by the gas fumes which issued from the open jets of the gas range of the flat's kitchen, all of which were fully turned on. After a window had been opened and the jets turned off, Miss Mascio and Mae Reuter were found dead on the floor of the kitchen. Both girls were clad only in their night clothes.

The arms of Miss Mascio were found tightly wound around Mae Reuter's waist, as though, roused from sleep by the gas fumes, she had attempted to carry to safety the friend for whom she had already sacrificed so much.

In Mae Reuter's room the police found a blue, plush hand bag, in which were a plain gold wedding ring, a second plain ring, worn thin, a ring without a setting, a fourth ring containing a large white stone, resembling a diamond, a locket containing a photograph of a young man, and a heart shaped newspaper clipping, bearing a reproduction of a photo of a young man, resembling that in the locket.

Two letters, both evidently written by the girls earlier in the evening, were found in the apartment. One was signed by Mae Reuter and stated that the writer believed that Negris had ceased to care for her and that she intended to commit suicide. The letter was addressed to "My Mother, Mrs. W. A. Reuter":

"I have been disappointed in love and am going to kill myself. Don't worry. Tell Katie and Birdie and Will that I wish them good luck," the letter said. The letter also made over to the mother all the furniture in the flat, which had been bought by Miss Reuter from an installment house for $300. No address of the mother was found.

The second letter was signed by Miss Mascio. It was addressed to her sister Jennie, at the Mascio home, 2,115 Belmont Avenue, and stated briefly, but in terms of affectionate hopefulness, that she intended to return home for a Sunday visit, yesterday.

The two lettetrs led Coroner Feinberg to believe that after the two young women retired on Saturday night, Mae Reuter, in a fit of dispondency at being deserted by her sweetheart, got up stealthily, turned on the gas, and went to bed again. Miss Mascio had, apparently, been roused a little time later by the gas fumes. She probably could have saved herself, the Coroner thinks, if she had staggered to the door immediately and got out into the fresh air of the hall. But she seems to have stopped to try to carry her unconscious chum to safety.

"My sister never had any taste for evil habits or associates," Jennie Mascio told Coroner Feinberg yesterday. "But she became infatuated with Mae Reuter about a year ago. Miss Reuter constantly gave to her presents of flowers and ornaments, and, in spite of our protests, Millie, last October, left home to live downtown with her."

The bodies of both girls were taken to the Morgue.

CAMPANIA HAS ROUGH TRIP.

One Sea Sweeps Over the Upper Decks—Liner In, 24 Hours Late.

The Cunarder Campania arrived yesterday with 358 cabin and 540 steerage passengers, twenty-four hours late, owing to the heavy weather she encountered in the passage from Queenstown. On Tuesday the liner ran into a northwest gale accompanied by tumultuous seas, which thundered over her bows and swept the decks fore and aft. It was a fine sight for those who were well enough to gaze out of the ports at the heaving seas, and the fine spray that was blown up into the air in tall, spiral columns.

On Thursday night the Campania shipped a sea that swept clean over the upper deck and poured through the ventilators above the windows of the smoking room, where a dozen passengers were playing cards. For the twenty-four hours ended on Friday noon the Campania only logged 369 miles.

Among her passengers were Prof. and Mrs. Abbe, J. de K. Alsop, W. T. Baker, H. W. Bendel, E. H. Bindley, C. Braithwaite, T. W. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crittall, Miss H. Curran, Miss B. Curran, J. B. Daniels, W. D. Ewen, J. F. A. Finn, H. Fraser, James French, R. H. Gaskin, F. W. B. George, W. B. Gladstone, J. H. Sundy, W. Hampshire, Edgar T. Honey, H. C. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Huddle, Stanly George Jackson, J. W. Jones, Charles B. Kelsey, John Leigh, James W. Loveland, Miss A. S. Mason, K. L. Neuman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Osborn, W. Parry, J. F. Perkins, Miss Grace Pinckney, F. Russill, J. F. Shinock, J. Crosland Taylor, P. D. Tuckett, F. Vaughan, Richard Watson, Miss Jane Wilcox, and W. K. Walker.

AIGRETTES SEIZED BY LAW.

Two Merchants in Trenton Will Be Arraigned To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—On a charge of violating a law passed by the Legislature last Winter prohibiting the sale of the plumage of white heron, Isaac Goldberg, department store owner, and Mrs. A. J. Coffield, who conducts a millinery establishment, will be arraigned to-morrow before Justice of the Peace Naar. Game Warden Harry M. Loveless seized thirty aigrettes from the Goldberg store and confiscated three from Mrs. Coffield's store.

Accompanied by representatives of the Audubon Society, which is conducting a crusade against the sale of aigrettes in New Jersey, Loveless entered the Goldberg store, where a young woman had purchased an aigrette earlier in the day. While she was ordering another Loveless stepped up and seized a box containing the plumage from a saleswoman. The store was crowded at the time. The saleswoman tried to regain the box, and the general impression prevailed that Loveless was a hold-up man. The police were called, and the Warden, with the box containing the plumage under his arm, was taken to central police station, but was released, as no charge could be made against him.

Goldberg declared to-day that he did not know that he violated any law by having aigrettes in stock. He said they had been in the store for years. He denounced Loveless's sensational method of seizure. A fine of $20 may be imposed for each piece of plumage found on public display.

It's fine to visit sunny
California
Why not make your home there?

Land values only go one way—up. The census is old in a week.

On ranch and farm, in city and town, men make money fast and have ideal homes. Your wife and children, your aged parents, will be happier in California.

California farmers plow in January. Oranges ripen then, roses bloom, and the ladies are wearing summer garb.

A Santa Fe train will take you there.
Fred Harvey dining-car, dining-room and station-hotel service.
On the way visit **Grand Canyon of Arizona.**

The California Limited—king of the limiteds—exclusively for first-class travel—runs every day—sleeper for Grand Canyon.

Santa Fe de-Luxe—extra-fare train, Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles—runs once a week—America's finest train.

California Fast Mail—also Los Angeles Express and San Francisco Express—three daily trains—standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers and chair cars—all classes of tickets honored.

Say which train you prefer. Will mail booklets.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt.,
377 and 1236 Broadway, New York City.
Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3301.

Santa Fe
All the way

LAWRENCE PICKETS DOUBLED

Mill Strikers to Continue Fight—Militia Out at 5 A. M. To-day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 3.—Eight hundred Italians, who were the first of the operatives to go on strike, met to-day and voted not to return to the mills to-morrow. They planned to remain up all night to be ready for early picket duty, and arrangements were made to have a soup kitchen opened at 3 o'clock in the morning to furnish them with hot coffee.

Although the Industrial Workers of the World have rejected the advance offered by the mill owners, the employes in the Arlington and Pacific mills, who are affiliated with the Central Labor Union, have voted to return to work. Five hundred wool sorters, representing all the mills in this city, and 300 mulespinners, also voted at meetings to-day to return to their tasks to-morrow.

Picket lines of larger proportions than ever are planned by the General Strike Committee of the Industrial Workers for to-morrow morning. Men, women, and children have been urged to be on hand to endeavor to prevent the mill hands from returning to work. The main force of pickets will gather near the Arlington and Pacific mills.

To guard against possible outbreak and to prevent intimidation of returning mill workers by the pickets, the entire police force, including the Metropolitan Park police and special officers and the military companies, will go on duty to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, and remain until after the time of beginning operations at the factories at 6:45. Many of those on strike may wait until Tuesday or Wednesday before returning to work, in order to avoid the anticipated disturbances of Monday.

Leader William D. Haywood of the Industrial Workers addressed several meetings of strikers to-day. "We have our opponents beaten to a frazzle," he said, "and we can get what we want by sticking together. The only thing that can defeat our plan is the refusal of friends to send money, and that they will never do."

Plan to Illuminate Niagara Falls.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Gittins of Niagara Falls will introduce to-morrow night a bill carrying an appropriation of $50,000 for construction and installation, and $2,500 for one year's operation of an illuminating plant for the illumination of Niagara Falls, such moneys to be expended through the agency of the State Reservation Commission at Niagara. It provides that no part thereof shall be available until the Government of the Province of Ontario provides equal sums for like purposes, to be expended jointly by the two Governments.

¶ Business is a game, and bookkeeping is simply "keeping score." Modern Bookkeeping dates from Holland in the Sixteenth Century. Before that merchants "kept score" on the bare walls.
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OLD STATE HOUSE PLEA BEFORE DIX

Judges of the Court of Appeals Will Present Plans to Governor To-day.

WANT EXCLUSIVE BUILDING

Alton B. Parker, Louis Marshall, and John G. Milburn Head Delegation from New York.

Judges of the Court of Appeals will appear before Gov. Dix in Albany to-day, when the State Bar Association will present a report with plans for the remodeling of the old State House in Albany at a cost of $350,000, so that it may be made into suitable quarters for the Court of Appeals.

For the last six years there has been more or less agitation about removing the court from its present quarters in the State Capitol to some other building. The Judges have believed that the court by reason of its dignity and for other reasons should occupy a building of its own. They have complained that in the Capitol they are sorely crowded, and that there are few accommodations for lawyers and persons having business with the court.

Since the fire which destroyed much of the library in the Capitol the Judges declare their handicap has been more severe. They were able to make use of the library for reference purposes. In their present quarters there is not room for the legal library they should like to maintain.

The first attempt to have the old State House remodeled and have the Court of Appeals transferred there was made during the administration of Gov. Hughes, when a bill to that effect was introduced in the Legislature. The bill was passed and signed by the Governor, and Judge William E. Werner of Rochester and Franklin B. Ware, State architect, were appointed a committee to find out if the old State House could be successfully remodeled to meet the needs of the court.

Mr. Ware subsequently reported that the designed changes to the building could easily be made. The Legislature, after receiving the report, voted to amplify the original plans for remodeling, and appropriated $2,000 for that purpose. The matter was then allowed to rest until last year, when a bill was passed by both houses authorizing the Trustees of State Buildings to appoint the old State House for the use of the Court of Appeals. The bill, however, failed to get the signature of Gov. Dix because at the time the Governor was interested in plans evolved by the State architect for the erection of a number of buildings for a proposed civic centre.

One of these buildings was to be known as the Temple of Justice, and it was designed to take care of the Court of Appeals and other courts. The advocates of the remodeling of the old State House had two objections to the civic centre plan. They believed that as the court was one of last resort it should have a building exclusively for its own use, and that the civic centre plan would entail an expenditure of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, and that, therefore, the chances of the Court of Appeals to get better quarters would be postponed indefinitely. It was pointed out by several Judges that the erection of a single building for Court House purposes would entail an expenditure of $1,500,000, and that the old State House could be transformed into a Court of Appeals for about $350,000, a great saving to the State.

At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association in January, President William Nottingham of Syracuse appointed a committee of one member from each judicial district, and three or more members from this city, to investigate conditions, and to foster legislation which would lend itself to the project of obtaining the old Court House for the purpose designed. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker is Chairman of the committee. John G. Milburn and Louis Marshall of this city, and William Dykman of Brooklyn, are members of the commitee, and with ex-Judge Parker they will go to Albany to-day to present the report to Gov. Dix. It is believed that the Governor will not oppose the plan as embodied in the report.

The old State House, which stands opposite the Capitol, is a large rectangular building of granite and marble. It is of the Greek style of architecture. It is more than 100 years old, and is full of historical associations. At present it houses the State Engineering Department, and a few other State departments.

There are nine Judges of the Court of Apeals. With Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Justice, it is expected that the majority of them will appear before the Governor.

CHURCH DISPUTE SETTLED.

City Will Have Access to Books of Catholic Charitable Institutions.

The dispute which arose between Controller Prendergast and the local Roman Catholic Church authorities some time ago as to whether the books of Roman Catholic charitable institutions which receive money from the city should be open to inspection by the Controller's office has been settled.

The Church authorities, it was said yesterday, have agreed that the Controller may inspect their books regularly and that a uniform system of accounting will be adopted. Col. Roosevelt and Charles F. Murphy are understood to have been among those who wrote letters seeking to bring about peace. In winning the Church authorities Controller Prendergast is said to have gone over the heads of Eugene A. Philbin and former Controller Grout, who acted as counsel for Cardinal Farley. Representations of the fairness and justness of the Controller's attitude are said to have been made to Cardinal Farley direct.

Controller Prendergast was out of town yesterday, but one of the men who has been assisting him in adjusting the controversy said that the dispute had been settled and that the Catholic authorities had agreed to have the system of accounting in their charitable institutions thoroughly reorganized. The difference between the Controller and the charitable institutions was due to the refusal to permit the city's Finance Department to examine books in which were entered contributions from private sources.

Mr. Prendergast insisted that this was necessary, because in most Catholic institutions the private and city contributions were entered in the same books. Announcement of the settlement of the dispute, it was said yesterday, will be made formally in a few days.

GIFTS TO PREVENTORIUM.

Farmingdale Institution's Building Fund Is Completed.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children at Farmingdale, N. J., announced yesterday that the preventorium's building fund of $150,000 had been completed. Mrs. Henry Phipps contributed $1,000, Emerson McMillin $500, and sundry donors $1,000 in smaller amounts, to make up the final sum needed. For annual support $13,000, in addition to $45,000 already pledged for 1912, will be required. The new buildings are practically complete.

The following letter has been received recently by Mr. Marks from Dr. William H. Welch, head of the Department of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University:

"I have pleasure in expressing my unqualified approval of the purposes and work of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children. This institution meets an urgent need and takes hold of the problem of prevention and cure of tuberculosis at precisely the right point and in precisely the right way."

DON'T SEND MONEY!

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROWS

An Engineering Building Among the Improvements Planned.

The annual financial report of New York University has been compiled by Chancellor Brown, and will be ready for publication in a week. This report will show growth in all departments, not only in the number of students, but also in the scope of the work undertaken. A number of new professors and assistants have been engaged, and plans are being made for increased accommodations.

The alumni of the School of Applied Science are especially concerned with the growth of their school, and have requested the Chancellor to present to the Council of the university the urgency of the need of a new engineering building. An organization outside of the regular Alumni Association has been formed to raise money for the new building, either by a subscription campaign or by private gift.

Statistics published last week show a total enrollment of 4,306 students for the year. This is an increase of 160 over last year, and is the largest attendance the university ever had. The School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance has an enrollment of 1,372, a gain of 190. The University and Bellevue Medical College shows an increase of 37, while the School of Arts and Applied Science reaches its high water mark with 426 students.

The twenty-eighth annual banquet of the alumni of the university Law School will be held on Saturday evening, March 23, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The guest of honor will be Chancellor Brown, and Elihu Root and James A. O'Gorman, United States Senators from New York, both alumni of the Law School, are expected to be present.

James Melvin Lee, editor of Judge, and director of the School of Journalism of the university, has arranged for a series of special lectures. Dr. Edward E. Slosson, literary editor of The Independent, will address the class on "The Making of a Literary Weekly." Among the lecturers are Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly; Leroy Fairman, editor of Advertising and Selling; Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; Walter Lindner, attorney for Leslie's Weekly; Duncan M. Smith of The Chicago Daily News, Edward J. Wheeler, editor of Current Literature, and William Seaver Woods, editor of The Literary Digest.

METHODISTS FOR TAFT.

Bishop Derrick Tells Delegation President Deserves Support.

A committee of three ministers sent by the Presiding Elders' Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, called upon Bishop Derrick of this diocese at his home in Flushing Saturday to ask what attitude they should take with respect to the present political situation. According to Dr. J. F. Henderson, secretary to Bishop Derrick, the Bishop declared that President Taft ought to be renominated.

"The party cannot censure him without censuring itself," he said. "All admire Roosevelt, but he should have waited four more years before announcing his candidacy for the Presidency if he wanted the support of the American people. He cannot be nominated or elected now. The Southern delegations are all for the President."

The committee which waited on Bishop Derrick consisted of the Rev. W. H. Butler of Washington, Penn.; the Rev. W. B. Anderson of Homestead, Penn., and the Rev. J. A. Askew of Washington, Penn. Bishop Derrick was widely known for the delivery of the Gettysburg prayer and for his association with Senators Roscoe Conkling and Blaine.

BAHAI LEADER DUE HERE.

Head of Religious Unity Movement to Arrive Early in April.

The leader of the Bahai movement, which aims at a world religious unity, Abdul Baha Abbas, as he is called by his followers, and Abbas Effendi by official title, will arrive in America the first week in April. Preparations for his welcome have been undertaken by the Persian-American Educational Society of Washington. Abbas Effendi is the third of the leaders of Bahaism. He was the prisoner of the Turks and the Persians until the Young Turks movement a few years ago. The former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, sentenced him to prison for life. The believers among the Moslems regarded his liberal tendencies with greatest distrust and punished him repeatedly.

The Bahai belief is that universal peace is possible only through harmony of all religions, and they teach that all religions are basically one. Hence they seek a return to first principles. Differences, they say, have arisen through the corruptions of theology and dogmas. All religions they believe are divinely inspired.

Abbas Effendi was born in 1844, and on the very day that Ali Mohammed made his declaration as first leader of the cult. It is estimated that about one-third of the Persians are now Bahais. In America the number of friends of the movement has grown steadily since the teachings first became known at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

REPORT BY SEWAGE BOARD.

Metropolitan Board Outlines Colossal System Like Paris's and London's.

The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, a board of engineers created by the city and State to make plans for the sanitary disposal of New York's sewage, has sent to Mayor Gaynor the second in a series of reports in which the necessity for colossal main drainage works, such as those of London, Paris, and Berlin, is clearly foreshadowed. The commission recommends that the city be divided into four drainage areas in each of which there shall be a number of central points to which the sewage is diverted, and there purified to such an extent that the remainder can be discharged into the harbor without danger to health.

The report shows the necessity for constructing the great public works which will be necessary to deal with the sewage in a sanitary manner and lays the foundation for subsequent reports in which the location, size, cost, and method of constructing and operating the great drains, pumps, screens, and outfalls will be fully described.

The members of the commission are George A. Soper, President; James H. Fuertes, H. de B. Parsons, Charles Sooysmith, and Linsly R. Williams. The offices of the commission are at 17 Battery Place.

OPPOSE SUBWAY LEASES.

Objection to Failure of City to Take Advantage of Elsberg Law.

The regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday afternoon in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, was attended by more than one thousand members, and a resolution was adopted calling for a mass meeting of the union to be held in a few days to protest against the Public Service Commission leasing the new subways to the contractors and not taking advantage of the Elsberg law, which provides for city operation.

The resolution also denounced the proposed changes in the transit law, which would make possible the carrying out of the present plans of the Interborough and Brooklyn rapid transit companies. Charles M. Maxwell, President of the union, presided.

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Axminster,	"	"	37.50	27.00
Axminster,	"	"	20.50	16.00
Brussels,	"	"	29.50	22.00
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OUR ORIENTAL RUG SALE IS STILL IN PROGRESS

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Edwin A. Abbey's
15 World-Famous Pictures
"The Quest of The Holy Grail"
In Their Actual Colors

THERE will be an unprecedented demand for the Easter Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 24. In eight full pages it will reproduce in colors for the first time the entire fifteen panels of the Holy Grail, by Edwin A. Abbey, the most famous modern mural paintings in the world. It would be a reflection on the intelligence of any man or woman who, after seeing a copy of this superb section, would not desire one, and it is safe to say a dollar or more would be willingly paid for a copy when it is too late.

THE TITLES OF THE FIFTEEN PICTURES.

FIRST PANEL—The Infancy.
SECOND PANEL—The Oath of Knighthood.
THIRD PANEL—The Round Table of King Arthur.
FOURTH PANEL—The Departure; or, the Benediction on the Quest.
FIFTH PANEL—The Castle of the Grail.
SIXTH PANEL—The Loathly Damsel.
SEVENTH PANEL—The Conquest of the Seven Deadly Sins.
EIGHTH PANEL—The Key to the Castle.
NINTH PANEL—The Castle of the Maidens.
TENTH PANEL—Galahad Departs from His Bride.
ELEVENTH PANEL—The Death of Amfortas.
TWELFTH PANEL—The Departure of Galahad.
THIRTEENTH PANEL—The Voyage to Sarras in Solomon's Ship.
FOURTEENTH PANEL—The City of Sarras.
FIFTEENTH PANEL—The Golden Tree and the Achievement of the Grail.

The high quality of the paper used for this section of eight pages in colors and the slow and careful method of printing required to get the results striven for involve so much time and expense that this edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is necessarily limited. Each copy of this section alone costs more than any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES will pay for THE SUNDAY TIMES complete.

It will not be possible to supply the demand of all the casual purchasers of THE SUNDAY TIMES on March 24, but an edition will be planned estimated to supply those who read THE TIMES regularly.

This timely notice is given so that those who wish to be sure of securing a copy of the Easter Edition of March 24 may place an order for the regular delivery of THE TIMES at once, because preference will naturally have to be given to those who are regularly served with THE TIMES.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The New York Times will not undertake to supply any great number of extra copies of the Easter Edition. To be sure of a supply increase your regular order of daily and Sunday Times at once. The Easter Edition is limited to the regular readers of The Times.

You are also advised to take special pains when the Easter Edition section of The Times is delivered to you to carefully handle it, and deliver it unsoiled to the readers. Many persons will wish to preserve and frame these pictures, and if received in poor condition newsdealers will be asked for another copy, and under no circumstances can extra copies of the section be obtained.

In New York City, Jersey City, and Newark,
Daily and Sunday Times
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For the convenience of those who are not already regular readers of THE TIMES, this printed form is given. Fill it out and send it to THE NEW YORK TIMES office or to your newsdealer and you will be sure to get this unusual and valuable Easter Edition on March 24.

To The New York Times, Times Square, New York City:

That I may be assured of a copy of the Easter Edition of The New York Times of March 24, with the reproduction in the original colors of the fifteen Abbey Holy Grail pictures, enter my order for The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for one month.

Name..
Address..
Date..
Name and address of Newsdealer..

Order in Advance. The New York Times Is Always Sold Out Early

CHINESE CREW HERE, NO QUEUES SHOWING

But the Coolies Kept Their Hair to Sew On if the Manchus Come Back.

THEY SAILED 28,000 MILES

First Shipload of Short-Haired Oriental Republicans to Arrive at This Port.

The first crew of queueless Chinamen arrived here yesterday on the Anglo-American Oil Company's steamship Kennebec from the Far East. The vessel brought a cargo valued at more than $2,000,000, which includes tea, copra, matting, sago, koos-koos, bublio-mutchee, sun-dried salted locusts, human hair, and $300,000 worth of block tin from Singapore.

Chief Engineer Campbell Culliford, a brawny Scot, told the story of the voyage, which altogether covered about 28,000 miles of salt water. The ship went from New York to China laden with a cargo of case oil for Hankow, but could not land it at that port on the Yang-tse, as there was fighting going on at the time there, and also at Wu-Wu-Wu, the Chinese city on the opposite bank of the river.

There was a huge steel tank on the river front at Hankow, the chief engineer said, which was filled with 2,000,000 gallons of oil until a shell from the rebels punched a hole in it about eighteen inches in diameter. The oil did not explode, but ran out of the tank and flooded the nearby streets two feet deep. Pedestrians waded through miniature lakes of kerosene so deep in the hollows that it washed over the wheels of the rickshaws pulled by the coolies. From the Yang-tse the Kennebec went to Chefoo, a port on the Gulf of Pih-Chih-Li, just thirty miles east of the City of Tang-Chow-Foo. The cargo of case oil was discharged there, and the day the Kennebec sailed the rebels opened fire on the town.

"Directly we got out clear into the gulf," said the chief engineer, "the crew cut off their queues—symbols of Manchu domination—but did not throw them into the after hold with the human hair shipped on board at Chefoo. They carefully preserved them, as the Taiwan explained to me, in case the Manchus returned to power so they could sew them on again. Human hair is usually very dear at this season of the year in the Far East, but owing to the revolution in China, with the cutting off of the queues generally throughout the country, it has dropped in price.

"We got all our cargo in and got as far as Madeira on Feb. 7. but did not coal there, as Capt. Beynon and I thought we had sufficient fuel to carry the ship to New York, her consumption being only thirty-two tons a day. As soon as we left the island the weather got worse. We had nothing but westerly gales and mountainous seas which reduced the Kennebec's speed to one to three knots, just steering way practically. When we were 950 miles west of Madeira Capt. Beynon and I had a consultation whether we should continue to try to make New York, go back to Madeira, or on to Bermuda for coal. The coal was running out steadily, and it meant a larger loss to the company and consignees to have the vessel picked up disabled, and towed into some port, with heavy salvage claims, than to go back 950 miles for coal.

"Eventually we decided that it would be better to return to Madeira, which was done, and we paid $6 a ton for coal which carried us to New York. Owing to the great number of steamships which have been forced to call at Madeira for coal this season the price has gone up, and steamships belonging to companies which have no contract with Blandy Brothers, the 'kings' of the island, have to pay $10 to $12 a ton."

The chief engineer estimated that the coal for the thirteen and one-half days extra steaming cost the owners $2,500 without counting the cost of living for the crew and their pay, but the valuable cargo arrived safely.

NO CLUE OF DR. BELSHE.

He May Have Been Kidnapped by Parties Fearing His Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Mo., March 3.—Dr. G. W. Belshe, who disappeared on Friday night, has not been found by the searching parties which have been out for two full days looking for clues.

Dr. Belshe left his office about 10:30 o'clock Friday night to answer a telephone summons in College Addition, a suburb of Trenton. He was last seen driving in that direction, but he did not reach the patient. A little later Dr. J. F. Fair passed Belshe's horse and buggy a mile out of the town. The horse was turning in the road. Dr. Fair believes the buggy was empty. At 4 o'clock in the morning the horse returned with the empty buggy to the Belshe residence and Mrs. Belshe gave the alarm. The buggy showed no evidence of a struggle and a medicine case containing $65 was undisturbed.

The country has been thoroughly searched and a creek has been dragged without developing the slightest clue. The physician's wife can offer no explanation. He appeared to be all right when he left home.

The authorities believe he may have been kidnapped or killed by persons who feared his testimony in a case of a new-born baby found a few days ago on the Rock Island Railroad tracks, within the town limits. The circumstances indicated that it had been alive when deserted and that an experienced midwife or physician had ministered at its birth.

It was known that Dr. Belshe intended to testify at the inquest, which was to have been held yesterday, but which was postponed because of the doctor's disappearance.

KILLED BY AUTO JOLT.

J. J. Root Was Thrown from the Rumble—Skull Broken by Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3.—Riding on the rumble of an automobile along the Berlin Highway on the way from New Haven late last night, John J. Root, a salesman of this city, was jolted from the seat. His companions did not miss him until they had gone several nlles beyond the place where he was found.

Eugene R. Clark, owner of the car, searched the road and discovered Root lying side of the road unconscious. A doctor was summoned, but Root died when about to be placed on the operating table at the Hartford Hospital. He leaves a wife, one daughter and two sons.

The Hartford Gun Club, of which Root was secretary, awaited his arrival for several hours and finally adjourned not knowing the cause of the delay.

MEAT LABELS WRONGLY USED

Branch Houses Warned Against Illegal Use of Federal "Stickers."

It was learned on reliable authority yesterday that the Federal Meat Inspection Bureau has sent out a statement to the packers saying that inspection labels must not be used at branch houses except as authorized by the department. The statement, which, it is said, came as a surprise to the packers, follows in part:

"It is noted that branch houses not operating under inspection are sometimes furnished by their parent house with stickers bearing the inspection legend and the establishment number, which stickers are affixed to wrapped meats in strict violation of the law.

"This practice must be immediately discontinued. Stickers or labels bearing the authorized legend shall be recalled from branch houses not operating under inspection."

JAPAN'S NEW VIEW OF US.

Her People Grasping the American Viewpoint on Exclusion.

A Japanese question of exclusion from this country has been approached from the American point of view by S. Shimada, who has written on the subject in the Sanyo Shimpo, a Japanese newspaper. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, former Chargé d'Affairs in Washington, in a letter just received by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in this city, quotes from Mr. Shimada as follows:

> Now the country (United States) differs in many respects from what it was. They (Americans) advocate that no time can be wasted in fostering the American spirit, and they beg to be excused from using the unassimilative Japanese material. They say they cannot establish the new America when the Japanese are allowed to enter freely. When we look at it from the American point of view we must acknowledge its perfect reasonableness. It is not right that we should take a selfish position.
>
> The one thing repulsive to the American is the narrow prejudiceed patriotism of the Japanese. When our people are transplanted there, not only those born in Japan, but their offspring born in foreign lands never forget that they are Japanese and show no disposition to adopt American ways. It matters not how long they reside in America, in spirit they remain Japanese. These facts are apparent and cause the Americans to discount the Japanese. When we think of the problem, our first thought is our own interests and we lose sight of the fact there is a conflict of American and Japanese interests. The loss is all on the American and their contention is not unjust. The only thing for us to do is to grasp their point of view.

"Mr. Shimada is to be congratulated," Mr. Miyaoka writes, "for so clearly grasping the American point of view of the Japanese emigration question. His courage in so faithfully presenting that side of the question before his countrymen is above all commendation. It is particularly fortunate that Mr. Shimada happens to be the exponent of the American point of view, for he is one of the most prominent leaders of the Opposition, and the politicians and demagogues cannot accuse him of shielding the weakness of the Administration in the emigration policy.

"'No effort should be spared on the part of the leaders of thought in Japan to make the American point of view known and appreciated in this country. On the other hand, for the more intimate relation between the two peoples it is also essential that the Japanese point of view should be thoroughly understood and sympathized with, if not acquiesced in, by the American people."

Mr. Miyaoka was formerly in the Japanese Foreign Office, and has filled diplomatic posts here and abroad. He is one of the agents of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Japan.

VIEWS OF COLLEGE SOCIALIST

Wellesley Professor Says Charity Is Like Woman in a Hobble Skirt.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 3.—Prof. Vida Dutton Scudder of Wellesley College has just placed upon the market her latest book, "Socialism and Character." Miss Scudder, who has decidedly radical tendencies, gave a fashionable audience a shock recently when she said that at times she felt like throwing a bomb into the thoroughfare where the rich make their homes so that the unsympathetic hearts could see the distress of the poor about them.

The new publication urges the training of character in certain directions as a preparation for Socialism. Extracts from Miss Scudder's book read:

"He who joins the Socialist movement feels himself a member of a marching host of comrades, and as they advance against the forts of folly there's music in the air.

"Love and pity are stronger than in the past ages, but their bewildered feet are habitually tangled in mazes of red tape.

"Sweet charity is with us still. But the joy has died out of her eyes. She no longer dances, but treads gingerly like a modern lady in a hobble skirt, nervous, self-distrustful, conscientious, and a little discouraged."

CLOWN TO BE A PASTOR.

Wilson Preached Once and Was Complimented by the Pastor.

PERU, Ind., March 3.—Raleigh L. Wilson of Lincoln, Neb., who has been a circus clown for ten years, has resigned, and will devote his time to the saving of souls. In his letter of resignation received at the circus headquarters to-day Wilson says that while he has no doubt of his ability to qualify as a minister, he wishes to reserve the right to rejoin the circus if he ever felt inclined to re-enter the sawdust ring.

Last Summer while in Minnesota, Wilson took a walk between performances, one day, and nearing a small church on the outskirts of the town, decided to enter. He was taken in charge by one of the Methodist elders, escorted to the pulpit, and introduced as "Brother Pope." He thought it was a good joke and decided to go through with it. He was called on to speak and after he had concluded, he says, the pastor complimented him on his excellent sermon.

DR. MacARTHUR'S NEW DUTIES

New York Pastor Accepts Offer of Atlanta Baptist Tabernacle.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3.—Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New York, President of the World's Baptist Alliance and former pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of New York, to-day announced his acceptance of the "acting pastorate" of the Baptist Tabernacle in this city.

Dr. MacArthur succeeds Dr. Len G. Broughton, who recently resigned to become pastor of Christ Church in London. Dr. MacArthur's duties as President of the Alliance prevented his acceptance of the full pastorate.

BOILEAU TO TELL COKE RATES

Chairman Stanley Sent Subpoena and Threat to Pittsburgh Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 3.—A subpoena in the hands of a Secret Service operative was necessary to influence John W. Boileau of Pittsburgh to go to Washington, D. C., to appear on Tuesday before the Stanley Investigating Committee. Mr. Boileau was the chief figure in the coal rate case before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Chairman Stanley of the committee asked Mr. Boileau to appear and tell what he knew about the coke rates and the coke operations of the Steel Corporation subsidiaries. Mr. Boileau refused, and told the Chairman he had nothing that would throw any light on the subject. Chairman Stanley replied that if Mr. Boileau didn't appear after being subpoenaed he would be arrested. To make good the threat a Secret Service man came to Pittsburgh with the subpoena.

Mr. Boileau consulted his attorney, A. M. Neeper, and was told that the best thing to do was to obey the summons. Mr. Boileau left on Friday night for Washington, taking with him the map the committee required.

HARVARD REUNION HERE.

Associated Clubs of the University Meet in This City in June.

The members of the Harvard Club in this city have begun preparations for the convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held in New York in June for the first time in the sixteen years' history of the association. The meetings will be held on June 14 and 15. President Lowell of Harvard will attend and will probably speak at the business meeting on the first day and at the annual dinner, which will be held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of the same day. It is expected that there will be between 1,500 and 2,000 Harvard graduates at the dinner.

The date of the meeting in New York has been set so that the Harvard men can go on to Cambride from New York the following week and be in time for all the commencement affairs, including the boat race and the first Yale-Harvard baseball game. This plan is expected to appeal to many Western graduates, as it will permit a great variety of entertainment in a comparatively short time.

SEARCH FOR BARN BURNERS.

Westchester Fire Is Thought to be Black Hand Revenge.

Detectives searched in the northern section of Westchester County yesterday for members of a Black Hand gang who it is believed burned the barns on Saturday evening of George S. Purdy, at Glendale, not far from Croton Lake, where Mrs. Mary Hall was killed several months ago by six Italians. All of them are now in the death house in Sing Sing. Two of them were captured by Mr. Purdy, who is a Constable, and it is believed that his barns were burned by friends of the murderers out of revenge. It is known that the slayers of Mrs. Hall were members of a Black Hand gang.

In addition to the buildings, Mr. Purdy lost three horses and six wagons in the fire. Lately several suspicious characters have been seen in the vicinity of Glendale, where Mr. Purdy runs a grocery store. After the Constable had arrested the two murderers he took them to the store and they threw some of the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Hall in a stable, which he later found and brought about the confession of the prisoners.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Rain Monday. Tuesday, probably fair and warmer; moderate to brisk northeast and east winds.

Georgia—Rain Monday. Tuesday, probably fair, with warmer in northern portion; moderate northeast and east winds.

Florida—Local rains Monday, except fair in northwest portion. Tuesday, light to moderate variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday. Tuesday, unsettled; light to moderate easterly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Monday. Tuesday, unsettled, probably rain; light to moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Unsettled Monday, rain at night or Tuesday; warmer Monday in northwest portion; moderate southeast and south winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Local snows Monday. Tuesday, probably fair.

Oklahoma—Unsettled, rain or snow Monday and probably Tuesday; no decided temperature change.

Arkansas—Unsettled Monday, rain or snow at night or Tuesday.

Tennessee—Generally cloudy and unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably rain or snow Tuesday in western portion.

Kentucky—Generally fair Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, probably snow in western portion.

Ohio—Local snows Monday. Tuesday, unsettled; moderate northeast and north winds.

Indiana—Generally fair Monday; probably local snows at night or Tuesday.

Illinois—Unsettled Monday; probably local snows at night or Tuesday; no decided temperature change.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, moderate northeasterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday. Tuesday local snows.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday. Tuesday local snows; moderate northeast and east winds.

Minnesota—Snow Monday in western and by night in eastern portion. Tuesday fair in western, local snows in eastern portion.

Iowa—Cloudy Monday, snow at night or Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably snow in northern and snow or rain in southern portion.

North Dakota—Snow Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

South Dakota—Local snows Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Nebraska—Fair Monday, snow at night or Tuesday.

Kansas—Unsettled Monday, snow or rain at night or Tuesday.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEUMER, FERDINAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND NEUMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1912. EDWIN HENES and PETER M. OHMEIS, Executors. EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

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Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
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S. S. Moltke...April 18, 10 A. M.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, EMILIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie D. Martin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1912.
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS and ANNA A. GORDON, Executors.
GRAHAM & L'AMOREAUX, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STRAUSS, NATHAN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan F. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, William Bondy, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York the 9th day of January, 1912. MAURICE S. BONDY, Executor.
WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Edwin A. Abbey's fifteen panel pictures of the Holy Grail reproduced in color in the Boston number of The New York Times, March 24. [illegible]

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AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
†Oceanic..Mar. 9, noon | Philadelphia..Mar. 23
St. Louis.......Mar. 16 | New York.......Mar. 30
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
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Minneapolis.Mar. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha..Apr. 6
Minnetonka.Mar. 30, 8:30 AM | Minnewaska.Apr. 13
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland..........Mar. 9 | Lapland (new).Mar. 23
Vaderland.....Mar. 16 | Kroonland......Mar. 30
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Mar. 9, noon | *Philadelphia.Mar. 23
Olympic...Mar. 16, 4 PM | *New York....Mar. 30
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic...Mar. 14, noon | Laurentic (new).Mar. 30
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:25 | Sun sets..5:51 | Moon rises..7:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:14	8:40	2:02	2:28
Governors Island	8:42	9:10	2:41	3:06
Hell Gate	10:32	11:00	4:16	4:41

Arrived—Sunday, March 3.

SS Sirius, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
SS Francesca Ciampi, Fayal, Feb. 14.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Feb. 29.
SS Afghan Prince, Boston, Mar. 2.
SS San Giovanni, Naples, Feb. 15.
SS Katahdin, Brunswick, Feb. 28.
SS Buffalo, Gibraltar, Feb. 15.
SS Bound Brook, Port Antonio.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Giulia	Palermo	Feb. 13
San Giovanni	Naples	Feb. 15
Idaho	Hull	Feb. 17
Argentina	Trieste	Feb. 13
Michigan	Antwerp	Feb. 17
Prins der Nederlanden	Haiti	Feb. 27
Minneapolis	London	Feb. 23
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 23
Finland	Antwerp	Feb. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 2
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 28
Albingia	Inagua	Feb. 29
Oceana	Bermuda	Mar. 2
Vigilancia	Santiago	Feb. 27
S. V. Luckenbach	San Juan	Feb. 28
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 28
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 24
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Feb. 27
Lituania	Copenhagen	Feb. 21
Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Etonian	Fayal	Feb. 24
Narragansett	London	Feb. 21
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 2
Sixaola	Port Limon	Feb. 28
Coppename	Paramaribo	Feb. 24
Matanzas	Havana	Feb. 29
Camaguey	Progreso	Feb. 28
Jean	San Juan	Feb. 28
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 28
Sabine	Brunswick	Mar. 2
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Mar. 2
El Mundo	Galveston	Feb. 28
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
President Lincoln	Hamburg	Feb. 24
Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Feb. 22
Principe di Piemonte	Palermo	Feb. 22
Rhein	Bremen	Feb. 24
Colonian	London	Feb. 22
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Colon	Feb. 27
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 3
Bohemian	Liverpool	Feb. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Marowijne, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Katahdin, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Byron, Bahia	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Bound Brook, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Cedric, Azores	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	*	1:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Argentina, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	———
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Altina, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Siglio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAR. 3. (MARCONI)

SS Bohemian, Liverpool to New York, 740 miles E. at 7:10 A. M.; due 6th, 8:30 A. M. Leyland Line.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, 1,198 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 6th, 3 P. M. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Argentina, Trieste to New York, 193 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 4th, 10 A. M. Austro-American Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Lusitania, 556 miles W. at 1:47 P. M.; due Fishguard 4th, 6 P. M. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)

SS Voltaire, Buenos Aires to New York, 1,850 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Lamport & Holt Line.
SS Coppename, Demerara to New York, 385 miles S. E. at noon. Royal Dutch Mail.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 50 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, 262 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Vigilancia, Cienfuegos to New York, 214 miles S. at 8 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Concho, Mobile to New York, 675 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, 675 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, 875 miles S. at 7:50 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, 218 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, 300 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Bermuda-Atlantic Line.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan to New York, 267 miles S. at 8 P. M. Insular Line.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, 230 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, 165 miles S. at 8 P. M. New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
SS Victoria Luise, Kingston to New York, 275 miles S. E. at 3:36 P. M. Hamburg-American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Dover, Mar. 3.
SS St. Paul, at Southampton, Mar. 3.
SS George Washington, at Bremen, Mar. 3.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, Mar. 3.
SS Hamburg, at Gibraltar, Mar. 3.
SS Lituania, at Halifax, Mar. 3.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Mar. 3.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, Mar. 3.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Mar. 3.
SS Tagus, from St. Michaels, Mar. 2.

Passed.

SS Chicago, New York for Havre, signaled Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.		
Tahiti and Marquesas (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Mar.	4	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Mar.	4	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Mar.	7	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	Mar.	7	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Mar.	8	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—(via Seattle)—Minnesota	Mar.	11	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Mar.	14	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru	Mar.	15	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Mar.	15	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Mar.	29	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Australia, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Maitai	Mar.	29	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar.	31	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Feb. 15, and Yokohama, Feb. 16—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east at 10 P. M. Feb. 28. Due in New York to-day.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 2; Manila, Feb. 3; Shanghai, Feb. 5; Yokohama, Feb. 13, and Honolulu, Feb. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. Feb. 29, and 10:20 A. M. March 1, and mails dated Kobe, Feb. 13, and Yokohama, Feb. 14, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Awa Maru, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. March 1. Due in New York on the mornings of Tuesday, March 5, and Wednesday, March 6, respectively.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Homelike Boarding Houses.
There are plenty of homelike boarding houses in New York. If you are searching for one, try the want advertising way. It is simple and will not cost you anything.
Look over the "Boarders Wanted" columns of The New York Times to-day and you will find advertised there many boarding houses where you can have all the comforts of home for moderate prices.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1912.

TAXES AND SUBWAYS.

The present Subway was built altogether from nickels to be collected from farepayers No future subway can be built without increasing taxes. The city never has and by no possibility ever can pay a cent for the Interborough Subway, which comes to it free and clear upon the completion of the contract. There is the closest possible connection between taxes and subways built from tax money, like the subways now under construction. On the one hand, there is a constant demand for larger tax values in order to swell the debt limit, and thus to increase the city's borrowing capacity. On the other hand, the increase of the tax burden tends to lessen market valuations, and thus lessens the city's ability to build subways at the very time that the demand for subways is greatest. That a pressing condition confronts the city, and not a barren theory, appears from the tax valuations, published last week.

The budget has increased more than seven million dollars, to $181,090,256. This unprecedented total must be raised on a valuation smaller by twelve millions and with less assistance from other sources than taxation. The result is that the tax rate will rise in Manhattan ten points, to something over $18 per thousand, and rather more in the other boroughs. It is true that the increase in the budget is due to reasons of financial housecleaning, and is rather creditable than otherwise. It is true that there has been an increase in the tax rate which has been almost unbroken since 1903, and that it would be hypercriticism to blame any administration in particular for the fact, unless perhaps disappointment in the case of the present administration has been greater because of false hopes. But neither of these facts is so striking or so significant in connection with the subway problem, now so acute, as the fact that the valuations have been checked in their rise. It is true that for this fact there are explanations and extenuations, but the tax gatherer does not consider them. Although this year's figures, as usual, are masked by decreases which are so only nominally, this does not obscure the fact that in the case of New York a failure to increase is a loss from expectations which had been translated into indefinite capacity to build subways at will, That day dream is over. There will be no subways built from this year's increase in realty values. And the subways must be built to maintain the realty values which are at the root of the city's credit.

Last week there was a sale of choice Manhattan realty for less than the assessment, and there is no novelty about it. The Brooklyn newspapers contain advertisements offering to sell for less than assessments. This is true, although the Assessors this year reduced more assessments in that single borough than had ever been allowed in the entire city before. Possibly it is true that this year's allowed complaints exceeded the filed complaints in any but an extraordinary year, taking the city through. It is not the fault of the Assessors, but of the policy of building subways on city credit, which caused an abnormal and unjustified addition of $800,000,000 to the city's valuations. The failure to hold those additions means that other additions are impossible except as they may be justified in the market, and the only possible way to build up the city's stunted real estate valuations is the construction of the subways, which cannot be built on city money within any period for which the city can afford to wait. The plan is too costly if it be possible. The acceptance of the assistance of private capital is imperative, and undeniable when it is considered that there is offered for acceptance a plan, offered on its merits, without regard to considerations drawn from the combination of a swelling tax rate and a blighted tax list.

This argument is reinforced by the fact that the growth of taxes must be expected in the quarters where a growth of population can be produced. In more than one borough the tax values have ceased to grow with the check to the growth of population. This is least true of Manhattan, whose values are swollen by the population which pays tribute from all the boroughs, and is particularly untrue regarding what may be called the "twenty-four-hour" district, where rents are the city's highest, because almost every hour of the day helps pay the rent and the taxes. The new subways must be built by the growth of the valuations in the districts to which population can be attracted. It is reckoned that each inhabitant represents a valuation of $1,800 for real estate, and there are vacant acres ready for this harvest. There are in existence to-day unused facilities costing $100,000,000, and the fact that they are unused is one part of the recently published tax story. The values to be created by the subways lie still further along the radii which soon will be carrying railways for the conversion of New York into a circular city, with values larger than now by many millions, and yet cheaper to the buyer or the renter than any now available. These are the facts which make futile or even irritating the calculations confined to traffic profits. The city cannot make them if it would, and ought not to try to make them. The city's true profits are in the accommodation of its citizens, and its tax collections. The unwritten part of the contract contains the city's profits, and yet most critics mouse about the contract itself for the facts which shriek for attention, and are not to be found in the document which has the approval of competent judges of the public welfare.

THE TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

President TAFT's Mexican proclamation is a timely and wholesome warning to any Americans in the sister republic who may be disposed to aid or abet any schemes for the overthrow of its established Government. There are always too many such citizens of the United States in the Latin-American countries. They are actuated by a desire to save property they may possess, to acquire property by lending assistance to rebel leaders who promise to pay if their plans are successful, or else by the spirit of adventure and fondness for fighting. The property rights of American citizens in Mexico will be well protected. Americans who join in the disturbances in Mexico in hope of gain will forfeit their rights to protection as American citizens.

The United States will not intervene in Mexico. Our troops are on the frontier to prevent violation of the neutrality laws. The fact that the proclamation was thought necessary indicates that the Washington Government has trustworthy information that the state of unrest in Mexico has developed a new crisis. But no aid will be given to either the Madero Government or its many unaffiliated opponents. Ambassador WILSON, who has exhibited admirable self-control during all the excitement in Mexico since the uprising against DIAZ, now advises American residents in the States of Chihuahua, Durango, parts of Coahuila and Zacatecas, in Morelos and Guerrero, and parts of Sinaloa, Vera Cruz, and Puebla to withdraw. He explains that the purpose of his notice is not only to secure safety for the Americans, but to lessen somewhat the responsibility of the Mexican Government. No such notice was given to Americans in Mexico during the Madero revolution. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the State Department believes that the situation in Mexico is exceptionally dangerous.

WHAT HE WAS THINKING OF.

On election night, 1904, Mr. ROOSEVELT's mind was deeply absorbed by the question of a third term as President of the United States. Four years before he had been elected to the office of Vice President, carrying with it the right to succession to the Presidency in case of a vacancy, and within some six months from the beginning of his term had attained such succession. During the campaign just closed, with an emphatic victory for him, there had been much talk of certain acts and qualities of his which, in the view of some sober critics, made it probable that he would aspire to a dangerous control of the powers of the Government and to a longer service as Chief Executive than the tradition of the office and the sentiment of the Nation had ever allotted to the greatest and best of his predecessors. Men who admired him and generally trusted him had looked with some apprehension on his curious assumption that his party was a necessity to the Nation, and that he was still more a necessity to his party. He had served one term. He practically had been elected for a second. Another term was in the minds of the voters. It was also in his when he made the now famous renunciation.

There had been but one precedent in our history of aspiration to a third term. We had had, of our twenty-six Presidents, nine who had been elected a second time. The first, WASHINGTON, had set the supreme example of withdrawal at the close of the second term. JEFFERSON had explicitly based like action on the danger to the country in departing from that illustrious example. MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, and CLEVELAND had accepted its binding authority as a matter of course. LINCOLN and McKINLEY had been removed by death at the beginning of their second terms. GRANT alone had allowed his political friends to make a contest for a third nomination in the hope of a third election. On that election night in 1904, when the returns were so overwhelmingly in his favor and the evidences of his popular strength were so convincing, this action of GRANT was the only event in the varied story of American politics that bore upon the situation of Mr. ROOSEVELT.

With that action, with the motives on the part of Gen. GRANT and of the party and factional leaders who surrounded him and influenced him, that finally brought about that action; with the dire consequences of the action to the unfortunate aspirant and to his party, Mr. ROOSEVELT was intimately acquainted. He had seen all and had his part in the later phases. He had cast his first vote for President in the year when the stubborn fight was made. He was in the thick of the desperate quarrel between the Blaine and Conkling factions that followed. He was a leading delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. He was selected, indeed, to head the opposition to Mr. BLAINE on the theory that he would be a better fighter than Mr. CURTIS—a theory sadly discredited in the issue. The next two years he spent on his Dakota ranch, with ample leisure to reflect on the ultimate consequences to his party of the attempt to get another term for a President of great and deserved popularity.

It is obviously quite probable that this chapter in politics was in his mind when at midnight of Nov. 8, 1904, he sent out his message to a country that received it with some surprise, but with great and general pleasure. He could hardly have acted impulsively. He must have weighed the matter pretty carefully, and no element in the problem could have had greater weight than the fate of the great commander and popular idol, who, alone of all our Presidents, had done what Mr. ROOSEVELT declared that under no circumstances would he do. He may have measured himself and his claims to admiration as against Gen. GRANT and his claims. He may have considered his deserts and the popular view of them and the deserts of GRANT and the people's estimate of them. None of these considerations conflicted with his decision. All of them confirmed and justified it. It was a sound decision, sustained by high expediency, wise, safe, and patriotic. The reception it got from his countrymen must have been very gratifying to him. It disarmed his opponents, comforted doubters, and heartened his friends. It is safe to say that at no time in his varied career had the confidence of the American people toward Mr. ROOSEVELT reached a higher level than on the morrow of Election Day, 1904.

Is it necessary to point out that the melancholy experience of Gen. GRANT, which must have been in the thoughts of Mr. ROOSEVELT on that memorable night, sprang from an attempt to secure a third term which would NOT have been "consecutive"?

WAGES AND DIVIDENDS.

The British Parliament is as nearly omnipotent as any Legislature can be. There is no Constitution to prevent its ordering that the increased wages demanded by the coal miners shall be deducted from dividends. In this country our written fundamental statute prevents the taking away of one man's property for another man's benefit without due process of law. What would not Englishmen give for such a muniment of property rights, which must be preserved, not through tenderness for wealth, but through regard for wage-earners, whose wages would cease with dividends!

Yet it is this safeguard of property which causes the demand that the man shall be put above the dollar, and that Judges who impede the process shall be subject to the "recall." It makes no difference that they are either themselves elected, or are appointees of elected Executives. That keeps the people too far away from what they are seeking to destroy. The demand of the moment is for some speedier way of ease than earning it, and for some way of getting other people's money through the ballot box. It is a prostitution of the ballot, and a profanation of our institutions. Every man should protect the Judiciary because it has no means of self-protection. It relies upon the Legislature for its own salaries, and upon the Executive for the enforcement of its decrees. Lacking both the sword and the purse, it ought to be the anxious care of every citizen that its protection of his interests shall not be weakened.

REGULATION OF MOTOR CARS.

Secretary of State LAZANSKY misjudged the situation when he reported that there was "no demand" for an amendment of the Callan automobile law. In the Senate and Assembly at least four bills have been introduced for its amendment, respecting the disposition of fees for registration; manufacture and sale of tires; disposition of fees and penalties, and the racing of motor vehicles.

These are not well drawn, and they do not provide for the most important things. There is a demand, which has been growing steadily stronger during the past three years, for a law excluding from the driving and control of an automobile all persons who have not submitted to tests for fitness and experience. An inexperienced owner may run his own car through crowded streets, or may lend it to a friend who has had slight experience. Last year the number of persons run over and killed in the streets of Greater New York was 8; this year 9 were killed in the streets of Manhattan alone. The number of automobile accidents, yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, and daily, increases in an accelerating ratio. All responsible owners of automobiles favor the passage of a bill that would require every driver to be licensed after an examination, whether he be a chauffeur, an owner, or an owner's friend.

The National Highways Protective Society favors the passage of such a bill, and of other measures that will safeguard pedestrians and drivers in the congested city streets. Secretary LAZANSKY could render a service to this community and to the State if he would aid in the work of drafting these bills properly and in recommending them for passage.

PESSIMISM AND DRAMA.

No American theatre manager, playwright, or actor will be disturbed by the assertion of Herr GOLDBECK, reported in the wireless dispatches from Berlin to THE SUNDAY TIMES, that the American stage is "unworthy of the "consideration of serious students of "the dramatic art." The faults he finds dominant in our theatre, so far as his expression is definite and intelligible, he could have pointed out as well without troubling to make a tour of inspection. Voluminous testimony is at hand, always, of the evils of the star system, the oversupply of sentimentality and sensationalism, the bad elocution of many of our actors. Nobody will take the trouble to dispute Herr GOLDBECK's charges. In the circumstances, they are not interesting. The American stage is a poor thing—but our own, and we shall struggle along with it until we can develop a better one than Herr GOLDBECK can imagine.

For this hostile German critic's ideal of a National drama is one that "springs from sentiment steeped in negativism and despair." Hence, only a diseased and hopeless people can have a great National drama. GOLDBECK condemns our "National optimism" because he thinks it is a barrier to art. We are proud of all the optimism we have. We cherish our optimism. National optimism is better than National drama. We have a few pessimists among our playwrights, but they are very young, and they may improve. We are hoping for the development of our drama, but not in the direction GOLDBECK indicates. SHAKESPEARE and his brother Elizabethans were not "steeped in negativism and despair." They were filled with the vital spirit of the Renaissance, and the joy of living.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We'll Soon Be Starving for Oxygen! Anybody who in these days gives us something new to worry about—who reveals some hitherto ignored possibility of disaster and a neglected cause of apprehension—is so evidently a public benefactor that we hasten to offer the tribute of gratitude and admiration to one THORINGTON CHASE, who well earns it by an article which he has written for The Scientific American.

Even those of us in whom is best developed the happy faculty of seeing darkness ahead and of knowing that the worst is still to come, have assumed—reluctantly, of course—that the atmosphere could take care of itself and that its supply of oxygen would never fail us. Mr. CHASE, in the article mentioned, attacks that assumption with cheering vivacity, and warns us to turn our attention from the conservation of such comparatively trivial things as coal and forests and water power to the protecting of the air and that particular element in it upon which depends, not our happiness and prosperity, but our very lives.

He reminds us that, not content with denuding enormous areas of trees, and replacing them with slighter vegetation or none at all, thus largely decreasing the only activity by which oxygen is separated from its oxides and made available, we are burning coal by the millions of tons and conducting innumerable industrial operations that undo the beneficent work of plants. Thus are we interfering with the natural balance hitherto preserved between the animal and vegetable world, and making probable—no, certain—the arrival of a time when the amount of free oxygen will be so diminished that breathing will become, first difficult and then impossible.

Think, says Mr. CHASE, of the atmospheric oxygen that is annually converted into the solid form by the rusting of iron alone, and consider the gigantic metallurgical establishments whose furnaces consume oxygen by the millions of tons each year. And he wants to know if anybody believes that this dreadful drain upon the fixed and far from immeasurable amount of free oxygen that the air contains can go on forever without producing disastrous consequences.

Believe, indeed! One cannot even hope it—or cannot, at any rate, without showing distrust of a gentleman so evidently well read in science, and whose warning has the weight which only familiarity with facts can give. Mr. CHASE does not tell what we ought to do, or to stop doing, in order to restore the disturbed balance, or even get a reprieve from the sentence of death which he pronounces. Perhaps he couldn't.

Efficiency Plainly Demonstrated. Quite the most remarkable peculiarity to be seen in the case of the men arrested for participation in the robbery of the bank messengers is the haste and eagerness with which so many of them are telling what each says is the full story of the crime. These stories are marked by minor discrepancies, due, no doubt, to a natural inclination to make them as little confessions and as much betrayals as the circumstances permit. On the whole, however, the narratives hang together about as well as do those of perfectly honest men who try to describe complicated happenings or scenes. They can, therefore, be taken as substantially true.

Now, the number of these admissions of guilt and the fact that one of the robbers did not even wait for arrest, but voluntarily surrendered himself to the police, show conclusively that the criminal class, of which these men are typical representatives, do not share the opinion of the rather numerous people who have been saying of late that the Police Department of this city, and especially its Detective Bureau, are entirely demoralized and broken down.

The fast following confessions are not due to the promptings of awakened conscience; they are clearly the result of appreciation on the part of these somewhat unusually bold and intelligent criminals of the fact that they are unequally matched against the official protectors of society—that the latter are so resourceful and have so well prepared themselves with evidence that escape is impossible, and the only thing to do is gain some slight mitigation of punishment by admitting their own misdeeds and helping to convict others.

The course of the man ARBANO is especially illuminating. No ordinary ruffian is he, else could he not have walked into the room where the highwaymen who did the dangerous work of stealing $25,000 in broad daylight were dividing their booty and coolly carry off $10,000 for no better reason than that he wanted it. Yet ARBANO does not wait to be captured!

It is not altogether platitudinous, perhaps, to remark on the small amount of profit and enjoyment which these men got from what was undoubtedly one of the neatest and most successful "jobs" ever performed by persons of their class. A few days of not very reckless extravagance in the way of drink and clothes, and they are back where they started as to money, and all are bound for prison besides. Surely it didn't pay.

"Radiogram" Is an Improvement. Messages sent and received by what is called wireless telegraphy are hereafter to be "radiograms" to the Navy Department. The word is certainly an improvement on the clumsy "wireless," but it is not particularly good, since radiation is by no means peculiar to this form of communication.

Indeed, there is some excuse for denying that in it there are any "rays" at all, in the sense commonly given to that term.

"Telegrams," as originally sent, really were written from a distance, but in the new process the man who sends the message creates no record of it at the point of receiving, and he is therefore hardly a "radiographer," and no more is the man who takes the sounds he hears and records them as letters.

"Radiogram" is too obviously a mere adaptation of "telegram." The two processes have little in common, and though both make use of electricity, the nature of the uses is entirely different. At least it seems to be; nobody knows very clearly what is done in either case.

HIS TIME WORTH MUCH.

But Speedy Automobilist Will Not Starve if Slowed Down.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Highways Protective Society reports that during the month of February in Manhattan nine persons were killed and fifty-nine were injured by automobiles. On Thursday a man whose chauffeur was arrested for illegal rate of speed complained of the delay entailed on grounds of his time being worth $100 per minute, according to the report in THE TIMES. Can one be both voracious and veracious? When he seeks to appropriate Fifth Avenue as an automobile speedway he assumes a big slice of the universe. Don't let us be too exacting with him, and permit him to work only five hours a day, which, at $6,000 per hour, will yield him a gentle sum of $30,000. We should also extend him a fairly liberal annual vacation of three months, leaving to him, approximately, 200 days and the trifle of $6,000,000 for the year. In twenty years, if not imprisoned for murder, manslaughter, killed by his own machine, or ruined by payment of awards in suits for damages, he will have earned the deplorably laughable sum of $120,000,000, plus over double the amount from investment increment.

A veritable god of the car should not concern himself about the safety of common pedestrians whose efforts are directed toward the preservation of life and decency. It's a curious fact to know and note that many of the very speedy men of a month ago have since entered probable eternity, and are certainly not missed by any but their families and, perhaps, creditors—who entertain hope while life lasts.

ORDERLY.

New York, March 1, 1912.

GOVERNED BY OWN SEX.

Miss Gardiner Says It's a Consummation Most Women Would Avoid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Curious how Miss Blackwell misses the point of women's obvious indifference to matters political, and instinctive opposition to entering the political field! In all the activities cited by her to prove that women were always conservatively opposed to innovation, one fact is to be noticed. The education of one woman brought no pressure to bear to force any other woman to be educated, nor did it directly affect the lives of other women. The entrance of one woman into industry or office work, deplorable as the present result upon the wages of men, and therefore of men's power to support some other woman in the normal way, may seem to us, did not force any woman who was willing to continue to do housework to abandon it for typewriting; whereas the attempt of a few women to beg, borrow, or steal the franchise in the face of the acknowledged indifference and opposition of most women will, if it succeeds, bring to bear great pressure upon all other women to take up these unwelcome and ill-fitting burdens, and will also thrust upon all women the government by their own sex, from which, since they think that sex not fit to govern, they have an excellent right to ask to be delivered.

Moreover, we have already the danger to the State of the indifference of many men, the sex which take to politics naturally. What a danger we should bring upon ourselves by creating an electorate so indifferent to politics and so ignorant of the ordinary issues of political warfare—the business matters that are related to men's daily activities and not to women's—as the majority of women!

MARGARET DOANE GARDINER.

Albany, Feb. 26, 1912.

Rooseveltian Mob Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is only a short step between reversal of decisions of State courts and reversal of the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Roosevelt refers to English procedures—that an act of Parliament cannot be reversed by any subsequent court decision. That is true, but how widely different are the two issues—as black is to white! Great Britain is a small, compact country, headed by a constitutional monarchy, with practically only two nationalities to-day, the English and Scotch, and the relatively small proportion of the original Irish race. Our United States are a conglomeration of almost all the races of Europe, not yet assimilated or digested, not to speak of our colored population, and all in a widely scattered territory of many different interests, jumbled together under one National head—our four-yearly elected President.

Verily, our forefathers builded better than their fondest hopes. They gave us a Constitution such as never before had been given to mankind. It wisely safeguarded such contingencies as have now arisen, and as has been amply proved by our past history. Mr. Roosevelt's proposition means ultimately, sooner or later, decisions will be left to mob rule.

W. J. R.

New York, Feb. 27, 1912.

To Administer Political Medicine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During Theodore Roosevelt's seven years in the White House it was his unfortunate habit to break ruthlessly the most solemn promises to individuals when political expediency seemed to demand it. This he did while professing the most exalted ideals of the "square deal," and the victims, being individuals, had to take their medicine, for the public was not concerned with their troubles.

Now, however, Theodore Roosevelt has broken his solemn word given to the American people, and the aforesaid American people, instead of taking the medicine as individuals have had to do, will now administer a little on its own account.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, March 3, 1912.

A GUARD AGAINST RIOT.

Military Post on Governors Island Is Needed by This City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of discontinuing Governors Island as a military post and selling the island to New York City is being debated in some quarters with seriousness.

The thoughtful man will view such a proposal with real alarm. The withdrawal of the regular troops from the city limits where immense wealth is concentrated in a small area will deprive the city of the only effective protection in case of extreme need. Such cases of great need are not rare in the history of our city. Riots that were quelled only by the help of Federal troops have been known before, and who shall say that they will not come again? The city has dangerous foes who will not come within the range of the big guns at Sandy Hook. The lawless element within the city gates is now larger and more formidable than it ever was. If in a crisis an uprising were to occur the regular troops at Governors Island would be the only force within immediate reach that could handle the situation.

The presence of the militia does not alter the situation. All the armories are uptown and each year sees them going further north. By almost any route it would take two to three hours to rush a force from any of the uptown armories to the district below Fulton Street. It would be comparatively easy to disable any and all of the transit systems to prolong this time indefinitely. Besides, it is strictly not the business of the militia to suppress riots, even if it had the training and equipment to do so.

It is easy to exaggerate the alarming nature of the situation in which the city would find itself in the event of a popular uprising. But, looked at sanely and taking past experiences into account, what would happen if the financial district were overrun by a mob armed with revolvers, sledge hammers, and dynamite? Vaults and safes are built to withstand the attack of the burglar operating cautiously and fearful of making any noise. An assault by a mob to whom noise is but an incentive would open every safe and vault in the financial district within three hours. The police in such a contingency would be inadequate in point of numbers as well as competent generalship. Troops could reach the city only after a long delay over railroad or by boat from Albany or Buffalo. A few charges of dynamite at strategic points would cripple the railroad entry to New York.

EDWARD ELLNER.

New York, March 2, 1912.

Biblical Numbers Incorrectly Stated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bible readers may be interested in the following simple way of explaining a serious discrepancy in the third chapter of Numbers, which is not noted in any version of the Scriptures that I have been able to examine.

In this third chapter of Numbers three groups of Levites are stated to aggregate exactly 22,000 when the sum is clearly 22,300, and the apparent error is important because the stated 22,000 is made the basis of the special action narrated in the latter part of the chapter. The number of the first group (see Verse 22) is 7,500, that of the second, (Verse 28,) 8,600, and that of the third, (Verse 34,) 6,200, the total of which is 22,300 instead of 22,000, as stated in Verse 39. The explanation of this appears to be that the number in the first group was copied wrongly by an ancient scribe, who mistook the Hebrew characters representing 7,200 for those representing 7,500, owing to the fact that the Hebrew character for 200 is very nearly the same as that for 500. This will be seen on referring to the article on "Arithmetic" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

D. P. F.

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

Step Toward Church Unity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While many persons and societies are talking about church unity with what seems a pitiful paucity of results, St. Bartholomew's Church in this city has dedicated a chapel to St. Francis of Assisi at its Summer camp at Pawling. It is set forth in Pp. 157-9 of the Year Book for 1912 of that church, and the preacher plainly declares in his sermon, reprinted in the Year Book, that he recognizes the dedication as an intentional step toward church unity. "St. Francis," he says, "is not a saint in our calendar—he is a saint in the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church." It sounds a little odd, but is well meant.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, March 3, 1912.

THE HE-ONE OF THE SPECIES.

(By a Deadly Female, After Kipling.)

Once a monkey and a parrot traveled to enlarge their view,
For they wished to learn if legends of men's wisdom could be true.
They had scarcely left their cages when they met a street parade,
With regalia weird and gorgeous, decked with fringe and scarlet braid.

"What a brave array! Where go they in the heat?" the monkey cried.
"Is it fire, or war, or famine spurs them on, or just vain pride?"
"'Tis the Knights of Ruta-Bega greet the Wall-eyed Loons," Poll said;
"For the he-one of the species makes the peacock hide his head."

"There are children in the workshops and in mines so dark and bare,
While our young sport in the sunshine, fed and sheltered by our care."
"Men are lacking," said the parrot, "in parental love, you see,
For the he-one of the species is more selfish than the she."

"There's a pretty damsel coming, guarded by a sturdy hound;
What can harm the gentle maiden, snake nor wolf is lurking 'round?"
"She fears man," the parrot answered, "him that she should fear the least;
For the he-one of the species lacks the instinct of the beast."

"See that man! He reels and staggers and his eyes are bleared and red.
Is he ill or idiotic, tell me, friend?" the monkey said.
"He is drunk," the parrot whispered, "men are very apt to be;
For the he-one of the species is more vicious than the she."

"Why are there so many buildings for the sick, the halt, the blind,
Crazy, drunken, epileptic, and for those of feeble mind?"
"We don't need them," said the parrot; "from men's vices we are free;
But the he-one of the species is less moral than the she."

"I have heard," the monkey pondered, "that the nations have no law;
But they arm and kill each other, calling wholesale murder war."
"They're apostate," scoffed the parrot, "since they left their primal tree;
But the he-one of the species is more savage than the she."

"Why do some men live in mansions and hoard all the earth's great store,
While their brothers, weak and starving, homeless beg from door to door?
They might learn from bee and chipmunk," said the ape. Poll answered, "Nay;
For the he-one of the species lacks the wisdom of the jay."

"Since the he-ones do so badly," said the monkey with a sigh,
"Why in blazes don't the dunces let the she-ones have a try?"
"Don't ask me," the parrot grumbled, as she turned her steps to go;
"Why the he-one rules the she-one only God and Kipling know."

ADALENA F. DYER.

VAUGHAN IS BITTER ON SOCIALIST STATE

Jesuit Father Assures Catholics Massed in the Cathedral That It Means Bondage.

IT WOULD SLAY INITIATIVE

Church, Too, Is Against Evils of Capitalism, but a Wide Gulf Yawns Between It and Socialism.

If St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded on Sunday before last, when Father Bernard Vaughan talked on "Socialism and the Papacy," there is no word to describe the immensity of the congregation which gathered there yesterday morning to hear him take up the second of his four Lenten conferences on Socialism. Whether it was that the subject, "Socialism and the State," gave occasion for greater reference to the Socialist philosopher than to the Pope in Rome, or whether it was because the flood of anonymous letters poured on him during the last week served only to deepen and intensify his convictions, certain it was that in this second conference the English Jesuit gave freer expression to his scorn for Socialism.

"Why, my brothers," he cried, "the apotheosis of the State would lead you to suppose that the State is some God, or, at the very least, the ideal superman. Now, as a matter of fact, what is the State, I should like to know? When it is robbed of its war paint and stripped of its stage clothes, isn't it just a muddlesome, meddlesome group of public officials, a co-operative body of political office-holders with an axe to grind and a purse to fill, and whose motto might well be 'We are the State'? That is what I find it to be in England, and that is what the Germans find it to be in Germany. What you find it to be in this country is not for me to say, but I do say that many of you have come here to this land, this bright republic, that you might be freer where the State is less muddlesome and less meddlesome."

But before taking up the theme of the day Father Vaughan recapitulated the first of his conferences, in which he set forth the Pope's claim to at least a hearing in this struggle between classes by virtue of the Papacy's centuries of championship of the toiler and the downtrodden.

"There has some times been heard in this city the criticism that this is the church only of the working classes," said Father Vaughan. "Oh, my brothers, I should be very much inclined to suspect a church that was the church only of the leisure classes. It would be a very queer kind of a church, it seems to me, especially when the founder was glad to be regarded as the reputed son of a carpenter, and who was treated very shabbily by these same leisure classes. After the four mock trials it was the leisure classes that hung him up, so to speak, at the top of Fifth Avenue to make a show."

Father Vaughan said that at first sight there would seem to be much in common between Socialism and Catholicism. Both protested against the evils of modern capitalism, of fierce individualism, of iniquitous competition, and of colossal wealth in the hands of the few.. But there was a yawning chasm between them. To begin with, they both held conflicting views about civil society and about the origin and destiny of man.

"Socialism is based on a materialistic theory of evolution. Socialism is a philosophy of human life, a theory of human progress that is born in materialism. Some Socialists, the idealist who is a Socialist, the Christian Socialist, will deny this, but I am speaking of the man in the street who is a Socialist, the dyed-in-the-wool Socialist, the Socialist off his guard. I judge it by its classics; I must judge it by the books displayed in its shop windows. I will not be misled by the kaleidoscopic Socialism, the Socialism that is like an accordion. They pull it out, or they compress it, but it is all there; and I repeat that as a living, going concern, Socialism is not a mere economic principle, not a mere politco-economic principle, but a growth deeply rooted in a philosophy repudiated by every Christian man. True to its philosophic temper, Socialism wants to establish a State without reference to God. It has no use for God. Some may cry out, 'Nous avons changé tout celà,' but, my brothers, Socialism is founded on a philosophy which denies the existence of God."

Then he poured his scorn on "the old biological analogy, masquerading in the dress of a reality," for, he said, the communal life is as real to the Socialist "as the life of an organism built up of many living cells." He was led to characterize the arguments along this line as "quite pre-eminent as twaddle."

"The being that persists, that develops, is society," he quoted from one Socialist writer. "The life upon which the individual draws that he himself may have life, liberty, and happiness is the social life."

He explained that the likeness between society and an organism like the human body was regarded as complete "in so far as society is the total life from which the separate cells draw their individual life." He summed up the whole Socialist position in the dictum, "Man is man only in society," which he did into other English as "The State is everything." Father Vaughan said those brave statements about the State reduced man to the position of a mere function, a cell, a muscle or nerve centre in the body politic, with no personality, initiative, or enterprise of his own.

"But 'a man is a man for a' that,'" he cried, and plunged into his dissection of the Socialist's State, pointing out first of all that this biological analogy was only an analogy, and no identity. Man was not made for the State, but the State for man. Man was prior both in nature and time to the State. It was his definite mission on earth to carry out the will of his God. Life here is preparatory for one to come, not the terminus, but the journey only; not the landing stage, but the outward voyage. Man is complete in himself, so that, even were he to find himself on a desert island, he would be a self-determining being, responsible to God.

"Such a Socialist State as they picture would be a very house of bondage, where a man would not be able to choose his own occupation, where he would not be able to employ labor nor to put by a bit for his old age or for his children, where he could not obey the injunction to multiply his talents. Oh, it is quite foolish to start a race where one of the rules of the game is that one must not outrun the others.

"Suppose, in this Socialist State, a man were injured by some State official. What redress would he have? All the lawyers would be State officials. All the dailies would be official newspapers, and his letters of protest would not be printed. He could turn only to that resort and privilege of the fool, knave, and ass—the anonymous letter.

"By the way, during the last week I have been pelted with anonymous letters. Let the writer who disagrees with me put his name to his opinion, so that we can know where we are. Is this your Socialism—that you are afraid of signing your own name? If there be any 'comrades' here to-day, I would have them believe that I am speaking from a sincere heart, that I am uttering my own."

As he closed, Father Vaughan said that there were two volumes which he would like to see in the hands of every Catholic American citizen, in one hand the encyclicals of Leo XIII., and in the other the Constitution of his country.

"With these two works to guide and uplift and to inspire you, you will become a power in the New World for the propagation of those principles of truth and liberty and justice before which Socialism with its all-absorbing State will vanish as the night before the day, as the darkness before the light of God."

After the sermon it was learned that the anonymous letters that have come to Father Vaughan in response to the first of his conferences have been rough in tone, but hardly threatening. They have assured him, in various tones, that he did not know what he was talking about, and some have advised him to depart from these shores with all dispatch.

The next conference will be "Socialism and the Family."

VIOLINISTS SHACKLED CRIES MISS POWELL

Little Music of the First Excellence for That Instrument, Noted Artist Says.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO HER

She Has Introduced Many New Works Here—Conquers Her Cowboy Auditors—Hunting a New Word.

Maud Powell is much more than an American violinist. Recently she took a hand in the outburst of protest hurled against the Society of Authors and Composers, which tries to exact payment for the performing rights of musical compositions from those who give recitals of various sorts. She also had a good deal to say in a recent copy of The New Music Review about women violinists, a letter which contained so much to interest the public that, although it was more or less personal in its nature, Philip Hale, as editor of the publication, gave it publicity. Her activities and interests are many, and her opinions are not only of a decided tone, but they are also backed by a forceful intelligence. Miss Powell admits frankly that if she were a man she would be a conductor rather than a virtuoso.

One of the greatest obligations which the American public owes her is on account of her constant offering of new compositions. The Sibelius concerto in D minor she was the first to perform here, and she has made this composition peculiarly her own. The latest Bruch concerto also she performed for the first time in this country at last Summer's Norfolk Festival. This season, at the same festival, she will play a new concerto by Coleridge-Taylor.

"It reached me but the other day," she said, "and is now in the hands of the copyist. A manuscript by Coleridge-Taylor is almost impossible to read, the writing is so fine. Even the copyist is having his troubles, and he is an expert. I read the work over once, tried the themes, and found it interesting. In fact, I at once wrote Mr. Stoeckel, who gives the Norfolk Festivals, that I would play it.

Took Back His Music.

"Its history has an interest of its own. Coleridge-Taylor agreed to furnish me a new concerto for last season's Norfolk Festival, and he did so. He sent me a work, dedicated to me, based on American negro melodies. He is an extremely modest man, however, and perhaps my letter of thanks was not as warm as it might have been. At any rate, in the course of a month or two he wrote and asked me to return the concerto, that he had reconsidered it, and decided never to publish the work or to have it performed. He also said that he was writing a new work at white heat, which he would send me as soon as it was completed.

"I wrote him at the time to preserve the slow movement. And in the new concerto he has also incorporated the first theme of the first movement of the other work. The new work, however, has nothing to do with the American negro. It is pretty, melodious music—like a bouquet of flowers. That is the comparison that comes to my mind.

"I wish somebody would suggest some name besides that of 'concerto' to be attached to a composition which is not too serious in its nature. I had a pretty composition which I often played at one season's concerts which I dubbed 'concerto de salon,' but I can't do that with a work by Coleridge-Taylor. Still, it is not quite a full-grown concerto, nor is it yet a suite. Isn't there a simpler word than concerto for a work in the sonata form for violin and orchestra?

"We violinists do have our difficulties in finding new works. The Bruch concerto is only moderately satisfactory. I have played it on some of my programmes this season, but the unfortunate lack of a third movement has proved a drawback. Then the slow movement is lacking in contrast. I think the slow movement Bruch wrote in England, and the first movement when he was 20 years old. He simply put them together. Their publication is recent, but not their inspiration, I am sure.

Critics Ask for It.

"The Sibelius concerto is a great favorite of mine, and I am to play it in Boston next week with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by request, mind you, of critics and public both! The work has not been liked in New York, but they are fond of it in Boston.

"What are we poor violinists to do? The literature for the violin is so poor. The critics in Berlin recently jumped on Elman because he performed the Tschaikowsky concerto. 'Is he going to play this forever?' they asked. But what is there? Even the good violin works are usually not the great works of the composers. The Brahms concerto is inferior to the symphonies, the Tschaikowsky concerto is inferior to the symphonies. Perhaps the Beethoven isn't. And Mendelssohn's concerto is assuredly better than his symphonies, a master work for the violin that, but so hackneyed! Even in my recent trip to Florida they asked me not to play it—and the request came from a Mendelssohn club!

"Occasionally one can play Goldmark, but it is not the composer at his best as he is in 'The Queen of Sheba' or 'Sakuntala.' I like Wieniawski's concerto with the gypsy finale, but the middle movement I could never play in public if I had rehearsed it the same day. It is the kind of music you must be fresh for, or it bores you to do it. Vieuxtemps is almost dead, and de Beriot quite. Still, there is one movement of a de Beriot concerto which I nearly always play at concerts on shipboard. It goes very well without an accompaniment.

"I had a bitter experience in regard to the Elgar concerto. Carl Stoeckel wanted the work performed for the first time in America at the Norfolk Festival, and I wrote Sir Edward Elgar offering him $500 for the first performing rights. I also invited him to be the guest of honor at the festival. The letter was answered by his publishers, who demanded $1,000 for the performing rights to the work. I told Mr. Stoeckel, who, of course, would have been willing to pay this amount if the work had been worth it, by no means to consider it.

Elgar Concerto Empty.

"Bruch took the place of Elgar at the festival. It is an empty, pompous work, the Elgar concerto, in my opinion, and scarcely worth the $500 except because of the fact that it was a novelty."

"Do you play at the Norfolk Festival every year?"

"No," Miss Powell smilingly replied, "but I played there last year, two years before, and I shall play there this year. You see, Mr. Stoeckel, who gives the festival, has an idea that there is too much sensationalism in American musical centres. He often repeats works year after year if he finds that they make an appeal. He also feels that it is good to have the same artists come back, and he tries always to engage American artists.

"The Norfolk Festivals are very fine. You can't buy seats for them, you know. The tickets are by invitation only. You are Mr. Stoeckel's guest while you are there. There is a bequest of $10,000 a year, which partially covers the expense of these festivals, but Mr. Stoeckel usually adds $20,000 a year or more to this. The chorus is extremely fine, almost as good, I was going to say, as the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, and the soloists are always excellent. Mrs. Homer sings there nearly every year, and so does Herbert Witherspoon. The festivals are given early in June, and usually extend over three days. The works performed are of interest, including several novelties each year.

"I have just returned from a concert tour in Florida, which was full of interest for me. I found especially that the smaller towns are appreciative of good music. The larger fashionable resorts are more like sanitariums. People sit on the porches until 9 o'clock, and then they retire.

"Jacksonville, of course, is a metropolis, and I had success there. But everywhere in the smaller towns I was surprised at the interest. I always make my programmes maintain a certain standard of classicism. For instance, I frequently play Brahms's D minor sonata for piano and violin, for I invariably take a good pianist with me.

He Wanted to Know.

"During the afternoons we visit the theatre, my husband and I, to try to find a simple set for the stage. I don't want a deep set, and I want one as subdued in color as possible. I find that the background makes a difference, even if the audience does not know that it does. Once recently my husband, during one of these afternoon visits, heard one of the stage hands ask another if Miss Powell did 'nothing but fiddle the whole evening.' The answer was yes, and the questioner didn't seem overpleased.

"It is true, however, that during my concerts the stage hands are the most alert listeners. They stand or sit in the wings the whole evening without moving. In the West I have sometimes seen cowpunchers or cowboys enter and take seats in the back of the hall. They expect to get bored and have to leave. But they stay through the concert and then ask for more. It is surprising how much this public cares for good music.

"And this is especially true since the various clubs and organizations throughout the country have taken to engaging artists to give recitals instead of presenting miscellaneous concerts as they used to do. They find that one good artist costs less and makes more money for them in the end than four or five mediocre ones."

"Is it true, Miss Powell, that you have Hungarian blood?"

"It is. Through my mother I have inherited real gypsy blood, I am sure. My mother was a German, but she must have had Hungarian ancestors. I remember her once saying, when she heard a band of strolling players, 'I could follow them.' She meant it. She was a gypsy, and so am I. I always think of that remark of hers when I play the final movement of the Wieniawski concerto."

13 MUSICIANS FROM GREECE.

All Men of Professional Rank and Prince Nicholas Is Their President.

The Greek liner Athena brought to New York yesterday an interesting company of thirteen professional men of Athens—lawyers, doctors, dentists, and bankers—who non-professionally compose the Mandolin Club of the University of Athens. Prof. J. G. Halapleus, Professor of Greek in the University of Toledo, Ohio, was their guide, philosopher and friend. He met them in Athens, where he has been studying, and persuaded them to make the visit to America.

The thirteen men are all graduates of the University of Athens. When they were in college together they formed the mandolin club, and since their graduation they have kept their organization, and, according to Prof. Halapleus, have brought their work to a very high degree of excellence. They have played before the King of Italy, and received decorations from him. At Corfu they appeared before the German Emperor and played for him three solid hours, at the end of which time they were decorated and commended by the Emperor. At the exposition at Milan last year they competed with musical clubs from many cities of Europe and received the awards for first, second, and third prizes.

But they do not visit America primarily as musicians on tour. They are interested in the country, and wish to show some of the good points of their own. They are professional men first, and musicians second. The President of their organization is Prince Nicholas, third son of King George of Greece.

The leader of the club is Nicholas Lavdas, a composer of Greek music. He is the Director of the Chemical Laboratory at the University of Athens. The others, who are all Athenians, are: Dionysius Alevisopoulos, a dentist; Miltiades Xenos, Professor of French in the university; Gus Lavdas, a lawyer; George Yombas, a lawyer; Yason Stathacopoulos, a student of medicine; Demetri Sayor, a lawyer; Elias Alessios, a doctor; Bassili Michcs, a doctor; Gus A. Lavdas, a banker; Spiros Dronguitis, a lawyer; Paul Picros, a doctor, and Marcos Saricostas.

The Greeks had a very stormy voyage. They were thirty-two days on the way, although sixteen days is the usual length of time required. They were obliged to put in at Bermuda for provisions.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRA MUSIC.

Miss Cheatham Interprets Russian Music—Mme. Jomelli Sings.

The New York Symphony Orchestra and the Russian Symphony Orchestra both gave concerts yesterday afternoon in which the programmes were but slightly changed from those which were presented by the same organizations last week. The New York Symphony Orchestra at the Century Theatre repeated Saint-Saens's long and not very interesting symphony in C minor and also William Wallace's symphonic poem "François Villon." Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture was played. Mme. Jeanne Jomelli was soloist at this concert. She sang Saint-Saens's "Hymn to Pallas Athene" and an air from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue."

Saint-Saens's hymn was heard for the first time in New York. It is an "occasional" composition, written for the festival of 1894 in the old Roman amphitheatre at Orange, in France. Saint-Saens has composed other music for performance in the remains of Roman theatres that exist in France. This hymn is in a grandiose manner that is in its way effective, especially in the spirit in which Mme. Jomelli sang it; although its musical substance can hardly be said to be derived from direct inspiration.

The Russian Orchestra's concert was the last one of its Sunday afternoon series. The symphony was Tschaikowsky's sixth, and the "Nutcracker" suite was played; also a set of variations by Arensky on a chorus by Tschaikowsy, a legend of the Christ Child, a beautiful composition that the Musical Art Society has sung here. A novel feature of the concert was contributed by Miss Kitty Cheatham. Before the variations by Arensky she recited the touching legend on which the chorus is based, translated from the Russian. She also threw light on the "Nutcracker" suite by prefacing each number of it with the original fairy tale by E. T. A. Hoffman, which the music illustrates. The idea was novel, and Miss Cheatham's delivery of these various texts was charming and sympathetic. It gave pleasure to the audience.

MUSIC NOTES.

The first of a series of concerts at the New York University will be given to-morrow evening by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; Helen Wright, pianist, and Frank Bibb, accompanist.

Compositions by Fay Foster will be heard at the Salmagundi Club to-night. Lucy Marsh, Paul Shearer Althouse, George A. Fleming, and Percy Colson will give the programme. Miss Foster will be at the piano.

BETTER BUSINESS

DURING December, January and February our business has been better than a year ago. This shows improved real estate conditions and indicates that good times are not to be postponed because it is a Presidential year.

We are ready for all the business that can come. We can search your title, lend you money on mortgage or furnish you with good mortgage investments.

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'THE TRUTH WAGON' PEEPS AT THE DAWN

Actors Give a Special After-Midnight Performance for Newspaper Men.

AUTHOR MAKES A SPEECH

Third Performance in Fourteen Hours — Reception, Flashlight, and Everybody Happy.

The actors in "The Truth Wagon" said yesterday morning just before dawn that they had thoroughly enjoyed getting out the "Bull Dog Edition" at Daly's Theatre for an audience of newspaper men and women. It was their third performance within fourteen hours, yet Muriel Starr, the leading woman, declared that it was their best. Certainly the enthusiastic audience must have encouraged the players.

Whatever is the seating capacity of Daly's there were that many people present; editors, reporters, copy readers, artists, special writers, office boys, representing every important paper in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Men and women of the evening papers stayed up late for once in their lives, and the morning paper folk stopped at the theatre on their way home.

The curtain rose at just 1:50 A. M. to a full house. The office boys occupied the gallery, and it has been a long time since a Broadway theatre has had such a crowd of appreciative "gods" in its upper seats. Downstairs the rest of the workers filled the chairs and the boxes, except for space occupied by several members of "The Bird of Paradise" Company. Before the play began there had been a general reception in the lobby, and reporters from Brooklyn renewed old acquaintanceships with Manhattan editors whom they had not seen in years.

There was the inevitable flashlight at the end of the first act, leaving the curtain up while the stage hands "struck" the scene and got the stage ready for the next act. At the end of the second act the play's author, Hayden Talbot, made a speech.

The author said that he appreciated the coming together of so many of his former companions in newspaper work, and that he wished to make the audience appreciate the kindness of the actors, who had volunteered to give this extra performance. Sandwiches between matinee and night, and more sandwiches between night and morning performances, were all they had to eat, he said.

These willing martyrs were Max Figman, Muriel Starr, Edwin Arden, Frank Sheridan, Harry Meystayer, Antoinette Walker, Wayland Trask, James Wilson, Charles Dow Clark, Norma Mitchell, Lucille Watson, and Georgie Mack, and every man and woman in the audience probaby made a mental note to remember them pleasantly.

It was all over by 5 o'clock. Everybody said it had been a great occasion, and the first newspaper convention ever held in New York.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA LOSSES

Public Should Patronize, Not Criticise, Says Capt. Lydig.

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, had something to say yesterday in answer to criticisms of the present standard of performances given by this company.

"To have suitable understudies for all the rôles in the répertoire," said Capt. Lydig, "would be an impossibility even in New York, where much more than twice the money is taken in every week than in Philadelphia.

"The Philadelphia public is indebted for its present opera season to one public-spirited citizen, whose personal guarantee given to the Chicago Opera Company, together with the co-operation of the Directors of the company, has made the present season possible. The receipts per week in Philadelphia average about $17,000 less than they do in Chicago, where a season of ten weeks is given, as against eight weeks in Philadelphia.

"In order to try to make up the difference between the guarantee fund given and the actual cost of the company per week the company has to go to the trouble and annoyance of playing one night a week in Baltimore and one night in New York. Owing to the poor receipts in Baltimore, the company, even with the guarantee from Philadelphia, will lose some money on the Philadelphia season.

"It seems as if the people who found fault in Philadelphia with the present admirable performances there could better devote their time to finding out why a city like Philadelphia, nearly as large and just as rich as Chicago, cannot support a short season of eight weeks of opera without having to be indebted for it to a generous private citizen and to the co-operation of an opera company whose stock is owned in Chicago and New York."

CONCERTS AT N. Y. U.

Song Recital To-morrow to Inaugurate a New Musical Movement.

In the auditorium of New York University a series of four concerts will be given under the auspices of the university, beginning to-morrow. These concerts will be the first step in the direction of serious musical endeavor ever taken at the university with the co-operation of its authorities.

It is the earnest hope of those in charge of this "Campus Concert Course" that the alumni, undergraduates, and friends of the university will unite to make music of this sort a permanent feature of university life. The Advisory Committee consists of Chancellor Brown, Profs. Lough and Hill, W. M. Kingsley, and Miss Helen Gould.

The first concert to-morrow will be a song recital by Reinald Werrenrath; the second, on March 27, will be given by the Frank Croxton Quartet of vocalists; the third, on April 23, by the King String Quartet, and the fourth, on May 14, by Edith Chapman Goold, soprano, and Lambert Murphy, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

On the afternoon of the day preceding each concert a descriptive lecture illustrating the various composition to be performed will be given in the auditorium. For these no admission fee will be charged. Tickets for the concerts are to be obtained of Cyrille Carreau, Jr., 654 Madison Avenue.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Madge Titheradge, who has been absent from "A Butterfly on the Wheel" for several performances on account of a nervous breakdown, will return to the role at to-night's performance.

The naval officers stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been invited to attend the performance of "The Bird of Paradise" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre to-morrow night. Many of these officers were on duty when the United States took possession of Hawaii.

William A. Brady will give a special performance for the benefit of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Regina Angelorum at the Playhouse on April 9.

The 200th performance of George Arliss in "Disraeli" will take place at Wallack's Theatre to-night.

A professional matinee of the Durbar in Kinemacolor will be given at the New York Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Most of the prominent actors in town will be present, and invitations have been sent to the city officials and others interested in the development of motion pictures.

GALSWORTHY HERE TO REST.

English Author and Playwright May See "The Pigeon" Produced.

John M. Galsworthy, the English playwright and novelist, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Campania from Liverpool, accompanied by his wife. This is the first time he has visited America for twenty years. Mr. Galsworthy is the author of "The Pigeon," which will be the first production made at Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre.

The best known of Mr. Galsworthy's plays are "Strife," a drama dealing with the labor question that was one of the most successful productions of The New Theatre in this city, and "Justice," a short play dealing with the problems of penology in England. His novels include "Fraternity" and "The Patrician." He is largely interested in sociological problems.

On his arrival Mr. Galsworthy said that he had come to America for a rest after a lot of hard work and was not writing a new book or a new play. He went to the Hotel Wolcott in West Thirty-first Street, and later left for Lakewood, N. J., to visit friends.

HEINRICH HENSEL'S ADIEU.

Sings His Farewell to Metropolitan Before a Packed House.

The audience which attended the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was one of the largest of the season. It surged into every nook and corner of the vast auditorium, and the space in which the orchestra sits on the opera evenings was filled with chairs to seat more auditors.

Carlos Salzedo, harpist and a member of the opera orchestra, played Widor's "Choral and Variations," with the assistance of the orchestra. Later he was heard in a nocturne by Hasselmans and his own variations "on an old theme." Mr. Heinrich Hensel sang his farewell to the Opera House in the air "O Paradise," from "L'Africaine."

Riccardo Martin sang the "Flower Song" from "Carmen," and to this he added Mario's last act air from "Tosca." He was also heard in the sextet from "Lucia," with Mrs. Gluck, Mrs. Wakefield, and Messrs. Amato, Bada, and Witherspoon. Mrs. Gluck gave the "Jewel Song" from "Faust; Mr. Amato sang an air from "The Masked Ball"; Mrs. Wakefield rendered three songs, and Mr. Witherspoon offered an air from Haydn's oratorio, "The Seasons." The orchestra, under the direction of Josef Pasternack, played the overture to "Der Freischütz," and a nocturne of Martucci.

A MUSICIANS' FUND CONCERT.

Large Attendance at a Performance Under Auspices of the Bohemians.

A concert for the fund for needy musicians which has been established by the Bohemians, was given in the ball room of the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the receipts from the concert amounted to nearly $5,000. Those who participated were the Kneisel Quartet, Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, mezzo soprano; Mr. Josef Lhévinne, pianist; Messrs. Leroy, Kohon, Reiter and Manoly and Mr. Willem Willeke. The Kneisel Quartet played the variations on "Death and the Maiden" from Schubert's D minor quartet, and Wolf's "Italian Serenade" and with the assistance of wind and string players, Beethoven's Septet, Op. 20. Mr. Willeke, with Mr. Herzog, played a sonata for 'cello by Corelli. Mme. Matzenauer sang two groupes of songs, and Mr. Lhévinne played brilliant piano pieces.

JOSE ERARD SINGS.

Gives a Recital with Jan Munkacsy at the Belasco Theatre.

The Belasco Theatre has been a concert hall nearly every Sunday evening this season. Last evening José Erard, tenor, and Jan Munkacsy, violinist, were heard in a concert there. Mr. Erard sang a number of opera airs, including the famous one from "Pagliacci," which was not composed by Puccini, although the programme so stated it; an air from "Tosca," three Schumann songs, airs from "Gioconda" and "L'Africaine," and a song by Standing.

Mr. Munkacsy played a concerto by Wieniawski, and several shorter numbers by Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Ernst, Chopin, and Bazzini.

BIG GREEN ROOM BILL.

Many Prominent Players on Programme for Club's Entertainment.

Among those who have volunteered to appear at the full dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday night are Weber and Fields, Lew Dockstader and his minstrel company, George M. Cohan and the chorus from "The Little Millionaire," Gertrude Bryan, Charles J. Ross, Claude Sander, Louise Le Baron, J. W. Dinkin's Russian dancers, Madge Maitland, Sydney Jarvis and Josephine Whittell, McWatters and Tyson, John W. Ransome, Albert Hart, Walter C. Kelly, George Herman and Marion Shirley, Gertrude Gebest, and Hassan Ben Ali's Arabs.

Paul Orleneff at the Garrick.

Arrangements have been made for Paul Orleneff, the Russian actor, to come to the Garrick Theatre for a limited season, beginning March 14. Among the plays he will present will be Mereshokovski's drama, "Czar Paul I.," which was suppressed in Russia. Other plays to be given are "Ghosts," "The Master Builder," "The Chosen People," "Lorenzo di Medici," "The Forest," "The Inspector," and Dostoievski's "Crime and Punishment."

Henry Miller in a New Play.

Henry Miller in his new play, "The Rainbow," by A. E. Thomas, will begin a season in New York on March 11, at the Liberty Theatre. The principal characters in the play are a man, his wife who has obtained a legal separation from him, and a 17-year-old daughter, who, at that age, meets her father for the first time since she was a baby. In Mr. Miller's support are Charles Hammond, Effingham Pinto, Malcolm Dunn, Robert Stowe Gill, Daniel Bennell, Robert Pierce, Conway Winfield, Laura Hope Crews, Ruth Chatterton, Hope Latham, Edith Barker, Fania Marinoff, and Ethel Martin.

Prize Flowers from Lenox Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., March 3.—Carnations and roses from Lenox estates were on display in Horticultural Hall last night at the annual Winter exhibition. First awards were made as follows: Fifty mixed carnations, William D. Sloane; twenty-four mixed carnations, Robert W. Paterson; twenty-four Algy carnations, Charles Lanier; twelve pinks, Joseph H. Choate; twelve dark pinks, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup; twelve pink carnations, Mrs. Jesup; twelve red carnations, Mrs. George Westinghouse, and twelve crimson carnations, Charles Lanier. Mrs. Jesup took first prize in twelve brides and twelve bridesmaids roses.

Richard H. Southgate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—Richard H. Southgate, veteran hotel owner of New York, Chicago, Montreal, Saratoga, and St. Paul, died at his home in this city this afternoon. He had been suffering from a general breakdown for more than a year. He was born in Cincinnati in 1847, and was in the hotel business in Eastern cities before he came to Chicago in 1893. He rented the Auditorium Hotel and built the Annex, which later became the Congress Hotel, and which he sold to the Congress Hotel Company last year. He owned an estate of 1,000 acres at Bobtown, Wis., where he spent much time fishing.

Real Revolutionary Daughter Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3.—Susan S. Brigham, widow of Calvin Brigham, the second oldest resident of Worcester, died early this morning in the home of her son, George A. Brigham. She was 101 years old. She was born in Acton, and was a real Daughter of the Revolution, her father and grandfather both having fought in the Revolutionary war. She lost her sight several years ago. She came of a long-lived family, her father and mother living to be very old, and an aunt attaining the age of 102 and another living to be 101.

ANNIE YEAMANS DIES; ACTED FOR 66 YEARS

Veteran Actress Made Her Last Appearance in Portland, Me., in January.

DROVE IN PARK LAST SUNDAY

Last of Quartet of Famous Old Actresses—Played with Harrigan and Hart.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans died last night at 10 o'clock in her apartment at the Hotel Gerard. The old actress, who had seemed for so many years one of the young actresses, had been ill not more than five weeks; she had been playing in vaudeville up to the middle of January, and, in spite of her 76 years, had been one of the youngest of the "old timers" appearing in the variety theatres.

Her last appearance on the stage was at Portland, Me., on Jan. 12, when she was in an "old timers'" vaudeville bill. She and her companion, Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, then came to New York, and Mrs. Yeamans had an apoplectic stroke shortly after arriving here that sent her to bed. She recovered rapidly, however, and last Sunday she was able to take a carriage ride in the Park. Last Thursday she suffered another stroke, and from that time on her death was only a question of hours. At her bedside when she passed away last night were her only surviving daughter, Mrs. Lydia Yeamans Titus; Mrs. Fox, and a nurse. Her other daughter, Jennie Yeamans, died several years ago.

Mrs. Yeamans was the last of the four great old women of the stage. While her line of work was different, she was always associated with Mrs. John Drew, the elder, Mrs. Gilbert, and "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, all of whom passed away some years ago. Mrs. Yeamans, however, seemed to be able to keep her youth, or at least her ability to do work, longer than the rest.

Did a Dance Last Year.

She played an important rôle in "The Echo" last season, and did a dance as a specialty that was full of vim and the spirit of youth. When this play was sent out of New York she went into vaudeville, and appeared in various theatres in a programme made up of performers popular during the period when she was young.

Mrs. Yeamans first came into prominence on the American stage as a principal member of the old Harrigan and Hart companies. She was with this organization almost from its beginning to the end of its career, and her name is always associated with those two comedians of two generations ago.

She was born on the Isle of Man on Nov. 19, 1835. Her first stage appearance was made in her eleventh year in Sydney, Australia, as Little Julia in "A Father's Daughter," and she continued in juvenile rôles for several seasons. She was later apprenticed to Rowe's circus, an American troupe playing in Australia at that time. When she was 18 years old she married Edward Yeamans, a clown with the Rowe aggregation, and until his death she performed her acts with him.

In 1865 they came to this country, touring the Middle States, and three years later Mrs. Yeamans was engaged by Mrs. F. B. Conway, at that time manager of a stock company in Brooklyn.

Played for Augustin Daly.

After appearing with this company for four years, she attracted the attention of Augustin Daly by her clever Irish-American impersonations, and was engaged by him for his company, then playing at the Grand Opera House, New York. Soon after, however, she joined the team of Harrigan and Hart to play the same sort of rôles.

After the Harrigan and Hart days Mrs. Yeamans's career was varied. She appeared in vaudeville, she had rôles in musical comedies and in dramas, but she always kept busy. In 1907 she was with Richard Carle in "The Hurdy-Gurdy Girl," and later in the same year she appeared with Arnold Daly in special performances at the Berkeley Theatre. Then followed more vaudeville, her engagement in "The Echo," and later more vaudeville.

Her funeral services will be held at the Little Church Around the Corner, though the time had not been set last night, and the interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery, next to the grave of her daughter, Jennie, who died several years ago.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW WINTERS died suddenly at his home in Mahwah, N. J., on Saturday, aged 72 years. For years he conducted the village grocery in Mahwah. He left a son.

Dr. FRANK G. BURNETT, a well-known physician of Pawtucket, R. I., died suddenly of heart failure at his home yesterday. His twin brother, Dr. Fred N. Burnett, died less than a fortnight ago from the same cause. The brothers were 50 years old.

GEORGE S. SCOTT, formerly a stock broker and once President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died on Saturday morning at his home, 28 West Fifty-seventh Street, at the age of 75. When a young man Mr. Scott founded the house of Scott, Capron & Co., which has since become Strong, Sturgis & Co. of 36 Broad Street.

MAURICE WERTHEIMER, a glove manufacturer at 80 Fifth Avenue, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon. He was 69 years old and resided at 145 East Sixty-first Street. His death is thought to have been due to heart disease. He left a wife and two sons.

JAMES MAGUIRE, Cashier of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., died in his apartment at 12 Fifth Avenue on Friday night. He had been ill only four days. Mr. Maguire was 67 years old.

GEORGE A. CLARKSON, a private detective for many years for firms in the financial district, died on Saturday at his home, 764 East 176th Street.

PATRICK DE CANTILLION, 26 years old, an employe of the press room department of THE TIMES, died yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's Hospital. The funeral will be held on Tuesday, March 5, at 10 A. M., at 496 Court Street, Brooklyn, and a solemn requiem mass will be said at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church.

HAMMOND S. PHILLIPS, 64 years old, an insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home, 161 West Ninety-fourth Street.

ELIZABETH A. LONG, a school teacher, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Long, died yesterday at her home, 179 West Seventy-sixth Street.

WILLIAM H. CROCKER, 77 years old, a biscuit manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home in New London, Conn.

ANNIE B. ROGERS, wife of James Rogers of Port Chester, N. Y., died suddenly on Saturday afternoon while visiting friends in West 124th Street. Mrs. Rogers was the daughter of Gen. Babington of the English Army and was born in Ireland seventy years ago.

VIOLET G. RHODES, the twenty-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Rhodes of Sayville, L. I., died on Friday.

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OLIVE OIL

MME. CASIMIR-PERIER DIES.

Widow of ex-President of France—Her Son Here Now.

PARIS, March 3.—Mme. Casimir-Perier, widow of the ex-President of the republic, died to-day.

Mme. Casimir-Perier was the wife of Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier, a son and grandson of French statesmen, who himself was elected President of the French Republic in 1894, directly after the assassination of President Carnot. He resigned six months later because of differences with his Cabinet. He died in 1907.

Mme. Casimir-Perier is survived by her son, M. Claude Casimir-Perier, the husband of Mme. Simone, the famous French actress, now playing in this city at the Hudson Theatre. This marriage was bitterly opposed by his parents.

After the death of the ex-President the widow tried to prevent her son's match by interposing legal barriers, but she was defeated in the courts. M. Casimir-Perier accompanied his wife to New York when she came here to fulfill her engagement at the Hudson.

PETER P. ACRITELLI DEAD.

Operation Fails to Save ex-Coroner's Life—Fell from Pullman Berth.

Peter P. Acritelli, an ex-Coroner of Manhattan, died yesterday afternoon at the Eye and Ear Hospital in Livingston Street, Brooklyn. He had been operated on the day before for mastoiditis, which developed as the result of shock from a fall which he suffered on Feb. 13 from the upper berth of a Pullman car. Mr. Acritelli was taken to a hospital at that time, suffering from fractured ribs and a broken collarbone. Two weeks later he returned to his home in Brooklyn. Last Wednesday he was treated for an abscess of the ear, but this became worse so rapidly that an operation was determined on.

Mr. Acritelli was born in Italy in 1873, and came to this country when he was 11 years old. He went to work in a chandelier factory, and later entered the cloakmaking business. He was first prominent in the councils of the Cloakmakers' Union, and later became a force in Tammany Hall. He began working in politics as a lieutenant of Senator Tim Sullivan, and obtained an appointment in the District Attorney's office under Asa Bird Gardiner. He was elected Coroner in 1905 and was renominated in 1909, but met defeat. Since last August he had been a Deputy State Fire Marshal.

He was indicted for election frauds in 1908, but the case against him was dismissed. He took up the banking business of his father for a short time, but was forced into bankruptcy in 1909.

DR. GEORGE N. OLCOTT DIES.

Professor of Latin at Columbia University Stricken in Rome.

Dr. George N. Olcott, Professor of Latin at Columbia University, died of pneumonia at Rome on Saturday. News of his death was received by cable yesterday by his brother-in-law, Dr. J. Arthur Booth of 129 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Since last June Dr. Olcott had been spending a leave of absence of one year at his place in Rome, the Villetta Olcott. In the last fifteen years Dr. Olcott employed much of his time in archaeological studies in Italy. He was an editorial contributor on numismatics to the American Journal of Archaeology and the author of several works on Latin inscriptions.

He was born in Brooklyn in 1869, and in 1893 he was graduated from Columbia. He became a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome in 1897. In 1892 married Zita Ledderucci of Rome.

COMMANDER THOMAS BURIED.

Navy Man's Two-Day Bride Present at Funeral in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—Army and navy officers and their families assembled in Trinity Church to-day for the funeral of the late Lieut. Commander Samuel Brown Thomas, U. S. N. The Rev. Stanley C. Higsbee officiated. The dead officer's bride of two days was escorted by Capt. Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the naval station.

The burial, with full military honors, was in the Berkeley Memorial Churchyard, at Middletown. The bearers were Lieut. Commanders Rufus Z. Johnstown and Thomas C. Hart, Lieuts. F. H. Sadler, Charles Belknap, and Frederick McNair, Surgeon W. D. Owens, Major Robert H. Dunlap, and Paymaster J. R. Sanford.

August Le Fort Drops Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

TENAFLY, N. J., March 3.—August Le Fort, for years a factory manager for Bernard Ulman & Co., dry goods, at 98 Mott Street, New York, died suddenly this morning at his home in Norman Place. He had an attack of acute indigestion and died in the yard of his home soon after taking a simple remedy which seemed to relieve him for a time.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AARON.—March 1, 1,815 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Aaron, a daughter.

GROSS.—March 2, 115 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gross, a son.

MILLER.—March 2, 976 Tinton Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, a daughter.

Married.

FRIEDMAN—SCHWARTZ.—March 2, Hannah Schwartz to Leo Friedman.

RAWSON—FITZGERALD.—Feb. 29, Helen Fitzgerald to Alvin R. Rawson.

ROBERTSON—TYROLER.—Feb. 27, Julia Tyroler to Leo F. Robertson.

Connecticut.

BEAMAN—BENJAMIN.—March 2, Mystic, Vera I. Benjamin to William E. Beaman.

Died.

BARTLETT.—At her late residence, Xantha S., daughter of the late John and Nancy Struble, and widow of George V. Bartlett. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, 22 East 68th St. Interment private.

BOYD.—On March 1, 1912, Jane Frances Boyd, at her residence, 2,105 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia. Funeral service at Christ Church Chapel, Philadelphia, at 9:45 Monday morning. Interment Monday, at Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island. Carriages will be at St. George on arrival of 1:30 boat from New York.

CAIRNES.—Simon A. Cairnes. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St. (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

CLARKSON.—On March 1, 1912, George A. Clarkson, in his 67th year. Service will be held at his late residence, 764 East 176th St., Bronx, on Monday, March 4, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CROCHERON.—On Friday, March 1, 1912, Edmund N., beloved son of Lucretia Stephens and the late Edmund S. Crocheron, in his 56th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 100 Fresh Kills Road, Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, March 4, 1912, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

CUTTING.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 1, William Bayard Cutting, aged 62 years. Funeral service at Grace Church on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DELATOUR.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, 1912, at her residence, 878 President St., Brooklyn, Josephine Labatut, widow of Albert J. Delatour, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, March 4, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DE NAOULEY.—Hannah, beloved wife of Thomas De Naouley, mother of Catherine V., Dr. Thomas F., George A., and the late Mary F. Funeral from her late residence, 180 East 80th St., on Monday, March 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Gabriel's Church, 308 East 37th St., where a solemn high requiem mass at 10 A. M. will be offered for repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

DIEBITSCH.—Suddenly on March 2, at Nutley, N. J., Emil Norton, infant son of Emil and Roberta Watterson Diebitsch. Funeral services private.

ELY.—At Ormond, Fla., Jennie D., wife of Griswold L. Ely and daughter of the late Henry and Grace Dickinson. Funeral services will be held at the Friends' Meeting House, Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn, on March 4, 1912, at 3:30 P. M.

HUSON.—On Saturday, March 2, 1912, Catharine L., widow of the late Isaiah A. Huson. Funeral services at her late residence, 30 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J., Monday evening, March 4th, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

MERRITT.—At Kingston, N. Y., March 2, 1912, Mary P., widow of the late Rev. William M. Merritt, in her 72d year. Funeral from the First Reformed Church, Kingston, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Died.

NORDEN.—Suddenly, Joseph, aged 82, husband of Mina H., of 853 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of services to be announced later.

OLCOTT.—On Saturday, March 2, 1912, of pneumonia, in his 43d year, at Villetta Olcott, Rome, Italy, George N., Professor of Latin and Lecturer in Archaeology in Columbia University, only son of George M. and Jennie Arnold Olcott of Brooklyn, New York, and Ridgefield, Conn., and husband of Zita Lederrucci. London, Paris, and Rome papers please copy.

OLNEY.—At his home, Mahwah, N. J., on Saturday 2d, 1912, Lafayette Olney, son of the late James and Phoebe Olney, and husband of Elizabeth Hopkins Olney. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

PRICE.—At 1,572 Madison Av., Bernard D., son of Abraham S. and Elizabeth Price. Funeral services Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. Omit flowers. Out-of-town papers please copy. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—Robert Macauley Russell, at Summit, New Jersey, March 2, 1912. Funeral private.

SCHUMACHER.—Theodore, March 2, 1912, at his country residence, Quaker Ridge, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 68th year of his age. Funeral service will be held in the Reformed Episcopal Church, 236th St. and Verio Av., Woodlawn Heights, Tuesday, March 5, at 2:30 o'clock. Harlem Railroad trains leave Grand Central Terminal at 1:35 P. M., arrive Woodlawn at 2:06 P. M.

SCOTT.—George S., after a prolonged illness, at his late residence, 28 West 57th St., on Saturday, March 2. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church on Monday, March 4, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

TITUS.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, March 3, 1912, Mae Lillian, wife of Lewis H. Titus, in her 25th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, March 6, 1912, at 2 P. M.

TOLER.—Devereux, son of the late William E. Toler and Meta Colt, his wife, at his residence, Blue Ridge, Summit, Penn. Funeral at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, March 6, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

WERTHEIMER.—Suddenly on Saturday, March 2, Maurice, beloved husband of Frances Wertheimer, in his 69th year. Funeral private from his late residence, 145 East 61st St.

WHITE.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, March 3, 1912, Ella P. White, widow of Charles E. White. Funeral service to be held at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of 57th St. and Madison Av., on Tuesday, March 5, at 11 o'clock.

YEAMANS.—On March 3, at Hotel Gerard, Annie Yeamans, in her 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. England and Australian papers please copy.

BRADLEY.—Francis, 1,951 Amsterdam Av., March 2. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

CALLAHAN.—George S., 1,721 Webster Av., Bronx, March 2. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLANCY.—Ellen, March 1. Funeral 852 8th Av., to-day, 1 P. M.

CLARK.—Josephine, 270 West 4th St., March 2. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—Margaret, 449 West 129th St., March 1. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

CURRAN.—Robert, 514 West 162d St., March 2. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOWLING.—James M., 233 West 142d St., March 1. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

ELLIS.—William H., 2,385 Tiebout Av., Fordham, March 2. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

GLEASON.—Nora L., 643 East 182d St., March 2. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

HENRICKSON.—Carl, March 2, aged 55. Funeral 171 8th Av. to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HOOPES.—Kate M., 115 West 90th St., March 2. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—Mary J., 114 East 107th St., March 2. Funeral service to-day.

KERR.—Margaret A., 137 East 46th St., March 2. Funeral notice later.

LANDAUER.—Julius, 342 East 72d St., March 2. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

LIETKE.—Rudolph, 401 East 143d St., March 1, aged 54. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

LONG.—Elizabeth, 179 West 76th St., March 1. Funeral service to-day.

LOWENSTEIN.—Louis, 301 St. Nicholas Av., March 2. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

McADAMS.—John J., 319 East 69th St., March 1. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MAGUIRE.—James, 12 5th Av., March 1. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

MICHAELSON.—Irving W., 50 East 96th St., March 2. Funeral private.

MURRAY.—Josephine, 925 Columbus Av., March 1. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—Herman S., 161 West 94th St., March 2. Funeral private.

REGAN.—Frances, 1,301 Brook Av., Bronx, March 2. Funeral to-morrow.

REILLY.—Hannah, 330 St. Nicholas Av., March 1. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

RYAN.—Catherine A., 49 East 106th St., March 1. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

SOLOMON.—Harry, Presbyterian Hospital, March 2, aged 83.

WEIL.—Isaac, 542 West 112th St., March 2. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BROWN.—George P., 949 Prospect Place, March 2.

CAREY.—Nora C., 79 Poplar St., March 2. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLIFFORD.—George, 488 Gates Av., March 2. Funeral notice later.

DUNLAP.—Samuel, 747 Jefferson Av., March 2.

GILDERSLEEVE.—James F., 567 Lafayette Av., March 2. Funeral service to-day.

GLAESER.—William, 26 Boerum Place, March 2, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow.

GREENE.—Daniel A., 167 Fort Greene Place, March 2.

HART.—Charles A., 118 Prospect Park West, March 2.

KREYE.—Meta, 184 Montauk Av., March 1, aged 53. Funeral to-morrow, noon.

McLAUGHLIN.—Margaret J., 94 Keap St., March 1. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

PIETSCH.—Herman, 207 Clarkson St., March 2. Funeral services to-day.

RYAN.—Celia, 507 Warren St., March 2. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SCULLY.—Jane, 11A South Elliott Place, March 2, aged 56.

STRITTMATTER.—Lena, 427 Cornelia St., March 2. Funeral to-morrow.

WILLIAMS.—Emma, 25 Orient Av., March 2, aged 91.

WILSON.—William E., 151 Willoughby Av., March 2.

Connecticut.

CROCKER.—William H., New London, March 1. Funeral private.

STRAUS.—[illegible], March 2, aged 67. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

HABERLEN.—Francis, Jamaica, March 2, aged 79. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MAYBAUM.—[illegible], March 2, aged 56. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

New Jersey.

HORTH.—George, Passaic, March 2, aged [illegible]. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

HOWELL.—[illegible], March 2. Funeral to-day.

MEDER.—[illegible], March 2.

MEYN.—[illegible], New Brunswick, March 2, aged [illegible].

SCHLOTT.—[illegible], Plainfield, March 2, aged 45.

New York State.

PIEPER.—Lueder, New Rochelle, March 2, aged [illegible].

RICH.—Charles E., Ossining, March 2. Funeral private.

STENGEL.—Herman D., Yonkers, March 2, aged [illegible].

In Memoriam.

SCOTT.—Ellen M., in memory of; died at Ticonderoga, March 4, 1911.

BAMBERGER.—Louis, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, March 10, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—[illegible], unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, March 10, 2:30 P. M.

BURTON.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 4, 1900.

DONNELLY.—Margaret L., mass, St. Francis Xavier's Church, March 4, 9 A. M.

GOODMAN.—Jacob, in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

GUERIN.—Pierre E., in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

HOFT.—Alexander, unveiling monument, Riverside Cemetery, March 10, 2 P. M.

LINDOERFER.—William, in memory of; died March 4, 1910.

KATZ.—Samuel, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, March 10, 2 P. M.

KEK.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 7, 1907.

KENNAGH.—Margaret M., mass, St. Catherine of Siena Church, March 4, 9 A. M.

KIERNAN.—[illegible], mass, St. Michael's Church, March 4.

KUEHTMANN.—Katharine M., in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

McLAUGHLIN.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 4, 1910.

McLAUGHLIN.—Catharine R., in memory of; died March 10, 1907.

MANN.—[illegible], unveiling monument, [illegible] Fields Cemetery, March 10, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—[illegible], mass, St. Michael's Church, March 4.

O'CONNOR.—[illegible], mass, Church of Our Lady of Victory, March 4.

OWENS.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

ROARTY.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

ROBINSON.—Henry A., unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, March 10, 2:30 P. M.

ROSENSTEIN.—[illegible], unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, March 10, 2:30 P. M.

SALVADOR.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 4, 1910.

SCHNITGEN.—George H., in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

TEAKEN.—Terence J., in memory of; died March 4, 1900.

TRUM.—Julius, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, March 10, 2 P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—[illegible], in memory of; died March 4, 1911.

WOODWORTH.—Irene M., in memory of; died March 4, 1909.

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LIZARD'S EGG DINNER IN UNTIMELY CRASH

Almost a Zoo Tragedy When the Big Monitor Falls at a Delicately Poised Digestive Moment.

NOW HE HATES THE KEEPER

Owls from Nevada and Up-State Fraternize, and, It Is Said, Converse.

The big eight-foot monitor lizard of the Nile, an attraction in the reptile house at the Zoological Park in the Bronx, is suffering from indigestion. Behind this short official announcement made yesterday by Curator Raymond Ditmars is an interesting story of what might have been a tragedy at the Zoo.

The monitor lizard is one of the most remarkable reptiles in the collection. It has a long tongue which shoots out frequently with apparently venomous intention. But the lizard hears through its tongue and the reason for constantly thrusting it out is to catch the sound vibrations. In Winter when it is housed under roof the lizard becomes an affectionate friend of the keepers. When taken up by its special friend, Keeper Charley Snyder, it will cuddle up with its front legs about his neck and its head against the keeper's cheek, like a child.

Let Snyder speak and it will thrust its tongue out to touch his face and sense every shade of vibration of that well-loved voice. In Summer, when the lizard is turned out of doors, it quickly goes back to its wild state and not only will it not allow any one to handle it but it requires a rope and three men before it can be captured for the return to the reptile house.

Monitor is very fond of eggs and this was the cause of all the trouble. It sucks the eggs, shell and all, without breaking them, down its capacious throat. Its capacity for stowing eggs away seemed to be without limit and Snyder was led to remark yesterday that "that lizard is certainly one little champion egg eater."

Mr. Ditmars voiced the opinion that if Monitor ate a dozen eggs he would be greatly surprised.

Snyder scoffed at such a low estimated maximum being put upon his lizard's capacity.

Fourteen Eggs Simply Vanished.

"I am going to prove to you that that lizard can eat a dozen eggs," said Snyder.

"What, at the present cost of eggs?" cried Mr. Ditmars.

But Snyder was not to be discouraged. An hour later he appeared in the reptile house carrying a basket containing fifteen eggs.

"I am ready for the egg eating contest," he announced.

Mr. Ditmars and the keeper went behind the snake inclosure and Snyder opened the glass front compartment. Monitor glided out. His delight upon seeing Snyder was increased when he caught sight of the eggs. Monitor had not eaten for a day and was in prime condition for a meal.

"Test conditions were right," Mr. Ditmars said yesterday in his best professional manner.

Snyder put Monitor on a bench and laid an egg down beside him. In a second it had disappeared.

"One," checked Ditmars.

Again an egg was laid on the bench, and Ditmars counted as it went the way of the first, and so until a dozen had disappeared. Snyder was delighted, Ditmars was convinced, and Monitor's appetite showed no signs of being appeased. Snyder gave him two more. The last egg he kept for an added attraction for his luncheon.

Snyder picked the lizzard up to put him back in his house. Monitor snuggled up and put his front legs about the keeper's neck. His tongue darted out again and again with lightning rapidity. Snyder said that was because he did not want to lose a word of the good things he was saying about his friend.

Amidships the reptile was fairly corrugated, for nearly every egg could be seen in outline. Snyder began to rub its stomach, and his pet nestled closer with evident enjoyment. Then a dreadful thing happened.

As he stooped to put Monitor back into his inclosure the reptile gave a wiggle of enjoyment and fell from the keeper's arms. As he hit the cement floor there came the sound of breaking eggs, and Monitor darted under the bench. Every egg had been broken with distressing suddenness, the most violent interruption of lizard digestion imaginable.

Naturally, the Curator said, the reptile digests the shell first and the meat of the egg next. The scrambled eggs are not conducive to good health, and he is now slowly recovering from indigestion. Monitor is so incensed at the fall that he has for a time reverted to a wild state, and has an especial aversion to Snyder.

Owls Converse, Keeper Thinks.

Knowing about animals seems to be a trait of the Snyder family, for Billy Snyder of the Central Park Zoo told of a conversation he overheard between two horned owls from this State and two horned owls from Nevada, the latter recent arrivals at the Park.

The Western owls arrived a few days ago and were put in the open-air cage with the pair from this State. They fluttered to a perch, and there they settled down, to sit unmoved, staring out into the Park.

It wah dusk, and Snyder was on his way home when he next passed the cage. The growing darkness had awakened the stern-looking birds. But let Snyder tell it.

"Those two Western owls," he said, "were still in the same position, but the other pair had moved over, and they were sitting side by side, chatting away to beat the band. 'Hoo, hoo,' one would say. The others, with their heads on one side, would nod gravely, and one would reply. So it went on. I am just as sure as I am that Hattie, the elephant, understands all I say to her, that those owls were talking together just as humans would when they met under similar conditions. The new arrivals, I contend, were telling of life in the West and the plentifulness of food. The home pair were probably discussing the other birds in the cage, the keepers, and kicking at the grub."

BUILDING TRADES PROTEST.

Object to Court Ruling Defining Apartments and Tenements.

The opinion recently handed down by the Court of Appeals, in which legal definitions are given of an apartment house and a tenement, has called forth resolutions from the Central Federated Union, an organization composed of many trades unions. The decision is attacked on the ground that it makes one law for the rich and another for the poor in enforcing regulations for one class of dwellings and omitting them from others. The resolution says:

> Be It Resolved, that the Central Federated Union hereby heartily condemns the attempt to make one law for the rich and another for the poor; that it commends Senator Robert F. Wagner for the bill which he introduced and was passed in the Legislature correcting the alleged defect in the tenement house law so as to meet this decision of the Court of Appeals; that we urge Gov. Dix to sign immediately Senator Wagner's Tenement House bill, and that we condemn the efforts that are being made by greedy and unscrupulous landlords to take advantage of this technical weakness in the tenement house law's requirements so that thereby they may be able to keep their houses in insanitary and unfit conditions.

This resolution was adopted at a meeting held on March 1. The Central Federated Union is said to represent 350,000 workingmen.

DON'T SEND MONEY!

THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot undertake to supply copies of the Easter Edition with the Abbey Holy Grail pictures from its office. Orders must be placed with newsdealers. The edition is limited to newsdealers' orders, and regular subscribers.

WOULD RECALL TRUST CASES

Philadelphia Lawyer Says Congress Can Control Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—"Congress can and certainly should recall the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court in both the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases," declared C. Oscar Beasley, a lawyer, of Philadelphia, in an address on the trust decisions before the Friendship Liberal League of that city last night.

"The right and power of Congress to review the findings of the Supreme Court in the Steel Trust case and in the prosecution of the suits against the American Tobacco Company is written into the Constitution in exact language," he said. "The popular fiction that there is no appeal from the Supreme Court, except to God, needs to be exposed as a fiction, so far as it relates to appellate jurisdiction. Congress is now and always has been superior to the Supreme Court, and is in fact and in law the court of last resort in America under the Constitution.

"It is also a fact that Congress may increase the membership of the Supreme Court at will. This is not generally known, but the records will show that it was done, and it may be done again under similar conditions of political expediency. The people must hold fast to the reins of government. The courts will assimilate all the powers the people will permit, and no less a person than President Taft has frankly asserted that some people or some peoples are not fit for self-government."

TRAINMAN SAYS HE WAS HIT.

Shows Bump and Has Passenger Arrested—Prisoner Denies It.

The shrill blowing of the whistle on a Third Avenue elevate dtrain bound downtown from the Bronx late yesterday afternoon brought Patrolman Little of the Morrisania Station hurrying up the steps of the station at 161st Street in time to board the train as it came to a stop. There he found Daniel Drennan, one of the trainguards, trying to outglower a passenger.

This was part of the aftermath of a wordy battle lthat appeared to hav ebeen waging since the train left the Wendover Avenue station. The other part was an ugly lump on the guard's forehead, which he attributed with some bitterness to the silver-headed cane of the passenger, who said he was Samuel Strulowitz, a manufacturer, of 81 West 112th Streeet. On the strength of this lump, as displayed in the police station, Strulowitz will have to answer a charge of assault in the Morrisania Court this morning.

According to Drennan, he had already given the signal ot the conductor and was closing the gate when the man with the can dashed acros sthe platform of the Wendover Avenue station and stubbornly held the gate while his more leisurely wife and a party of friends bought their tickets and approached the train. Drennan tried to push him off, and vows he received a blow across the head with the cane. Strulowitz vows he didn't hit the guard. In the meantime, the Strulowitz party managed to get onto the train.

REAL "OLD PROBS" RETURNS

Prof. Abbe, First Government Weather Forecaster, Back from Europe.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe, the meteorologist, who started the United States Weather Bureau at Washington on Jan. 1, 1871, and became famous as "Old Probs" all over the country, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, on the Cunarder Campania. He was accompanied by his wife. He said he had been to England to attend a conference with some noted meteorologists, and also to see the tombs of his ancestors at Shoreham Kent.

"England is second to the United States in the accuracy of its meteorological reckoning," said Prof. Abbe, "but she has a more complete system than France or Germany, which nations do not worry much about weather observations or forecasts.

"Because of the vastness of its shipping, the British Government makes very minute observations, and for this purpose has stations far to east and far to west. But I do not think their system is as good a general system as ours."

Prof. Abbe paid a tribute to the late Osborne Reynolds, the student of hydraulics and engineering. He said Reynolds had solved what was long a mystery, the influence of air on water, the air making the water curl in a steady, then in a rapidly rotating, motion, known to be caused by an excess of energy.

A. A. A. CELEBRATES TENTH BIRTHDAY

National Organization Includes 320 Clubs from 42 States—Work for Automobilists.

TO SERVE AUTO PURPOSES

Legislative Measures Passed Safeguarding Interests of Motor Car User.

Ten years from the birth of the National organization of automobilists, March 4, 1902, the American Automobile Association to-day is organized in forty-two States, possesses some 320 local clubs, in addition to several thousands of individual members, and is serving efficiently the needs of automobiling. In his congratulatory letter to the Presidents of the State associations and local clubs, President Robert P. Hooper gives voice to these sentiments:

"Never before in its history has the American Automobile Association been better prepared to serve the purposes laid down for it by its founders, who recognized that in the growth of a great pastime and industry—wherein healthful recreation and the benefits of commerce were blended—there was need of a National organization which would assist in the general progress of the motor-driven vehicle by safeguarding the interests of the user and at the same time aiding the maker in perfecting a better car. We are doing a most important work in furthering good roads, and our National board of this character is accelerating the movement throughout the entire country. Legislation affecting the use of the motor vehicle itself has not yet reached a finality, and there is an imperative demand to keep thoroughly in touch with the legislative mills that grind out laws both good and bad, and sometimes pass ill-considered statutes.

"In preparing and disseminating information required by the growing volume of intra-State and inter-State travel, our touring information department has amplified its facilities. In the conduct of contests the governing rules were never more impartially enforced than at present. I look forward to multiplying of membership during the present year, and believe that before it is concluded we will have well-organized bodies in every Commonwealth in the Union."

In the Chicago organization these nine clubs had delegates present: Long Island Automobile Club, Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Chicago Automobile Club, Rhode Island Automobile Club, Automobile Club of America, Automobile Club of New Jersey, Automobile Club of Utica, Grand Rapids Automobile Club, and the Princeton University Automobile Club.

F. C. Donald, then President of the Chicago Automobile Club, acted as temporary Chairman, and appointed Frank G. Webb as Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Construction, and Albert C. Bostwick as Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope. On the following day the committees reported, the constitution was adopted, and officers were chosen, the late Winthrop E. Scarritt being selected as the head of the organization. The Vice Presidents were F. C. Donald, Chicago; W. W. Grant, Long Island; W. G. Morris, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Jefferson Seligman of New York, and S. M. Butler, Secretary, Automobile Club of America, as National Secretary. The Directors included Frank G. Webb and A. R. Pardington of the Long Island Automobile Club, F. C. Lewin, Automobile Club of Philadelphia; A. R. Shattuck, Automobile Club of America; Dr. Julian A. Chase, Rhode Island Automobile Club, and W. J. Stewart, Automobile Club of New Jersey.

BOSTON SHOW COMPLETE.

Record Number of Autos Displayed at Mechanics' Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Greater in number of exhibitors, more resplendent in decorations, more complete in types of cars, marking greater progress in the development of the motor car, the Tenth Annual Boston Automobile Show threw open its doors last night and welcomed thousands of eager motor enthusiasts to their first composite views of the 1912 models of the leading types of cars.

Mechanics' Building's five and one-half acres of floor space is packed with automobiles and accessories, with one or two exceptions all of American manufacture. Manager Chester I. Campbell declared that there were more exhibitors at the Boston show than at any other show of the year. The list shows a total of 104 different manufacturers exhibiting 363 cars and chasses in the two large exhibition halls and the basement. The combined Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace Shows totaled ninety-one different companies, while the Chicago Coliseum had ninety-eight different makes on exhibition.

No previous opening night had seen such a large proportion of the fair sex. The wide heralding of the merits of the various self-starting devices and the improvements in motor cars along lines of greater luxuriousness and comfort brought hundreds of women to the show, and the groups about the gasoline cars contained more of the feminine motorists than ever before. The electric cars were not forgotten by any means, but the self-starter seemed to give many women their first inkling that a gasoline-propelled car could be controled by a woman with comparatively no physical labor dependent upon it.

An interesting proof of the value and power of the self-starter was demonstrated by a company exhibiting a large six-cylinder car. The car was towed to the street in front of Mechanics' Building, and the generator of the self-starter put into operation. Under the power of this alone the car went into the building and to its proper space, a distance of some 300 feet. It was immediately surrounded by a horde of exhibitors and attachés while its performance was expatiated on by its salesmen during the evening.

The beauty of the cars was surpassed only by the marvels of the decorations. Manager Campbell and his associates in the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, under whose auspices the annual shows are given, have always contended that handsome motor cars could not be appreciated against ugly backgrounds. Past years have seen the practical application of this axiom in elaborate decorative schemes, but 1912's show is the culmination of a riot of beauty.

Not only are practically all makes of cars represented, from the little runabouts to the mastodonic limousines and touring cars, but every conceivable form of accessory has its space and its energetic demonstrator. Shock absorbers, warning signals, carbureters, speed indicators, tool and repair kits, automobile clothing, wicker work, self-starters, and lighting systems fill every nook and cranny not pre-empted by the motor cars themselves.

Cut-away chasses and motors, working models of the new silent engines, demonstrations of tires in actual use, all have their places in the general ensemble, until it is a mechanical phantasy that remains in one's memory after a hasty walk through the building.

And every exhibitor predicts greater results from this show than ever before. Local agents are already increasing their orders on the factory, visitors who never thought of owning motor cars become valued prospects, and salesmen are on the qui vive for the greatest show in the history of American automobiling.

LOZIER

Bargains in Rebuilt Cars

During the winter season we have rebuilt and refinished a number of Lozier cars, which will be sold under guarantee. These consist of four and six-cylinder touring and limousine models, and will be placed on sale this week at an average price of **$1,750** per car. These are exceptional bargains and the early buyers will naturally secure the best models. We also have for sale at attractive prices a four-cylinder, 7-passenger demonstrating car and a six-cylinder, 5-passenger Lakewood model used for the same purpose.

LOZIER
56th & Broadway

One of America's Greatest Cars

Chalmers "Thirty-Six"

No other car like this. Consider the wonderful features, the bigness, strength, beauty, exquisite attention to detail—and the price $1,800.

SELF-STARTING—No cranking, no bother. Push a button on the dash—and away she goes.

FOUR FORWARD SPEED TRANSMISSION—Saves gasoline, meets every road and traffic condition—no needless punishment of the engine. A great feature.

POWERFUL LONG STROKE MOTOR—4¼x5¼ inches, developing all the power and speed you will ever need. Just flies over the hills.

CONTINENTAL DEMOUNTABLE RIMS—Big tires, 36x4 inches. "Mercedes Type" honeycomb radiator, Bosch Dual Ignition, Carburetor adjustment on the dash.

Could you ask for anything more? You can see this car at our salesrooms. We will be glad to demonstrate. If you see this car and ride in it—you will buy a Chalmers "Thirty-Six"—without doubt one of America's greatest cars.

"We Guarantee the Service."

CARL H. PAGE AND COMPANY
Broadway at 50th Street.

Brooklyn
Bedford Ave. at Fulton St.
Yonkers
87 So. Broadway

Bridgeport
283 Fairfield Ave.

Hartford
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Huntington, L. I.,
North Shore Garage

3
15
Horse radius of business is three miles
Motor truck radius of business fifteen miles

ALCO
Motor Trucks

A Way Of Getting New Business

To the alert business man or business house, the subject of new business gets a ready ear. Here's the way to get new business:

Most houses still use horses to deliver goods—*animal* transportation. The horses cannot be operated economically farther than three miles from the basis of delivery. In other words, it isn't profitable to deliver goods by horses when the horses must travel more than three miles from the point where delivery begins.

(Some men who do not know what their horses are costing them probably won't agree with this. Those who do know what their horses are actually costing them have found out.)

If goods cannot be delivered profitably beyond the three mile area the thing to do is to develop internally that three mile area. Most houses are doing this to-day. These are the houses which are still using horses.

There are, however, some houses using motor trucks, notably Alco trucks, which are getting a fine lot of new business beyond this three mile limit. The reason is clear.

Motor trucks are widening the area of business. If the unit of horse delivery is three miles, the unit in motor transportation is fifteen miles—five times the area.

An Alco motor truck can cover all the way from fifty to one hundred miles a day. Compare this with the maximum work of a horse. Few horses go over twenty miles in a day.

Beyond the three mile horse limit there is a lot of good business which the motor trucking business houses are picking up all for themselves.

Why don't you?

You can easily get acquainted with the facts about motor trucks by calling Columbus 5300 and asking to have an Alco Transportation Expert call on you. No charge.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 1886 Broadway, NEW YORK
Builders also of Alco 6-cylinder and 4-cylinder Motor Cars and Alco Taxicabs

F. L. C. Martin Automobile Company
Newark, 287 Halsey St. Jersey City, 225 Mercer St.
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Buick Garage Co., Hartford, Conn., 86 Main St.
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AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY ALCO

Movers of the World's Goods since 1835

Capital, $50,000,000

Motor Truck vs. Horse—Alco Argument No. 1.

PAIGE

POWERFUL, Speedy, Comfortable, Durable, the Paige "25" is undoubtedly the distinctive motor car value of the season. It gives the utmost of service at the lowest minimum of upkeep expense. The manufacturer's aim has been to build the best Popular Priced Car in the world and the Paige establishes its leadership by including as standard equipment for 1912 a Self-starter, Delco Ignition and Cork Insert Multiple Disc Clutch. Few cars are so easy to handle in crowded city traffic or on the country highways.

5 Pass. Touring Car.. $1000
4 Pass. Touring Car.. 975
Touring Car with Demountable Rear Seats.... 900
Fore-door Roadster.. $975
Runabout.... 925
Raceabout.... 975
4 Pass. Colonial Coupe.... 1600

THE WARREN is another car of splendid value. Every feature is strictly up to date and it is equipped with Self-Starter. Four models 30 and 40 H. P. $1175 to $1700.

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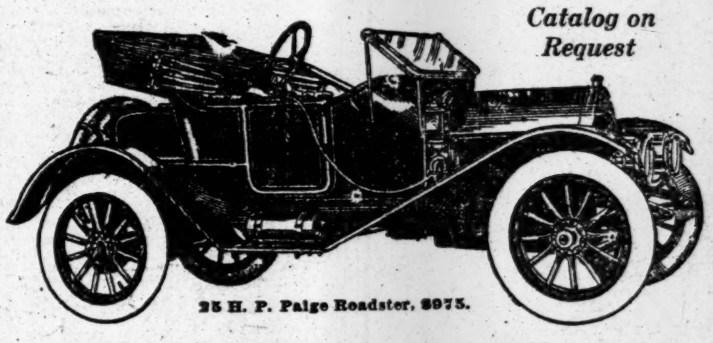

25 H. P. Paige Roadster, $975.

Empire City Automobile Co.,
1800 Broadway, New York.
1178 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn

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RYE

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Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law Serial Number 2163

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SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO. New York N. Y.

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.

ROTH OF MOHAWKS MAKES NEW RECORD

Makes Fast Time Over Bradhurst Course, Leading 110 Runners in Four-Mile Chase.

The Bradhurst Field Club's four-mile introductory road race yesterday served as the magnet which attracted the largest field of runners seen thus far this season, and was incidentally the medium by which new marks were hung up. Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C. was the winner in the fast time of 21:17, which displaces the former best mark for the distance, 22:09. V. Doyle of the Bradhursts also shaded the record when he came home in 21:45, while W. Stokely, Fanwood A. C., a much improved colored runner, was just outside the best previous figures with 22:12.

Still another mark was lowered when Billy Queal, the professional champion, covered the distance in 20:34, bettering his work of last week by 17 seconds. Queal could not start with the amateurs, and therefore began his competitive efforts just one minute after the amateurs had been sent on their journey. At the end he failed of catching Roth by a margin of about fifty yards.

One hundred and ten runners took their marks at the start, and an even hundred passed the finishing post, the others dropping out on the way home, being carried to the clubhouse in the machines which followed the runners over the course. One of the starters, T. J. Quinn of the Ozanam Association, was so completely "all in" at the three-mile mark that the referee ordered him from the race.

The route led through 126th Street to Broadway, to the Viaduct at 155th Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 126th Street, to the clubhouse.

The field formed a formidable array when lined up at the start, which was witnessed by hundreds. All along the course the runners attracted a vast amount of attention, racing along in squads, in Indian file, and at other times pretty well spread out. From the outset the race resolved itself into a triangular battle royal between the men who were found in the first three at the finish.

Stokely, the colored runner, attempted to dispute the pace with Roth, with the result that the Mohawk man promptly drew away when the journey up Broadway was begun. At this time Roth, Doyle, and Stokely were putting in their best licks and gradually overshadowing the rest of the field. Down the Viaduct they did quite the best work of the race. Once straightened out on Seventh Avenue, Roth set a clip the others failed to follow. Roth, who had drawn out from his closest opponents, showed that he had something in reserve by coming through the final quarter at a fine pace, which warranted his leading Queal by some fifty yards. The summary:

Comp. Nos.	Name and Club.	Elapsed time. M. S.
15	Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.	21:17
25	V. Doyle, Bradhurst F. C.	21:45
84	W. Stokely, Fanwood A. C.	22:12
33	H. Honohan, Franklin A. C.	22:16
19	S. Rosenbaum, unattached	22:17
28	B. Baxter, Mohawk A. C.	22:25
47	J. Samuels, Eighth Regiment, A. A.	22:30
63	T. E. Nelson, Irish-American A. C.	22:31
42	H. Parkinson, Hudson Guild	22:35
27	T. Papora, Mohawk A. C.	22:36
18	J. Gelhert, Mohawk A. C.	22:37
30	W. McGeer, Pastime A. C.	22:45
54	J. Paravana, Trinity A. C.	22:48
93	F. Zona, Fr. Matthews T. A. B.	22:49
52	W. Schmaler, Trinity A. C.	23:00
2	J. Costello, unattached	23:01
96	J. Clancey, Dominican Lyceum	23:02
29	B. Powers, Irish-American A. C.	23:15
13	J. McDermott, Irish-American A. C.	23:17
40	F. Prager, Mohawk A. C.	23:19

J. McMann, unattached, 23:20; A. Moreda, Trinity A. C., 23:27; A. Conenaut, unattached, 23:28; J. Plunkett, St. Paul Lyceum, 23:29; G. Conenaut, unattached, 23:30; R. Morrison, Mott Haven A. C., 23:35; W. Hartnett, unattached, 23:37; R. McDonald, Glencoe A. C., 23:38; E. Messaro, Trinity A. C., 23:39; T. Smith, unattached, 23:40; M. Nelson, Glencoe A. C., 23:48; L. Heydet, St. Bart's A. C., 23:49; H. Young, St. George A. A., 23:50; R. Erlandsen, Glencoe A. C., 23:55; G. Creed, Harlem E. H. S., 23:56; F. McCullough, Glencoe A. C., 23:57; H. King, Mercury A. C., 23:58; J. Hoffelder, College Point A. A., 24:05; G. Chashy, unattached, 24:08; J. Anzacone, American A. A., 24:15; A. Hundermark, American A. A., 24:17; N. Olmo, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:18; R. Deschamps Ozanam A. A., 24:19; R. Mallary, Mohawk A. C., 24:20; M. Byrnes, St. Bart. A. C., 24:24; J. Woufar, Irish-American A. C., 24:25; J. Rosenbaum, unattached, 24:26; C. Gilmore, Claremont A. A., 24:27; A. Cericola, Trinity A. C., 24:32; V. Bertoli, Xavier A. A., 24:33.

DEAD HEAT IN ROAD RACE.

McCann and Williams Finish Together in Morningside Run.

The weekly cross-country run of the Morningside A. C. yesterday resulted in a tie for first place between C. McCann and J. Williams, both of the home club, after the pair ran a neck-and-neck race from the first mile mark.

Twenty-five harriers answered the call to the starting point, and each completed the four-mile course in good shape and at close intervals. P. Coulter took up the running at the start and led the pack for one mile by a small advantage. At this stage there were at least twelve men all bunched together, with Williams and McCann among them.

Williams jumped to the front and opened a small gap on the field, with McCann in his pursuit, and the latter before going a quarter caught up to and ran abreast with the leader. The pair set a fast pace and each runner tried to jump the other for the premier position. In the last half mile Williams again made a bold bid to shake off his struggling opponent, but it proved fruitless, and they both came up to the finish in a dead heat, their time for the four miles being 19:57. The rest of the field came in at short intervals, all fighting for the places.

Critchley Wins St. Anselm's Run.

George Critchley of the New York A. C. continued his record-breaking performances yesterday when he established a new mark for the course of the weekly cross country run of the St. Anselm's A. C., covering the course in 16:03. The best previous figures for the course were made early in the season by Richard Brand, but the performance of the Mercury Foot athlete yesterday clipped 52 seconds from Brand's record. George Hooley of the Pastime A. C., who has been a consistent winner of the Morningside A. C. runs and who finished second to Critchley, lost the course and got mixed up with the Pennant A. C. runners. The order of finish follows: George Critchley, New York A. C., 16:03; G. Hooley, Pastime A. C., 17:01; E. Heidelberg, Bradhurst F. C., 17:06; H. Rosse, St. Bartholomew's, 18:08; P. Smidberg, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:32; H. Harris, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:53; T. Lanson, unattached, 19:00; W. Ryan, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:04; W. Keegan, Bradhurst A. C., 19:10; G. Stewart, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:12.

McNamara Defeats Strong Field.

J. M. McNamara of the Irish-American A. C. romped home the victor in the five and one-half mile chase of the St. Patrick Catholic Club yesterday, defeating a strong field. From the start of the long run the Irish-American athlete held the foremost position and after opening up a strong sprint in the last mile finished strong, his time for the distance being 31:20. E. Weber of the American A. A. of Brooklyn, and H. Howard of the McCadden Lyceum, put up a hard fight for second place in the last two miles, with Howard being victorious. The order of finish follows: J. M. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., 31:20; E. Weber, McCadden Lyceum, 33:03; H. Howard, McCadden Lyceum, 33:17; A. Colombo, American A. A., 33:19; R. Cohen, St. Patrick's C. C., 33:23; G. Strohl, Harlem Evening High School, 35:54; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., 35:58; D. Goldman, Oak A. C., 36:00.

Pocket Billiards at Doyle's.

The Alfred De Oro-John Daly pocket billiard match will begin to-night in Doyle's Forty-second Street Room. The men are to play 100 balls each night during the week, the champion conceding Daly 100 balls in 600.

The Pittsburgh National Billiard League team is scheduled to meet the local team March 7, 8, and 9, but on account of the pocket billiard contest, the visitors will play in Brooklyn on those dates, and play the locals March 11, 12, and 13.

GIANTS DOWN FORT WORTH.

New York Nationals Win One-Sided Battle on Wet Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 3.—Three days of rainy weather left the Dallas grounds so heavy with mud that the Saturday and Sunday exhibitions between Joe Gardiner's Texas Leaguers and the Junior Giants were called off, but Fort Worth, having missed the Saturday engagement, insisted upon to-day's date being played. And the Giants, though forced to trolley thirty-five miles to the scene of warfare, easily defeated the locals, 5 to 1.

The field was in wretched condition, but after the first inning the game was well played. In that initial round, however, the Giants scored five runs, and the locals, unable to touch Tesreau, Munsell, or Fullenweider, could not make the remainder of the one-sided battle even passably interesting.

Milton Stock was drafted from the third team to play second base, and filled in well. Shafer, playing first base, not only covered the position well, but made three of the five hits scored by New York. There probably would have been more hitting had the local pitchers given fewer passes. Three double plays, made possible by the slow, heavy condition of the base lines, assisted materially in keeping the New York score down to respectable figures.

Tesreau, Munsell, and Fullenweider pitched three innings each in the order named. Tesreau and Munsell held the Panthers hitless, but Fort Worth's only run was scored off the latter. A base on balls and Munsell's wild throw were responsible for the tally.

Arthur Bues was the surprise of the game. He did not hit so well as Shafer, but created a sensation by his work on the bases. He hasn't a great deal of speed, as compared with some of the game's greatest baserunners, but stole three bases.

Mike Finn, the manager of the Mobile Southern League club, visited McGraw to-day in search of talent. He has designs on three of McGraw's young hopefuls, and will probably be given two at least.

Immediately after the game the Giants returned to Dallas, and left for Marlin soon after dinner. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	5	5	1
Fort Worth	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6

Batteries—Tesreau, Munsell, Fullenweider, and Paulit; Adams, Beasley, Windham, Robertson, and Selow.

YANKEE RECRUITS ON HAND.

Nine Young Players Report to Manager Wolverton at Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3.—With eleven ball players on hand Manager Wolverton of the Yankees is prepared to begin his Spring training to-morrow. What he needs most is weather of the right sort. It rained all of to-day, and the outlook for a start to-morrow is not encouraging. Wolverton and Mulcahy, the trainer, have been here two days looking over the camp, and yesterday Wolverton worked out for an hour all by himself. The grounds were all right then, but are likely to be wet to-morrow. There will be practice twice a day whenever the weather allows. The earliest arrivals here, next to the manager, were two recruits from the Pacific Coast, Coleman, an infielder of heroic proportions from Tacoma, and Martin, a pitcher from the Stockton independent club. This evening nine more privates arrived, escorted by Mike Bergen. This influx consisted of Pitcher Quinn, Outfielder Daniels, and Catcher Street, all well known to baseball fame, and the following youngsters: Erhard, the young New York infielder; Southpaw Hoff, who showed up so well on the hill last Fall; Priest, a second baseman, who played a few games with the Highlanders last year; Bergen, a catcher from Yonkers; Stump, a recruit shortstop; Appleby, a catcher from the Far West, and a giant physically; Curry, second baseman, and Simmon, another infielder from Rochester.

Chase, Dolan, Caldwell, Warhop, Ford, and others are due in a day or two, but Sweeney, Vaughn, Cree, Wolter, and Fisher may not report for a week or two. Cree, Fisher, and Wolter have permission to report later. Fisher is coaching a college team in Vermont and Wolter is coaching in California. Cree has some business which will keep him at home in Pennsylvania a while longer. Sweeney and Vaughn are salary holdouts. A fat contract was offered to Sweeney, but apparently he wants more. The balking of him and Vaughn is not causing any great worry.

Manager Wolverton will devote his attention to his young bloods for several days, and with some of the veterans away will have more time to do that.

CALLED OFF BASEBALL GAME.

Manager Dahlen Kept Brooklyn Players Away from Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 3.—Sooner than have any trouble with the local authorities after the ruling yesterday by Prosecutor Wood forbidding the playing of to-day's game between the Brooklyns and an All-American team, Manager Dahlen refused to allow his men to don their uniforms and run across country. As a compromise several of the players this afternoon put on old clothes and heavy sweaters and ran over the mountains for a few hours. The stand taken by Prosecutor Wood is very unpopular with the natives as well as many of the visitors, who, coming from the Middle West, look upon Sunday baseball as an amusement.

Manager Dahlen has thirty-two players here. The list includes twelve pitchers, four catchers, eight infielders, and eight outfielders. This is a much larger number of players than Brooklyn has brought South in years. Many of them are youngsters, and it will fall to the lot of the veterans Keeler and Phelps to develop a star in two at least.

World's Champions Lose Again.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 3.—In a close contest exhibition game the Athletics lost the second game to San Antonio to-day, 5 to 4. All the victors' runs were made off Bonner, who started the game and pitched five innings. In the first inning a home run by Metz with two out and one on base counted two. In the fifth similar conditions arose and Betts put the ball over the right centre fence. The Bronchos could do nothing with Brown, who went out in the sixth. Bonner used neither speed nor curves, but Brown had both, and had the locals guessing, making only three singles, two of which were scratches, off of Brown. Earl Mack starred for the Athletics with several pretty plays. Meehan, the Philadelphia boy, made two difficult running catches. Houck also fielded well. The field was heavy and slippery.

NEW A. A. U. RULING.

Metropolitan Registration Committee Indorses a Popular Scheme.

A recent ruling by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union promises to have a great bearing on the type of prizes to be given in the future to successful competitors at the games in this district. On all future sanctions to be granted by the committee the following notice is particularly to be observed by the organizations asking the right to hold games:

> This sanction is granted on condition that the entry blank for the above games shall state specifically the kind and character of the prizes; if same be in whole or in part gold the carat designation of such gold shall be stated, and if the prizes shall not be of gold, such fact shall be stated. If the prizes shall be of silver, it shall be stated whether or not such prize is of sterling or other silver, and whether or not it is solid silver or merely plated with silver.

It is said that the reason for the new edict was made necessary because of the methods of organizations advertising valuable prizes, which, when won, were found to be nothing like what they had been represented. The rule of the Amateur Athletic Union on the conditions of competition states that:

> No prizes shall be given by any individual, club, committee, or association, or competed for or accepted by any athlete, except suitably inscribed wreaths, diplomas, banners, badges, medals, timepieces, and mantel ornaments, or suitably inscribed articles of jewelry, silverware, table or toilet service, unless authorized by the Registration Committee, and said prizes shall not exceed the cost of $35 for first, $20 for second, and $10 for third prize, unless by special permission challenge trophies or other similar prizes are authorized by the Registration Committee and a record kept of such authorization. Suitable team and individual prizes may be awarded for team competition in a single specialty.

M'FARLAND-HOGAN BOUT HEADS LIST

Clever Boxers at Fairmont A. C.—Dundee and O'Keefe in Return Match.

The bout between Packey McFarland and One-Round Hogan at the Fairmont A. C. to-morrow night stands out prominently on the rather attractive programme of fistic treats prepared for New York boxing enthusiasts during the present week. The bill is a bit better than ordinarily, and, despite the fact that some of the smaller clubs are closing their doors, there will be more than enough boxing to keep the fans enthused.

McFarland versus Hogan would stand out above any match that has been arranged in this city for several months, and it is already an assured fact that the Fairmont A. C. will be far too small to accommodate the crowd which will storm its doors to-morrow night. In his recent bouts here McFarland, always a big favorite, has outclassed his opponent to such an extent in some particular feature that his victory was practically assured. He was too clever for Jack Goodman, he was so much better than Kid Burns that the latter never had a chance, and Owen Moran had to give away too much weight to be troublesome. Tommy Murphy also failed to bother Packey in ten rounds. In the coming bout McFarland will be against a boy of his own weight who is conceded to be one of the cleverest in the lightweight division, also one of the hardest hitters. The combination should give him a better chance against McFarland than any of the others had. The boys will weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock, a figure which both can make without any weakening, and should be in condition to do their best. McFarland rules a favorite, but Hogan is looked upon to make Packey extend himself.

Next in importance will be the contest between Johnny Dundee, the local featherweight, and Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia at the Empire A. C. to-night. This will be a return bout between this pair, and is the result of the great battle they put up a few weeks ago at the National Sporting Club. On that occasion Dundee upset the "dope" by handing O'Keefe a beating. All the big clubs of the city made bids for a return match, and the Empire A. C. got it. Both rank close to the top of the featherweight division, and an effort will be made by the club to secure Champion Johnny Kilbane for a bout with the winner.

Matty Baldwin of Boston will get another chance to prove his prowess this week in a bout with Johnny Marto of the west side at the National Sporting Club Thursday night. Marto, one of the most rugged battlers in the lightweight division, was secured after Billy Marchant, the English lightweight, had declined to fill an engagement with Baldwin.

Lovers of the slambang style of action will have their chance Wednesday night at the Olympic A. C., when Phil Cross and Cy Smith of Hoboken hook up in a return bout. The Olympic show was changed to Wednesday for this week because of the bout at the Empire A. C. to-night. Cross defeated Smith a few weeks ago in a sensational encounter, and this match was arranged at Smith's request.

Sailor Burke, after many weeks of inactivity, will resume work this week and engage in two star bouts on successive nights. He is scheduled to clash with Larry English, an up-State middleweight, at the Royale A. C. in Brooklyn Tuesday night, and the next night he is to appear against Charley Victor of Hoboken at the Long Acre A. C. Of the two men English is expected to give Burke the harder argument.

Two clever bantamweights, Joe Wagner and Young Reilly, will be the headliners of to-night's show at the Fordon A. C. on the lower east side. Reilly will have a slight advantage in weight, while Wagner is more experienced. It should be one of the closest bouts of the week.

At the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn to-night Freddy Duffy and Eddie Sherman will do the honors. Tommy Maloney and Johnny Dohan will be the headliners at the American A. A. of Brooklyn Friday night, and on the same night Jimmy Flynn of Long Island City and Dummy Barker of Greenpoint will clash at the Queensborough A. C.

The Irish-American A. C. will conduct a boxing and wrestling tournament, beginning to-night and concluding Wednesday night. Boxers of six weights—115, 125, 135, 145, 158, and heavyweight—will compete in this tournament.

The usual week-end stags will be put on at the Fairmont, Sharkey, Olympic, and Long Acre Clubs of New York and at the Royale, Gowanus, and National Clubs of Brooklyn.

McMAHON'S NEW OFFER.

Would Give Palzer $1,000 and Divide $10,000 Purse.

Jess McMahon, manager of the Empire A. C., whose bid of $10,000 for a bout between Carl Morris and Al. Palzer was raised to $11,000 Saturday by the National Sporting Club, came back yesterday with an $11,000 offer for the match. The new proposition stipulates that Palzer is to be paid $1,000 as soon as he enters the ring and the remainder of the purse is to be equally divided, according to the terms of the original offer. Manager Billy Newman, acting for Morris, agreed to the proposition whereby Palzer is to receive $1,000 more than the Oklahoma Giant, and the matter now rests with Tom O'Rourke, manager of Palzer.

The present offer, as far as Palzer is concerned, practically amounts to a $12,000 purse, since O'Rourke's man is to receive one-half of this amount. Manager Newman has not changed any in his attitude against allowing Morris to perform at the National Sporting Club, as he does not consider this would be battling on neutral ground. He says he is willing to have the bout go to any other club. In order to get on a match he willingly agrees to terms which give Palzer a big advantage financially. Jess McMahon announced last night that this second bid for the bout would also be his final.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

Rumor has it that the new Metropolitan Golf Association handicap list will show a radical departure from custom. In other words, instead of Walter J. Travis being alone on his pedestal at scratch, it is said that there will be at least three and possibly four others on the same mark. A person in a position to know says that it is as good as settled that Jerome D. Travers, Oswald Kirkby, and Fred Herreshoff will be rated along side of the Garden City veteran. Then there is Albert Seckel, the Western Champion, who gets into the Metropolitan Golf Association list through his Princeton connection. He may also be found at scratch.

It is a matter of record that Travers was at 2 last season, and the year before at 1, though for a time prior to that he enjoyed a scratch rating. After his meteoric "come back" last season, when he won in successive weeks the metropolitan and New Jersey titles, the committee had nothing else to do but place the player from Upper Montclair back where he belonged.

Herreshoff's showing in the National championship at Apawamis furnished another proof of his class. The committee, however, had a good line on this golfer, who was only conceded a stroke in last year's list. Unquestionably, the jump made by Kirkby from fourth place to scratch is the most pronounced gain on the part of any prominent golfer in a single season. A backward glance over his record reveals a series of brilliant performances that would be difficult to duplicate by any other, not even excepting Travis in his palmy days. In almost every tournament in which he competed, Kirkby appeared as a prize winner, either in the medal rounds or at match play.

N. Y. U. to Play Strong Teams.

The football schedule of the New York University team as finally approved by the Faculty is the strongest any New York team has had since the days when Columbia supported the pigskin game. Princeton, Navy, and Cornell are on the schedule, and the other contests are with Williams, Wesleyan, Trinity, Rhode Island State, and Muhlenberg. The game with the Navy is scheduled for Nov. 23, just before the Army and Navy clash. Princeton also comes late in the season, this contest coming on Nov. 9. Cornell and New York meet at Ithaca on Oct. 12. The season opens with Muhlenberg on Oct. 5. No Spring practice will be held this year, but work will start in earnest at the engineering Summer camp late in August.

HOCKEY SEASON NEAR END.

Amateur League Championship Series Closes This Week.

Two games yet remain unplayed before the Amateur Hockey League championship series is definitely ended. Although the Wanderers are in the lead and look to have a sure thing of winning the cup, there is a contingency to be met in the shape of the St. Nicholas team, which the Wanderers play their final game with to-morrow night at the St. Nicholas Rink. Should this game result in a defeat for the Wanderers, the latter will again be tied with the Crescents, and the New Mooners, by winning their game against the New York A. C. seven in their final game on Friday night, will be in a position to again play the Wanderers a final game for the cup.

The final game of the amateur season, and the most important game of the week, will be played on Friday night between the New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. teams. This is an annual event in the hockey world, and always results in a large gathering of New York and Brooklyn hockey enthusiasts. There is considerable rivalry between the two clubs, and the game will be splendidly contested.

The professional season will begin about March 12, and Cornelius Fellowes of the St. Nicholas Rink management is now in Canada perfecting arrangements to bring three of the best professional teams here for a series of four games. The teams will be selected from the Ottawas, Wanderers, Quebec, and Les Canadiens, the celebrated French professional team. These clubs are now finishing up the Stanley Cup professional championship series, and the selection of dates cannot be definitely settled, owing to the probability of a tie between the Ottawas and Wanderers, which will have to be played off.

Arrangements are also being made to bring the Victorias of Winnipeg, the amateur champions of all Canada and the holders of the Sir Montagu Allen Trophy, here to play the Crescent A. C. team next week.

FAST PLAY IN SQUASH COURTS

National Championship Tourney Reaches Semi-Final Round.

Eight matches were played in the National squash championship tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday, four in the second round and four in the third, and the players are now down to the semi-finals. The players have gone through the rounds much faster than the original schedule called for, and in the first two days of play twenty-six of the thirty contestants have been eliminated. As a result the tournament will be ended one day earlier than was first planned. The semi-finals will be played this afternoon and the finals will be played to-morrow.

Dr. Stillman's opponent yesterday was C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent A. C., and the Brooklyn player forced the champion into an extra-set match. This was Stillman's third match and all went to an extra set. Bull had won a match earlier in the day, defeating F. H. Keeler of the Columbia University Club in three sets. In the first and third sets against the champion Bull could make little headway, but in the second set he played spectacular squash and defeated Stillman, 15—5. Stillman won the other games, 15—5 and 15—6.

Prentiss continued his brilliant work, which enabled him to win his previous matches in straight sets, against F. H. Davis of the Ardsley Club. In the first game Davis was easy for Prentiss, the score being 15—4. In the second game Davis made eleven aces, the best figure made against Prentiss in his three matches to date.

Whitney's opponent in the third round was W. P. Blagden of the Racquet and Tennis Club, and although he put up a remarkably hard fight, he was defeated in straight sets. Dr. Satterlee was a double winner yesterday, winning his match in the second round from F. M. Blagden of the Harvard Club before working his way to the semi-final round by defeating G. O. Winston, another Harvard Club player. Both victories were won in straight sets. The second and deciding game between Satterlee and Winston was the best of the day, finally going to Satterlee, 17—15.

In the upper half of the draw J. W. Prentiss and George Whitney will oppose each other, and in the lower half Dr. Stillman's opponent will be Dr. Satterlee. The winners will clash in the match to decide the title, best three sets in five. All four survivors are members of the Harvard Club, although Mr. Prentiss is entered in the tournament as a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club. The summaries:

Second Round.—W. P. Blagden, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—8; G. O. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated C. J. Cairns, Montclair A. C., 15—11, 15—4; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, defeated F. M. Blagden, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—9; C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated F. H. Keeler, Columbia University Club, 11—15, 15—4, 15—8.

Third Round.—George Whitney, Harvard Club, defeated W. P. Blagden, Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—13, 15—12; J. W. Prentiss, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated F. H. Davis, Ardsley Club, 15—4, 15—11; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, defeated G. O. Winston, Harvard Club, 15—10, 17—15; Dr. A. Stillman, 2d, Harvard Club, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent A. C., 15—5; 5—15, 15—6.

LIVELY WORK AT THE TRAPS.

Vice Commodore Pynchon Wins 100-Target Shoot at Larchmont.

There was some lively work under excellent conditions yesterday at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps. Just an even dozen gunners shot in all of the nine contests completed and several full scores were made. It was the regular week-end club shoot and there were many spectators.

In the 100 target handicap contest George M. Pynchon, the Vice Commodore of the club, who owns the crack sloop yacht Istalena, scored 95 out of the possible 100 and won the match. The leg for the cup offered by the Vice Commodore was won by E. G. Unitt with 24 "birds" smashed. Unitt was also the winner of the special handicap contest with a full score of 25.

Shooting against eleven others, "Gus" Lembeck proved the winner of the leg for the Monthly Cup, and W. B. Short in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup at fifty "birds" won with all but one of his targets smashed. With a full score to his credit R. J. Jones won the leg for the Bemis trophy with a full score of 25.

Ralph L. Spotts was the winner of the 125 target scratch match with 107 targets broken, and he was also the winner of the 15 target contest with a score of 13, shooting from scratch. The winner of the 10 target scratch contest was J. G. Batterson.

Close Games on Soccer Fields.

In a championship game of the New York and District League the Brooklyn Celtics annexed another victory at the expense of the Critchleys at Celtic Oval yesterday by the score of 3 goals to 0. The last meeting in the league between these two teams also resulted in a win for the Celtics by 1 to 0. This is the Celtics' eleventh victory out of thirteen games played.

The Clan McKenzies met the Clan McDuffs at Yonkers Field yesterday, the former eleven capturing the contest by 2 goals to 0. In the first half Anderson at outside left acquired the lead for the McKenzies, the pigskin being passed from Duffy. Upon the resumption of play in the second half the McKenzies held the upper hand, and Conners at inside left secured the second tally.

In a preliminary game the New York Celtics disposed of the Eureka F. C. by the score of 2 goals to 0 in a Metropolitan League fixture.

At Blatt's Oval, Brooklyn, the Clan McDonalds defeated the Columbia Oval F. C. by the score of 4 goals to 0. At half time the McDonalds led, 2 to 0. By this victory the McDonalds maintained their lead in the New York and District League by the scant margin of 2 points over the Brooklyn Celtics.

In the second round of the Amateur Football Association Cup tie series the German and Arcadia Thistle elevens battled to a draw at one goal apiece. Through Van der Wege at right back the Germans secured the lead, which they held throughout the half. In the second session of play, however, King at inside right secured the equalizing tally for the Thistles, the ball gliding off his back.

At Morris Park, Newark, yesterday the Newark F. C. defeated the Camerons of this city by the score of 4 goals to 1 in a New York and District League contest.

At Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, the St. Georges took the Anglo-Saxon F. C. into camp by the score of 2 goals to 1. The St. Georges lost many chances to score through inaccuracy at goal shooting.

The Brooklyn F. C. were scheduled to meet the Bronx United F. C. in a National League game at the Catholic Protectory Grounds at Westchester yesterday, but when they arrived there they found that the Bronx United could not obtain the grounds, and the game was, therefore, canceled. The Brooklyns have put in a claim for a victory by default.

$25,000 for Readville Meeting.

BOSTON, March 3.—The early closing stakes for the Readville Grand Circuit meeting the last week in August reach a total of $25,000. The American Trotting Derby is announced as a $10,000 event. Other stake events include the $5,000 Massachusetts race for 2:12 trotters, and five races for purses of $2,000.

CRACK TRAP SHOTS AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Stock Exchange Teams to Compete at the Garden — Good Averages by Amateurs.

Commuters will be on hand to-day at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden. It is Suburban Day. New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island will be strongly represented. Two important Jerseyites at the show are Neaf Apgar, former champion of New Jersey trapshooters, and Albert B. Doughty, famous fly caster, both citizens of Plainfield. J. W. Hessian, all kinds of champion shooter of Bridgeport, will head a large delegation of Nutmeg Staters, while Long Islanders will rally around Lawrence Verity, aged 93, of Seaford, the show's oldest sportsman.

Secretary H. S. Schaffer will have 1,000 Boy Scouts from the suburbs doing all kinds of scout stunts on the big stage. To-morrow will be Children's Day, and Manager "Steve" Van Allen is going to give them a "barbecue." Harry Van Allen will trail down the mountainside on his buckskin broncho Jack Frost, followed by a string of New Mexican burros bearing the "barbecue" as their packs. At 5 o'clock this afternoon two teams of the New York Stock Exchange, captained by George S. McAlpin, will contest for the Wall Street trapshooting championship.

That sportsmen from out of town are unusually interested in the competitions open at the show is indicated by the intention of the champion trapshooters of Connecticut and New Jersey to contest the supremacy of the one State over the other in this particular. On Thursday a picked team from the Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club, Incorporated, will face the New Jersey contingent in this inter-State competition. This will be a three-man team race, and the Danbury club will send down C. Howard Daley, Charles W. Stevens, and Frank G. Clark to uphold the honor of Connecticut. These crack shots won the three-man team race in the intercity contest at the 1911 Sportsmen's Show. They represent the strongest shooting organization in Connecticut, and have been instrumental in gaining the five-man team championship in 1909 and 1910.

The thirteen New Mexican burros at the show are lodged in box stalls in the basement. The little "Greaser" from Sonora who herds them chewed the wire fastening of the gate of the stall and liberated himself and six of his cellmates.

In the fly-casting tournament the chief feature was the trout cast for distance, 5-ounce rods, 85-foot class, barred to casters who have surpassed this distance. The contest was won by P. D. Fraser. A. B. Hubbell was second and F. J. Mapes third. The judges were Walter McGurkin, W. C. Metcalf, and J. G. Lamison.

The amateur shooting brought William Hassinger of Newark, N. J., into the front ranks to qualify for the finals in the 50-target events, he winning with 48 targets. L. C. Remsen of Mount Kisco, N. Y., was second with 48 targets and W. Siminson of Queens, L. I., third with 47 targets.

Not quite so good an average was effected by the contestants in the professional 100-target competition, 95 being made by S. T. Skelly of Wilmington, Del., with Neaf Apgar of this city second, and H. H. Stevens of this city third with 93 targets.

The youngsters in the junior marksman race proved to be even better than the professionals, but this probably was accounted for by the shorter distance they had to shoot. Eighty-two boys qualified by making a score of 80 or better. The winner was Donato Ronnee of Morris High School with 98 targets. Frank McHugh of Morris was second with 96 and J. D. Beals of Collegiate third with 95.

NO CLASH IN RACING DATES.

New York Y. C. Arranges Schedule for Regatta and Cruise.

With the intention of not conflicting with the racing dates of other clubs that sail their regattas on Long Island Sound, the New York Yacht Club, through its Regatta Committee, H. deB. Parsons, C. Sherman Hoyt, and J. M. Macdonough, has arranged its schedule in a way that all the larger yachts, such as the schooners Elera, Westward, and Enchantress and the sloops Aurora and Istalena, may be able to compete for the prizes offered.

The first race will be the annual regatta, to be sailed off Glen Cove on Thursday, June 13. The next will be the race for the Glen Cove Cups, to be sailed off the same place on Saturday, July 6. Then comes the annual cruise, beginning with the rendezvous of the yachts, probably at Glen Cove on Wednesday or Thursday, Aug. 7 or 8. The races for the Astor and King's Cups will be sailed off Newport as usual during the following week. The club's season closes with the races for the Sound Cups off Huntington or Glen Cove on Sept. 5, and the race for the Autumn Cups off one of those two places on the following day. It is quite likely that there will be races for the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup, now held by former Commodore Robert E. Tod's three-masted schooner Karina, and for the Cape May Cup won last year by the schooner Atlantic and now in the possession of the New York Yacht Club.

JENNIE LOSES RACE.

Ice Yacht Defeated at Red Bank Second Time This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, March 3.—In the face of a puffy northwest wind on the North Shrewsbury River at Fair Haven this afternoon five white-winged fliers of the Fair Haven Ice Club raced over an eight-mile triangular course.

Two races were held. The first was captured by Capt. Edward Little's Jennie; Floyd Smith's Nellie finished second, Frank Bennett's Bessie B. third, William Bennett's Russell fourth, and Raymond Hoagland's Catherine fifth. The time for each yacht was: Jennie, 20:15; Nellie, 21; Bessie B., 21:02; Russell, 21:04, and Catherine, 21:08.

In the second race the Jennie got off first, and held the lead until the fourth lap, when the Nellie passed her and captured the race, this making the second race lost by the Jennie this season. The Catherine finished second, twelve seconds behind the Nellie, the Jennie third, Bessie B. fourth, and the Russell fifth.

The ice was about twelve inches thick, hard and smooth. This afternoon the river was crowded with persons from New York and other near-by cities, many of whom were skating and playing hockey. Several ice scooters were in evidence on the ice.

Fealey Makes Own Pace.

After taking the lead at the one-mile post, F. Fealey of the National A. C. easily won the weekly cross-country run of his club yesterday over a three-and-one-half mile course, covering the distance in 17:47. About twenty athletes competed in the event, all of which finished the distance. The winner started off on an easy stride, and did not challenge for the lead until after the pack had passed the first mile, when he went to the fore with ease. After once getting in front, Fealey made his own pace, and was not forced to show his limit, winning handily, with J. Edgerton, a clubmate, finishing second. The order of finish:

F. Fealey, National A. C., 17:47; J. Edgerton, National A. C., 18:15; J. Obermeyer, National A. C., 18:26; S. H. Dunn, Long Island A. C., 18:28; C. J. Mele, National A. C., 18:53; F. Ferlinacht, National A. C., 19:01; J. Wiekes, Fleetwood A. C., 19:14; T. Bailly, Bedford A. C., 19:32; R. Young, unattached, 19:44; M. Shield, unattached, 20:09.

Triple Tie in Billiards.

If "Ed" Barnes defeats M. Isaacs in the third game of the triple tie play-off in the Harlem Class A amateur 18.2 balk line billiard championship tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue to-night, he will retain for the second year the Harlem title. If he loses, the triple tie will have to be played off a second time. Barnes's average of 10 is the highest of the tournament, and in the same game he clustered the highest run, 62. If he wins to-night, Isaacs will take third place and Muldauer second. The prizes are offered by the Morningside Billiard Academy.

Billiter Throws Luttberg.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Johnny Billiter of Toledo defeated Max Luttberg of [illegible] in a wrestling match here to-day [illegible]

PENNSY WINS TITLE.

Quakers Take Team Swimming Honors and Tigers Lead at Water Polo.

The tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the team championships of 1912 in swimming and water polo closed on Friday, with Pennsylvania in possession of the former title and Princeton of the latter.

The race for swimming honors was keen and close; far more close, in fact, than the scores show. Many of the events were won by the smallest kind of a margin, and often all the starters finished neck and neck. Records fell plentifully, too. In relay racing, where the average strength of a team is best ascertained, the standard figures were lowered four times, once by Princeton, once by Pennsylvania, and twice by Yale. Eventually the 800-foot mark, which had stood at 2:36 3-5, was placed by Stoddart, Roberts, Meyer, and Schmitt of Yale at 2:31 4-5, and this same team brought down the 600-foot standard from 1:50 3-5 to 1:48 2-5. The fifty-yard record was repeatedly equaled, and that for one hundred yards, held by John Shryock of Pennsylvania at 1:00, was broken on the same evening in different pools both by the latter and by Eben Cross of Princeton. Cross only did 0:39 1-5, however, while Shyrock was caught in 0:58 3-5, so the laurels will rest with the Quaker sprinter.

At the furlong it was Eben Cross who took title. He did 2:37 in the Cornell meet and disposed of Cutler's former mark of 2:39. In the plunge for distance a man of National ability was developed. Capt. Willis of Pennsylvania increased the intercollegiate distance from 73 feet to 76 feet 6 inches, and in so doing eclipsed the A. A. U. record of 75 feet 11 inches. The end of the tournament found the teams placed as follows:

	Meets Won.	Meets Lost.	Percentage.
Pennsylvania	5	0	1,000
Princeton	4	1	800
Yale	3	2	600
C. C. N. Y.	2	3	400
Columbia	1	4	200
Cornell	0	5	000

The games for the water polo championship were hard-fought and interesting, although the Princeton players were in a class by themselves, and carried everything irresistibly before them. They accomplished the remarkable feat of going through the season without being scored on, and they aggregated the overwhelming total of 220 points. Those who helped to win the pennant were Capt. Battles, McLanahan, Wight, Platt, Johnston, and Bartlett. The teams finished the season in the following order:

	Games won.	Lost.	Tied.	Percentage.
Princeton	5	0	0	1,000
Yale	4	1	0	800
Pennsylvania	3	2	0	600
C. C. N. Y.	2	3	0	400
Columbia	0	4	1	100
Cornell	0	4	1	100

The individual league championships will be competed for on Saturday in the Pennsylvania pool. All Eastern colleges fostering aquatics have been invited to take part, and the meet promises to furnish great competition and several new records.

BRONX SWIMMERS LOSE.

Manhattan Branch, Y. M. H. A., Wins Dual Aquatic Meet.

The aquatic team of the Manhattan Branch Young Men's Hebrew Association yesterday defeated the team from the Bronx Branch in a dual competition in the former's pool by the score of 36 to 8 points.

First place in all five events scheduled was captured by representatives of the home team, the visitors' eight tallies coming from second and third places. The feature event of the programme was the 160-yard relay, in which the Manhattan team showed superior form to its Bronx rivals.

All the men on the home quartet retained a safe advantage throughout the distance. After being handed down a margin of only three feet the fourth relay increased it to almost five feet before the end, the time for the journey being 1:11 2-5. No one man on the victorious team stood out prominently, as the victories were captured by various members at their particular specialties. The summary:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Manhattan Branch, composed of Weldman, Henryson, Cohen and Gilbert; Bronx Branch composed of Sawkoff, Silverman, Aaronson and Katz. Time—1:11 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by A. Gilbert, Manhattan Branch; P. Sawkoff, Bronx Branch, second; J. Hirschkowitz, Manhattan Branch, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by S. Katzman, Manhattan Branch; J. Hirschberg, Manhattan Branch, second; L. Cooper, Bronx Branch, third. Time—1:12 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by B. Cohen, Manhattan Branch; G. Kranz, Bronx Branch, second; A. Lewison, Manhattan Branch, third. Time—3:18 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by A. J. Klein, Manhattan Branch, distance 43 feet; S. Henryson, Manhattan Branch, distance 38 feet, second; A. Gladstone, Bronx Branch, distance 32 feet, third.

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Long Island A. C. Smoker.

The March smoker and vaudeville show by the Long Island Automobile Club will be held Friday evening at the clubhouse, Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn. An excellent bill of vaudeville talent has been arranged by D. W. Robertson and the Entertainment Committee.

Good Bargains---All of Them

Amer. Traveller	1911	50	Four passenger
Simplex	1910	50	Seven "
Winton	1910	6-48	Four "
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Packard	1910	18	Limousine
Royal Tourist	1910		Limousine & Touring
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A few 1911 Paterson, K-R-I-T and Lion cars; attractive prices, owing to slight changes in body design for 1912; not "used cars"; fully equipped; some have self-starter. W. P. Mallon, 1,700 Broadway.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Indifference to bad news was an even more pronounced feature of last week's trading in stocks than during the earlier stages of the market position which has been in the course of development for the last two or three weeks. Some of the adverse incidents which had been discussed the week before last became actual developments last week, including the beginning of the strike of a million miners in Great Britain; the passing of its preferred stock dividend by a prominent independent steel company; the publication of a number of bad railroad statements for January, and the open admission by Mr. Roosevelt that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. The latter occurrence, which aroused much interest, though it caused no surprise, was measured, as a possible factor in the financial and commercial affairs of the country, in the light of the position in respect to Governmental matters which Mr. Roosevelt assumed in his address of the previous week at Columbus, Ohio. So far as the stock market went, it showed as little concern over the avowed candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt as it had previously shown toward the radical proposals in his Columbus speech. To this list of factors of unfavorable import might be added the announcement of the purpose of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to put sugar on the free list and to impose a Federal tax on individual incomes. Against this budget of bad news may be offset such incidents as a further strengthening of the copper market, the offer of increased wages to the striking New England mill hands, which it is hoped may lead to a settlement of this labor dispute, and still other incidents, the combined effect of which, however, would not in a different condition of market sentiment have been regarded as effectively offsetting the unfavorable happenings and suggestions of the week.

The very fact that prices rose even, though not abruptly but yet with a considerable show of strength, in the face of a preponderance of unfavorable incidents in the current news, and in the face, too, of a lessening of the investment demand for bonds, which found reflection in several directions during the week, and of a hardening of interest rates, showed very clearly that liquidation had previously been carried so far that little opposition was to be offered in its preliminary stages, at all events, to what appeared to be a more or less thoroughly organized attempt to turn the market upward out of the rut into which it had fallen. It has been said of the advance that short covering contributed materially to the success of those who took part in the programme to move the market to a higher level. The action of the market has not indicated, though, that the short interest has been entirely driven to cover. When all this has been said, however, it may well be added that such measure of improvement in prices as has already taken place would be more significant if it appeared that the general public was participating to any substantial extent in the present reshaping of prices. The absence of the public, while increasing the uncertainty of the market outlook, hardly lessens the satisfaction which is naturally felt with the progress which the market has made.

Away from the Stock Exchange matters appear to have been proceeding, in some important directions, in a way which closely parallels the conditions which have led to the thoroughly liquidated condition of the stock market, which paved the way for an upturn which has occurred in prices. The steady reduction of stocks of copper has been a striking feature of recent trade records, and what has occurred in this quarter seems to have been under way in many others. A practical illustration of this fact is found in the statement made last week by the head of a large commercial corporation which maintains retail stores in many cities. Efforts made in behalf of this organization to obtain from manufacturers at concessions lines of goods which would find speedy sale because of discounts from usual prices, brought to light the fact that the manufacturers with which this organization deals, and they include a large number in many parts of the country, had little or no merchandise which they felt like pressing on the market. The head of the organization referred to, described this condition as offering striking contrast to his experience in previous periods of curtailed business activity. This points in the direction of a well-liquidated mercantile situation, the existence of which at once explains some of the features of the commercial money market and adds much to the underlying strength of the general business situation. It suggests that with the return of more settled conditions the expansion in trade and of trading profits will not be handicapped by the presence of large unsold stocks.

Improvement in trading profits is, of course, much to be desired, as is made abundantly clear by such information as the current railroad returns and by the statement of earnings of industrial organizations. What our merchants are contending against now and, in fact, have been contending against for many months is not small business so much as small profits. Last week's incidents supplied striking illustrations of two different points of view of the managers of industrial organizations in respect to this question of profit and their distribution. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, whose earnings for the last six months of 1911 fell only a little short of the full 7 per cent. dividend on the company's preferred stock, decided last week to pass the quarterly dividend entirely. The Central Leather Directors, on the other hand, whose annual statements showed that in 1911 they earned, over and above charges only $295,181, although the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock required the distribution of $2,330,930, announced again the declaration of the usual payment on this stock. It is interesting to note in this connection that in the general forward movement in prices, which occurred during the later days of the week, Republic Iron and Steel preferred, whose dividend had been passed, rose much more than Central Leather preferred, upon which the dividend was maintained. The Central Leather management, which at the annual meeting of the company's shareholders last week had to face many inquiries from a large body of dissatisfied stockholders, apparently has some misgivings regarding the wisdom of the plan to which the management has yielded at the instance of some of the stockholders to publish quarterly statements of earnings, for the President in his statement to the shareholders, says that there is a doubt whether such reports might not at times be misleading to the shareholders. It is altogether reasonable to assume that with the information laid before them periodically the stockholders and the public will find means of their own of judging properly of the course of the company's affairs. Publicity to the small extent involved in quarterly statements of earnings cannot seriously be argued as leading to any disadvantage at all commensurate with the advantage of frequent and accurate information regarding the course of the business of a concern in which thousands of shareholders are interested.

Money became somewhat firmer last week, partly on account of the requirements in connection with the March 1 disbursements, and partly also because of the extent to which funds have been invested in securities. An interesting feature of the demand for bonds which prevailed during January and the first part of February, although it has now been checked, is the fact that New York banking institutions which were large purchasers of bonds last year profited by the demand in the first six weeks of this year materially to reduce their holdings by sales to individuals and to investment institutions. This fact offers itself as the explanation of some of the large reductions in bond holdings reported by the National banks in response to the recent call from the Controller of the Currency. The permanent placing of these securities in the hands of investors has naturally reduced the floating supply of funds and has been a contributory cause of the moderate rise which has taken place in time money rates. Compilations of securities issued during February, taken in conjunction with the record of January, served last week to emphasize the fact that an unusually large proportion of recent issues have been in the shape of short-term notes. The length to which the use of this form of security has been carried is brought into striking relief by the formal announcement of a note issue by a railroad, which is to use the proceeds in double tracking. This would surely seem a purpose to be provided for by permanent financing rather than by a temporary loan, and it may well be asked when, if not at a time of such great money ease as the financial markets have recently experienced, permanent securities are to be issued. This is a phase of corporation financing which must eventually be reckoned with, although it must be said in this connection that the use of short-term notes for such purposes reflects a tendency which has made itself felt not only in this money market, but in those of Europe as well, and in some countries this has been carried relatively further than in our own case.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

BOURSES OF EUROPE.

London Market Is Firm and the Strength of Stocks Grows.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—In view of the magnitude and seriousness of the war in the coal trade, the stock markets have been surprisingly strong the last week. This strength has, indeed, testified to the ability of investors to take matters philosophically and not be alarmed until there is real cause. It also testifies to the general feeling that the trouble will somehow or other be settled without much delay.

The feature of the week was the demand for London Underground securities. The market for American railway securities has been quiet but steady.

Turning to the money market, Lombard Street has been seriously affected by the energies of the tax gatherers, and the market has been under the heel of the Bank of England, but cash is now more plentiful.

The bill market is very quiet, and everybody is awaiting the next developments. Meantime the markets are unsettled and irregular.

BEARS WERE ACTIVE IN PARIS.

Good Tone Prevailed at End of the Week, However.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 3.—The suspense in the coal strike in England, the foreign situation, and the effect of Roosevelt's candidacy on Wall Street were disturbing factors on last week's Bourse, which furnished sufficient reasons for operations by the bears and provoked considerable selling, especially in view of the monthly settlement.

The rally in Rios was, however, a great feature, which, together with the more hopeful advice from London the middle of the week and the cheapness of money for the settlement, contributed to maintain a good tone in practically all of the markets, despite the fact that business was as slack as ever.

American stocks hardened toward the close of the week, but moved within narrow limits.

Although prices are expected to remain more or less the same, there seems to be a little hope of renewed activity in the immediate future.

SWIFT CHANGES IN BERLIN.

International Politics and Labor Troubles Figure Largely.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 3.—Lightninglike changes and fluctuations were again the order of the day on the Boerse last week.

The bombardment of Beirut and threats of a German coal strike caused the week to open with depression and declining prices, but the proposal for the powers to intervene to stop the Italo-Turkish War and better tidings from America caused a reaction at the close, which was, however, weak, with practically all the important issues falling.

The market's attention was concentrated on the fortunes of the Hohenlohe Mining and Iron Company, the main undertaking of the "Princes' Trust," which is now under fire. The Hohenlohe shares fell sharply, and caused other stocks to tumble in sympathy.

The trust's troubles are due to a demand from the Deutsche Bank for repayment of loans aggregating $12,000,000 or $13,000,000. The Deutsche Bank's own shares experienced a drop of three or four points.

Canadian Pacifics and Baltimore & Ohios were the only issues which ended the week higher.

THE STEEL MARKET

Crude and Finished Products Stronger—Pig Iron Not Yet Responsive to Impetus.

CRUDE STEEL RISE LIKELY

Western Plate Makers Filled to Capacity—High Record in Finished Products Expected This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—The market is distinctly stronger in crude and finished steel, though pig iron prices have failed as yet to show the effects of the added impetus that has come to the entire industry since Dec. 1 last. The outgo of pig iron into consumption continues to gain week by week, but prices show no signs of permanent improvement. Basic iron see-sawed somewhat in this district last week, showing ranges of 30 to 50 cents, from a minimum of $12.25 at furnace, at the opening of the week, to a maximum of $12.60 furnace, or $13.50, delivered Pittsburgh; but the source of these irregularities makes it doubtful whether the improved price tone at the close of the week can be held. There is tentative inquiry for steelmaking irons into the third quarter, but consumers will not be willing to pay in excess of present prompt prices on contract, and producers of steelmaking irons are absolutely set against contracting ahead except at premiums on the minimums of to-day.

The close of the week found one large seller of basic iron refusing $12.50 furnace, for prompt tonnages, with other sellers withdrawing the $12.30 minimums that were quoted a week ago. The general verdict was that the improvement was spasmodic, since exchange contracts have been closed the last ten days on a basis even lower than $12.30 Valley furnace. Foundry iron, meantime, has shown a visible improvement, though only to the extent of about 25 cents a ton on small sales—the minimum on transactions of less than 1,000 tons since the opening of last week being $13.25, against $13 Valleys in the previous weeks of February.

The coke market continues to attract attention through its consistent price gains. Connellsville furnace coke was quoted at the close of the week at $1.95 for prompt, against $1.85 to $1.90 a week ago, and $1.80 the week preceding. Connellsville coke has gained an even half dollar since the low point last October, when there were abundant tonnages of standard brands being offered at $1.45 to $1.50. Production in the Connellsville field continues to fall just short of the 400,000-ton mark, registering 391,000 tons for the week ending February 24.

Consumers of crude steel have been tardy in closing for their needs for second quarter, and the last days of February showed a rush of new contracting, which wiped out the small shading that had been evident two weeks ago. The bottom level on rolling billets at the close of the week was $20 at either Pittsburgh or Youngstown mills, and $21 for crude bars. There were strong intimations in some quarters that an advance from the $20 level is to be made in crude steel at an early day. The first two weeks of the present month are expected to see lively contracting, as the contracts booked for second quarter at this day, so far as the smaller, scattering consumers are concerned, are below the showing usually made on March 1. An advance in crude steel cannot help but improve the price tone in the finished product market, since most of the shading at present being indulged in in sheets and other light lines is by rolling mills that buy their billets in the open market.

The Carnegie Company last week formally withdrew all minimums under 1.15c. mill, on plates and structural material. Two of the strongest independents in this district followed the example of the Carnegie mills. The shading of plates and shapes to the 1.10c. level is expected to lessen within the next fortnight, as the mills manufacturing the heavier tonnage products are really more comfortably filled than they were at the middle of February, despite market reports to the contrary. The most marked shading in the finished product field is now in sheets, in which there are irregularities of $2 to $3 a ton. Additional idle capacity in sheets has gone into operation, and there are indications that some of the interests that have been most active in cutting prices have about all the low-priced business they want to accumulate.

The steel plate and bar trade has shown the most marked improvement of any finished product line during the last ten days, and the mills are now in a most favorable position. Western platemakers are filled almost to capacity, and the average run of the Pittsburgh plate mills for the week just closed was close to 100 per cent. The finished product trade is recovering from its February scare, and there are predictions that the March tonnage in Pittsburgh district in rolled steel will set a new high record mark.

Boom in Long Silk Gloves.

Because of the heavy demand for long silk gloves it is said several of the mills manufacturing them have stopped taking orders for Spring delivery. The sewing of these gloves requires expert stitchers, the supply of which is considerably limited in this country. For this reason manufacturers cannot greatly increase the output of their mills without sacrificing quality, and consequently stocks of these gloves are said to be low at the present time. It is predicted that they will be in greater favor than ever with women this Summer, and that the demand for them will surpass that of last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Redmond & Co. and the Equitable Trust Company are offering $2,500,000 Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Monon Coal Company first mortgage twenty-five-year guaranteed sinking fund bonds of 1926 at 94 and interest. J. P. Morgan & Co.'s temporary certificates exchangeable for these bonds are offered subject to sale or advance in price.

The Ozark Power and Water Company has begun an extensive hydroelectric development on the White River near Branson, Mo. Henry L. Doherty & Co. of New York are financing the enterprise and the Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Company of Boston is building.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

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Nassau St. New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 2. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 1,782,261.

Range for Year 1911. High	Range for Year 1911. Low	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Range for Year 1912. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 2. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 2. Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended March 2. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year ago.	Sales Week Ended March 2, '12.
245	235	*202 Jan. 18.	*192 Feb. 28.	190	198	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3	Q	192	192	192	192	240	19
9¾	1⅛	1½ Jan. 2.	⅝ Jan. 11.	⅞	1	− ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	....	..	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	200
34	6⅝	8 Jan. 2.	4 Mar. 1.	4	5	− 2½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	5¾	5¾	4	4	30¾	1,300
71⅝	44¾	68⅝ Mar. 2.	60 Feb. 1.	68	68⅛	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	Q	66⅛	68⅝	65⅞	68	62½	111,525
63¾	46	63½ Jan. 2.	58½ Feb. 27.	59⅝	59¾	+ ⅝	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	58½	59¾	58½	59⅝	57	8,100
105	99½	103⅞ Feb. 19.	100⅞ Jan. 10.	102¼	103	− ½	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,907,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1½	Q	102½	102½	102½	102½	..	100
59¾	39¾	58¾ Jan. 3.	53 Feb. 26.	55½	55⅝	+ 2¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	53¼	55⅝	53	55½	45	7,060
101	92½	99¼ Jan. 4.	97½ Feb. 28.	97½	99	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	98⅞	98⅞	97½	98¾	..	400
138	122½	138 Jan. 22.	130 Jan. 2.	132	135	+ 2½	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	133	133	133	133	..	100
12½	8⅞	12⅞ Jan. 23.	11¼ Feb. 1.	12	12⅛	+ ½	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	9⅝	1,010
93⅛	77	95¼ Jan. 2.	90⅝ Feb. 1.	92½	92⅞	+ ⅝	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	92⅛	92⅝	91½	92½	80¾	5,250
58¼	42⅜	55½ Jan. 2.	49⅜ Feb. 1.	52⅝	53⅜	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	½	Q	50⅞	53⅛	50⅜	53	52½	2,500
120	113	116½ Jan. 9.	115 Feb. 14.	114⅞	118	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	118	100
62⅝	41⅝	51 Jan. 26.	45½ Jan. 19.	49	50	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	..	49⅛	50	49	50	61⅛	1,200
245	201	215 Feb. 13.	200 Feb. 2.	210	215	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	3	Q	212	212	212	212	..	194
5	3½	4 Feb. 5.	3 Feb. 19.	3	3½	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	..	800
26⅝	18	21¾ Jan. 29.	20 Feb. 26.	20	21	+ ¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	20¼	20½	20	20½	23¼	1,300
25¾	16½	21⅞ Feb. 15.	18 Jan. 2.	20¼	20¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	21⅞	400
12⅝	8	12 Jan. 3.	9¾ Feb. 29.	9¼	10¼	+ ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	100
43¼	32⅛	36⅝ Jan. 2.	31¾ Feb. 27.	33	33½	+ ¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	32½	33¼	31¾	33¼	37½	1,400
110¾	102	105⅛ Mar. 1.	103 Jan. 9.	105	107½	+ 1⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	104⅝	105⅛	104	105⅛	110¾	550
5⅞	3	9⅝ Feb. 7.	4¾ Jan. 10.	8¼	9	..	American Malt Corporation	100	5,640,700	....	..	..	8½	9	8½	9	..	600
43⅜	31½	50 Feb. 7.	42 Jan. 6.	48½	49¾	+ ⅞	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,696,800	Nov. 2, '11.	2	SA	48	49¾	48	49¾	33	1,800
83⅞	56⅝	74½ Jan. 2.	67⅞ Feb. 1.	73⅝	73¾	+ 2⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	71	73¾	70⅝	73¾	73¾	16,800
108½	98¾	104½ Jan. 24.	102⅜ Jan. 2.	102¾	104	..	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	..	103¾	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	105	420
89⅛	82	87 Jan. 13.	86⅛ Jan. 3.	86	87	+ ¼	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	‡5-12	M	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86½	87	230
325	225	144⅞ Jan. 27.	130 Jan. 26.	123	130	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	....	..	..	120	120¼	120	120¼	..	52
105	96⅛	111 Jan. 20.	102⅛ Jan. 16.	106	108	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	..	200
52½	25	35½ Jan. 4.	26 Jan. 19.	27½	28	..	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	..	27½	28	27½	28	45⅞	250
122½	112¼	120⅝ Jan. 30.	114¾ Jan. 12.	118	118¼	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	119¼	120	118¼	118⅝	117⅞	4,300
119½	111	119½ Jan. 29.	115½ Jan. 5.	116	117½	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	118½	118½	117	117	117	200
153⅛	131½	145⅞ Mar. 1.	137⅝ Jan. 2.	145⅝	145¾	+ 4	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	318,359,600	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	142⅛	145⅞	142	145⅞	144¾	44,430
..	..	287 Jan. 26.	241⅛ Feb. 29.	247	248	− 7	American Tobacco Co.	100	41,526,100	....	..	..	252	252	241⅛	248	..	8,800
105¼	87	108¾ Jan. 19.	102 Jan. 9.	103¾	103⅞	+ ⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	96¼	1,685
105	92½	108¼ Jan. 18.	102 Jan. 10.	104	105	+ ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts.	..	....	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	103¾	104¾	103⅝	104¾	..	300
..	..	106⅜ Jan. 19.	101¼ Jan. 11.	102	102⅛	+ ¼	American Tobacco pf., new	100	48,750,000	....	..	..	101¾	102½	101⅝	102	..	2,548
36½	25½	30 Jan. 11.	25¼ Feb. 6.	27	28	+ ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	33¼	210
96¼	85¼	89¾ Jan. 19.	86 Feb. 7.	86	87½	− ¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	86¾	87¾	86⅝	87	94⅛	700
34½	24½	31 Feb. 26.	25⅛ Jan. 25.	30	31	+ ¼	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	SA	31	31	30¼	30½	..	1,100
41⅛	29	38¾ Jan. 3.	34 Feb. 1.	36½	36⅝	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Jan. 17, '12.	50c	Q	35½	36¾	35⅝	36½	38	10,969
108	106½	108 Jan. 8.	105½ Feb. 1.	106	107½	− 1⅛	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,958,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..	200
116⅝	99⅞	107 Jan. 25.	103¼ Feb. 1.	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	169,377,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	103⅞	104⅞	103¾	104⅞	105⅝	9,735
105½	100¾	104¼ Feb. 10.	101⅞ Jan. 2.	103⅜	103¾	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2½	SA	103⅝	103¾	103½	103½	102⅞	900
139¼	117	138⅞ Mar. 1.	133⅛ Jan. 10.	137½	138	+ 1⅞	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,200,800	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	SA	135¾	138⅞	135¾	138	119⅛	4,465
107	103¼	103¾ Jan. 2.	102¾ Feb. 2.	103	103¾	+ ⅛	**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	SA	103⅜	103½	103⅛	103½	..	530
109¾	93½	106⅞ Jan. 20.	101¼ Feb. 1.	102½	102¾	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,306,800	Mar. 1, '12.	3	SA	101⅝	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	102⅝	7,110
91	85½	91 Jan. 23.	88 Feb. 20.	88	89½	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	2	SA	89	89	88½	88½	88½	250
38⅛	26	32⅝ Jan. 2.	27¾ Feb. 27.	28¾	28⅞	− ⅞	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	28	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞	31	2,545
66¾	54	62 Jan. 2.	56½ Feb. 27.	57½	58½	+ 1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	56½	59⅞	56½	59⅞	60½	1,200
84⅝	72	80⅛ Mar. 1.	76¾ Jan. 2.	79¾	80	+ 1⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1½	Q	78	80⅞	77⅞	79⅞	77¼	20,100
148¼	129	141½ Jan. 8.	138 Jan. 25.	138½	141	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	139½	139½	139½	139½	140	40
10¾	8	9½ Feb. 5.	8 Jan. 25.	8½	9½	− ¼	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	10½	100
31	28	30½ Feb. 9.	29⅝ Jan. 8.	29⅞	30	− ¾	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '12.	¾	Q	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	28⅝	100
247	195⅝	235¾ Jan. 3.	227⅞ Mar. 1.	228	228¼	+ ⅝	**Canadian Pacific**	100	180,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	2½	Q	228⅝	230⅝	227⅞	228½	218¼	10,075
33⅜	18¾	21½ Jan. 2.	16¾ Feb. 27.	18	18½	+ ½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,574,100	....	..	..	18⅛	18½	16¼	18½	28½	17,100
105	91⅛	92¼ Jan. 2.	80 Feb. 27.	83	83¼	− 1¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,264,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	83½	84	80	83¼	102	80,670
86¾	68⅝	74½ Jan. 2.	68¼ Feb. 1.	72⅝	73	+ ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	71½	72⅞	71	72⅝	81⅜	9,450
31½	15	18 Jan. 17.	17 Jan. 25.	17	20	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	17	17	17	17	..	100
25¼	17¼	19⅜ Jan. 2.	17½ Jan. 29.	18	18½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western	100	45,143,700	....	..	..	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18¼	21¼	800
49¼	35½	37½ Jan. 8.	35 Jan. 31.	35¾	36½	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	....	..	..	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅝	44½	570
133½	105¾	111⅜ Jan. 3.	103½ Feb. 5.	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '12.	2½	SA	105¼	107⅞	105	107¼	120	20,815
155½	141	146 Jan. 2.	144 Jan. 12.	144⅜	145¼	+ 2⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	145	145	145	145	148	500
150½	138¼	143½ Jan. 20.	140¼ Marh 1.	140½	141	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	141⅝	142	140¼	140½	145	1,835
201½	191	194 Feb. 29.	194 Feb. 29.	192	200	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '12.	2	Q	194	194	194	194	..	100
7¼	4¾	5⅛ Jan. 16.	4¼ Feb. 16.	4	4½	..	Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	200
27½	16½	27⅛ Jan. 2.	25 Jan. 15.	25¾	26	+ ⅛	Chino Copper	5	3,500,000	....	..	..	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	..	5,880
66	48½	60 Jan. 2.	55 Jan. 15.	54	58	− 3	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	55	55	55	55	60	100
36⅝	25	27⅝ Jan. 2.	23⅛ Feb. 28.	24½	25½	+ 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	24	26	23⅛	26	32	2,850
82	70	76⅞ Jan. 19.	75 Mar. 1.	75	77	− 1¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	75	100
75½	63	70 Jan. 31.	68 Mar. 1.	65	70	− 2	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	68	68	68	68	75	200
148½	128¾	143⅜ Jan. 5.	138¼ Feb. 17.	140	140¼	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,500	Dec. 15, '11.	1½	Q	139¼	140¾	139¼	140¼	140	7,205
15¾	9⅝	11⅛ Jan. 17.	10 Jan. 16.	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	....	..	..	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	14	1,300
85	73	79¾ Jan. 17.	76¼ Jan. 3.	77	78½	+ ¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	76¾	77½	76½	77½	78⅞	810
174⅞	159½	175½ Feb. 6.	167 Jan. 10.	168	170	− 3½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '11.	2¼	Q	171	171	168	168	166	800
35	17⅝	22¾ Jan. 23.	19⅝ Jan. 2.	21½	22	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	31¼	200
74	36¾	46¼ Jan. 24.	40¾ Jan. 2.	41½	42½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	..	41½	41½	41½	41½	70½	100
38¼	29	32⅝ Jan. 26.	28 Feb. 5.	29	29¼	+ ¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,791,900	Jan. 31, '12.	½	Q	29½	29¾	28⅞	29¼	35⅞	1,800
38⅝	27¼	32½ Jan. 2.	30¼ Jan. 11.	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅞	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	30⅝	32¼	30⅝	31⅞	28	27,400
61¼	45⅝	53½ Jan. 2.	50⅛ Feb. 3.	52	52½	+ 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	50⅝	52⅛	50½	52	48	4,170
49¾	35	44 Jan. 2.	40 Feb. 3.	42	42½	+ 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	41	42	41	42	36¾	400
36	18	13 Jan. 29.	11¼ Feb. 28.	11	15	− 1⅜	**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	28¼	100
66½	37	45½ Feb. 24.	37⅞ Jan. 23.	37	40	− 7½	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	39¾	39¾	38	38	59	200
108	103⅝	136¼ Feb. 16.	128 Jan. 2.	127	133	+ ⅛	**General Chemical Co.**	100	8,558,900	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	..	100
135	104½	111⅛ Feb. 13.	107½ Jan. 6.	108½	110	− 1⅜	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	105¾	125
..	..	2 1-32 Feb. 19.	½ Feb. 29.	..	..	−1-32	General Chemical Co. pf., rights	..	....	....	..	..	½	⅝	½	⅝	..	670
168⅝	142	163 Mar. 1.	155 Jan. 2.	161⅝	162¼	+ 2⅛	General Electric Co.	100	77,520,700	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	158¾	163	158¾	162⅝	147¼	13,176
51¼	35	35¼ Jan. 19.	30 Feb. 26.	31¼	32⅜	− 1½	General Motors	100	15,451,000	....	..	..	30	31	30	31	..	1,300
86⅝	74½	77½ Jan. 6.	74 Feb. 28.	75	78	+ ½	General Motors pf.	100	13,628,300	Oct. 1, '11.	3½	SA	74½	75	74	75	..	1,200
7⅞	3½	4½ Jan. 20.	4¼ Jan. 3.	4⅜	4½	..	Goldfield Consol. Mines	10	35,591,480	Jan. 31, '12.	50c	Q	4½	4½	4½	4½	6⅞	8,900
..	..	170 Jan. 26.	159 Feb. 13.	150	170	..	Geo. W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	155	155	155	155	..	23
140	119	132½ Jan. 23.	126 Jan. 15.	130⅞	131	+ 1⅛	Great Northern pf.	100	209,989,900	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	129	131¼	129	131	123½	15,450
63¾	33⅝	44⅞ Jan. 2.	36 Jan. 31.	37½	38	+ ¾	Gt. Northern cfs. for ore prop.	100	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	..	37	38	36⅝	37¾	58½	10,200
87½	81¾	90 Jan. 29.	87 Feb. 13.	85	89½	..	**Homestake Mining**	100	21,840,000	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	M	87	87	87	87	..	210
147	132	141½ Jan. 23.	134¾ Feb. 1.	136	136⅞	− ¾	**Illinois Central**	100	109,294,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	136¼	136¼	135⅝	135⅝	134	400
20⅝	13⅛	19⅛ Jan. 22.	16⅜ Jan. 3.	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	18⅜	7,500
56⅞	39¾	59¼ Jan. 22.	53⅝ Jan. 3.	57⅞	58⅛	+ 1⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	....	..	..	57¼	58⅜	57⅛	58	..	28,040
55½	39½	57⅞ Jan. 22.	52⅞ Jan. 11.	56	56½	+ 1⅜	Interborough-Met. pf., vot. tr. cfs.	100	28,784,100	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	55½	56⅞	55¼	56¼	51½	2,800
129⅝	99⅛	109⅝ Jan. 3.	105¼ Feb. 1.	106¾	107¼	+ 1¾	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Jan. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	105⅝	108¼	105⅜	107½	116	2,500
128¼	115	121 Feb. 8.	116½ Jan. 26.	..	120¼	+ ½	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	123¾	600
13⅜	9	10⅞ Feb. 10.	9⅜ Jan. 17.	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼	1,500
56⅜	44⅝	56 Feb. 13.	45⅞ Jan. 3.	54⅞	55	− ⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 15, '12.	½	Q	54⅞	55	54	54⅞	49	1,070
90½	80	83¼ Jan. 9.	79 Feb. 1.	80½	82	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	80	80½	79½	80½	87⅞	500
37⅞	25¼	28¾ Jan. 2.	25 Feb. 9.	26	26¼	+ ⅜	**Kansas City Southern**	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	33¼	800
42	38½	45 Jan. 24.	45 Jan. 24.	45	50	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	Apr. 1, '11.	2½	A	45	45	45	45	..	136
40	25	34 Jan. 31.	30 Jan. 8.	32	34	− ¼	**Lake Erie & Western pf.**	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	..	110
186⅞	151	185¾ Jan. 15.	155⅞ Feb. 5.	158½	159¼	+ 1½	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	Feb. 26, '12.	10	Ex	157¾	159⅞	157	159½	171⅞	15,895
..	..	185 Jan. 26.	156⅞ Jan. 15.	169	170	− 5	Liggett & Myers	100	21,493,900	....	..	..	170	170¼	169	170	..	800
..	..	113⅜ Jan. 18.	105½ Jan. 12.	108	109	..	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	13,256,400	....	..	..	108¼	108¼	107¼	108¼	..	700
160¾	136½	156¼ Mar. 1.	149⅞ Feb. 1.	155	155⅝	+ 8¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '12.	3½	SA	151¾	156¼	151¼	155½	144	8,920
95	74½	83¼ Feb. 19.	75⅛ Jan. 31.	82½	83⅛	..	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	83	83	82¼	83	91⅞	600
77	68	70⅞ Jan. 23.	68½ Jan. 11.	70	70½	− ¼	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1	Q	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	76½	600
142½	131¼	138¼ Feb. 27.	135 Jan. 8.	137	138½	+ ⅜	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,815,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	138¼	138¼	137⅜	137⅜	140	200
113¾	107⅞	112 Jan. 11.	110 Jan. 8.	111½	..	+ ½	May Department Stores pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	111½	111½	111½	111½	..	100
22½	14	23⅛ Jan. 12.	19⅝ Feb. 1.	19¾	20	− 1⅛	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	16	400
24½	16⅝	26½ Jan. 3.	23⅛ Feb. 14.	24⅞	24½	+ ½	Miami Copper	5	8,327,915	....	..	..	24	24½	23⅞	24½	..	2,945
42½	21½	27½ Jan. 23.	23 Feb. 27.	22	24	− ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	..	23	23½	23	23¼	27⅜	800
68½	35	*57 Jan. 15.	*40 Feb. 26.	40	54	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	..	42	42	40	40	..	17
152¼	124¾	135 Jan. 3.	129 Feb. 8.	133¾	134	− ⅛	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,205,700	Oct. 16, '11.	3½	SA	133½	134¼	133⅜	134	142	1,075
90½	87½	88⅞ Jan. 17.	88½ Feb. 23.	88⅝	89	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	100	11,145,800	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	..	100
38⅞	27	30 Jan. 2.	26½ Feb. 7.	26⅞	27	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	26¾	27	26⅝	27	34¼	1,100
70	62¾	65 Jan. 25.	61 Feb. 29.	59⅞	61½	− ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	SA	61	61¾	61	61¾	62	200
63	33¼	41½ Jan. 18.	38⅝ Feb. 24.	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	39	39⅝	38¾	39½	55½	7,020
160	140¼	169 Jan. 4.	165 Mar. 1.	165	173	− 4	**Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	3	SA	165	165	165	165	..	850
143¾	117¼	150 Jan. 30.	139½ Jan. 2.	147	147½	+ 1	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	146	147¾	146	147	121	900
130	124	129 Mar. 1.	126⅝ Feb. 20.	127	130	+ 2¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '12.	1¾	Q	129	129	129	129	128	450
22	12½	14½ Jan. 4.	12¼ Feb. 29.	12½	13¼	− 1½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	..	13½	13½	12¼	12¼	17¼	700
100¾	85	95½ Jan. 2.	88 Feb. 27.	84	90	− 5½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	88	88	88	88	..	100
59	42½	55⅛ Mar. 1.	51⅛ Jan. 8.	54¼	54½	+ ¾	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Dec. 30, '11.	¾	Q	54	55⅛	54	54⅝	51	8,200
109⅝	104	109⅝ Feb. 15.	105½ Feb. 1.	107	109	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Dec. 19, '11.	1¾	Q	107	108	107	108	106¼	825
38⅝	25⅞	36⅞ Jan. 20.	31 Feb. 27.	32¼	32½	− 1⅜	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,459,800	....	..	..	31⅝	31⅝	31	31⅛	37⅞	700
21¼	15⅛	20¼ Jan. 3.	18¼ Jan. 29.	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅝	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,996,970	Dec. 30, '11.	37½c	Q	19	20	19	19⅞	18⅞	7,700
76	45	56½ Jan. 19.	50 Feb. 17.	50	53	− 3	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11.	1¼	..	50	50	50	50	70	380
115½	99⅞	112⅝ Jan. 30.	106¼ Jan. 9.	111½	111¾	+ 1	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Jan. 17, '12.	1¼	Q	110⅝	111⅞	110¼	111⅝	106	17,585
65	48	61 Jan. 30.	54 Feb. 29.	53	57	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	3	A	54	57	54	57	60	300
151⅛	126⅞	139½ Mar. 2.	136 Feb. 1.	139	139⅝	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,283,400	Dec. 30, '11.	2	Q	138⅜	139¼	138⅜	139¼	150	700
46⅞	37⅜	38½ Jan. 16.	36¼ Feb. 1.	36⅞	37	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11.	2	A	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	41½	900
60	45¼	52½ Jan. 23.	46⅛ Feb. 29.	46¼	49¼	− 2½	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	½	Q	46½	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	..	299
111¼	99⅝	111¼ Feb. 27.	107⅜ Feb. 1.	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅜	Norfolk & Western	100	88,506,000	Dec. 18, '11.	1½	Q	110⅝	111¼	109⅜	109⅝	108	11,010
..	..	1⅛ Feb. 28.	⅝ Jan. 31.	..	..	+3-32	Norfolk & Western rights	..	....	....	..	..	1 1-64	1⅛	1 1-64	1⅛	..	300
91¼	85¾	92 Feb. 17.	90½ Jan. 4.	90	92	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 19, '12.	1	Q	92	92	92	92	..	100
76¾	64	79⅞ Jan. 27.	74½ Jan. 3.	78½	78⅝	+ 1¼	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	77½	78¾	77¼	78⅝	70¼	2,950
137⅞	110⅞	119¾ Jan. 22.	115⅞ Jan. 11.	118⅛	118¼	+ 1⅛	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	116¾	118⅝	116⅝	118⅛	120½	12,900
2	1	1½ Feb. 28.	1 Feb. 10.	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	200
33⅜	23⅛	33¼ Feb. 3.	30 Jan. 8.	31¾	32	− ⅝	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	31¼	32¼	31¼	31⅞	24½	2,150
54⅝	35	51⅞ Jan. 4.	47 Feb. 5.	47½	48½	+ ½	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	47	48⅝	47	48	52	2,800
130⅞	118⅜	124½ Jan. 26.	122½ Jan. 9.	122⅞	123⅛	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,850	Feb. 29, '12.	1½	Q	122⅝	123¼	122⅛	123	125¾	13,336
109	101½	107 Feb. 2.	103 Jan. 8.	106	106¼	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Feb. 26, '12.	1¾	Q	106	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	104¼	900
..	..	189 Jan. 26.	168 Feb. 9.	166	170	− 2	P. Lorillard	100	15,154,300	....	..	..	170	170	170	170	..	980
..	..	115 Jan. 19.	107¾ Jan. 12.	..	110	− 1	P. Lorillard pf.	100	10,437,500	....	..	..	109¾	109¾	109⅛	109¼	..	200
100	90⅛	107½ Feb. 27.	98½ Jan. 2.	107	107⅛	+ 1⅝	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	35,675,800	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	105½	107½	105½	107⅛	96	13,300
112	102⅛	117 Feb. 20.	108½ Jan. 2.	115	117	+ ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,476,200	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	115	116¼	115	116⅛	..	600
23¼	17	18⅝ Jan. 6.	16⅝ Feb. 28.	17	17½	+ ½	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,874,700	....	..	..	16¾	17½	16¾	17¼	19¼	750
90⅞	67¾	83⅞ Jan. 2.	77 Feb. 8.	78½	79	..	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	77	80	77	79	71½	600
106	101	103 Feb. 2.	101 Feb. 17.	101	103	..	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	7,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	101¼	101½	101	101¼	..	500
37⅞	25	34¼ Jan. 4.	28⅝ Feb. 27.	29½	30	− ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	29⅞	30	28⅝	30	32	2,100
102⅜	91	102 Jan. 2.	96 Feb. 28.	96	98	− ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 21, '12.	1¾	Q	98	98	96	97	97½	660
120	108	108¼ Jan. 6.	106⅜ Feb. 17.	107½	109	+ ¼	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1½	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	119	800
163	154	161 Jan. 23.	158⅝ Feb. 2.	158½	159¼	..	Pullman Company	100	120,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	2	Q	158⅝	159	158⅝	159	159	455
4½	2	3⅞ Jan. 10.	3 Jan. 4.	3½	3¾	− ⅛	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	100
5½	2½	4½ Jan. 6.	3½ Feb. 28.	3½	5	− ⅛	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '01.	½	..	3¾	3½	3½	3½	..	200
39	26	32 Jan. 2.	27½ Feb. 8.	27½	29¼	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	27¾	27¾	27½	27¾	33	800
103	92	103 Feb. 21.	101 Jan. 16.	102	103	− ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '11.	1¾	Q	102½	102½	102½	102½	99¼	100
19	12	19⅜ Jan. 2.	16 Jan. 29.	18	18¼	+ ⅞	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	11,991,750	....	..	..	17⅛	18⅛	17	18⅛	..	22,700
161⅞	134	159½ Jan. 22.	148⅛ Jan. 11.	154¾	155	+ 1	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 8, '12.	1½	Q	153⅝	155⅞	152¼	154⅞	154¼	292,400
101	90½	98¾ Jan. 20.	94 Jan. 11.	96	96⅞	+ 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	SA	96½	96⅞	96	96½	..	700
35¼	18	27 Jan. 2.	15¾ Feb. 26.	18⅞	19	+ 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	16¼	19¼	15¾	19	32	16,700
99⅝	74⅛	85⅞ Jan. 3.	64½ Feb. 27.	69½	69⅝	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	68¼	70¼	64½	69½	98¼	20,540
34⅜	22⅜	25⅝ Jan. 3.	22¾ Feb. 26.	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅜	Rock Island Co.	100	90,874,200	....	..	..	22⅜	23⅝	22¼	23⅛	29¼	4,500
68⅝	43¾	52⅝ Jan. 24.	48 Jan. 3.	49	49½	+ ⅝	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,937,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	49	49⅝	48⅜	49⅜	58	8,400
37	23	26¾ Jan. 20.	23 Jan. 5.	25⅝	27	+ ½	**St. Louis & San Francisco**	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	25	26	25	25¼	..	867
49½	37	42 Jan. 18.	38½ Feb. 5.	39	39½	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	39	39¾	39	39½	41	1,400
107½	107	110 Mar. 1.	105⅛ Jan. 4.	108	125	+ 4⅞	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. st. cfs. pf.	100	6,317,800	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	109	110	109	110	..	200
192	125½	159⅞ Mar. 1.	140 Jan. 15.	157	158¾	+ 6¼	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	150½	159⅞	150½	157⅝	190	9,235
126⅝	104½	112⅝ Jan. 2.	105¼ Feb. 1.	109⅜	109½	+ 1¼	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	107⅞	109½	107⅝	109½	115	11,860
33⅜	24⅞	29⅝ Jan. 3.	26½ Jan. 31.	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	27½	28⅜	27⅞	28½	25⅛	12,510
75¼	61¼	73⅝ Feb. 16.	68¼ Feb. 3.	73	73¼	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	....	..	..	73⅛	73⅜	72	73⅜	63¼	5,800
17⅛	15	17½ Jan. 23.	16¼ Jan. 19.	17¼	17½	+ ½	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	Oct. 30, '11.	1	SA	16¾	17½	16¾	17¼	..	420
53	50	56½ Jan. 23.	53 Jan. 8.	56	57½	+ 1	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Oct. 31, '11.	2	SA	55	56	55	56	..	470
44	30¼	38½ Jan. 8.	34½ Feb. 1.	36⅝	37	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Copper**	25	5,000,000	Feb. 20, '12.	$1.50	..	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	37	2,200
136½	74½	99¼ Feb. 8.	81 Jan. 16.	92	94	− 2½	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	94¼	94¼	93	93	134	600
30¼	19⅞	22⅝ Jan. 22.	20⅛ Jan. 3.	22	22½	+ ½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	22	22¼	22	22¼	28	400
..	..	53⅛ Mar. 1.	53⅛ Mar. 1.	53	55	..	Third Avenue, full paid	..	....	....	..	..	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..	100
41	31	49¾ Jan. 9.	39½ Feb. 7.	43¾	43⅞	+ 1⅝	Third Avenue, when issued	..	....	....	..	..	41½	44	41½	43½	..	4,600
8½	4	4 Jan. 20.	3 Jan. 15.	3	4	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07.	1	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	7¼	100
24¾	12	14 Jan. 20.	13 Jan. 4.	12⅞	13	− ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	13	13½	13	13	22⅝	900
53⅞	34⅞	34⅞ Jan. 2.	32¼ Feb. 23.	31¼	32⅛	− ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	52	400
111	63	105⅝ Feb. 23.	101 Jan. 3.	103¼	105	− 1⅛	**Underwood Typewriter**	100	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1	Q	104	104	104	104	..	110
113⅞	103	112¾ Feb. 13.	111 Feb. 26.	111	111½	− ⅝	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	112	112	111	111½	..	460
9	4¾	5½ Feb. 13.	4⅝ Jan. 5.	5	6	− ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	..	200
59½	50⅛	52 Jan. 22.	49⅝ Feb. 21.	49⅞	55	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	50	50	50	50	59½	100
192⅜	153½	174¼ Jan. 2.	160 Feb. 27.	165	165¼	+ 2⅞	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Jan. 2, '12.	2½	Q	163⅜	166¾	163⅝	165	171½	187,850
96	89	93⅝ Feb. 27.	91⅝ Mar. 1.	91	91½	+ ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	92⅜	93⅝	91⅝	91⅞	91½	2,833
108	97½	100½ Jan. 23.	97 Feb. 10.	97	98½	+ 1	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2	Q	97	98	97	98	106	400
49	28½	37¼ Feb. 14.	30¾ Jan. 5.	35	35½	− ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	34	35½	34	35½	46½	500
76¼	52	65½ Feb. 14.	58 Jan. 2.	63	63½	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	62½	63	62½	63	72	350
19	11	17 Jan. 3.	13 Feb. 16.	14	16	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07.	1	..	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	18	265
61	40½	51¼ Feb. 29.	50 Jan. 4.	50½	53	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '11.	1¼	..	51	51¼	51	51¼	58	530
104	84	92½ Feb. 24.	84 Jan. 31.	93	96	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	3	SA	92	92½	92	92½	100	140
30	24	30¼ Jan. 26.	26 Jan. 8.	27	29	− ½	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	..	100
97⅝	90	99½ Jan. 26.	95 Jan. 5.	96	99½	− 1⅜	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..	100
48½	30½	49 Jan. 3.	45¼ Feb. 1.	46¼	46½	+ 1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1	Q	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46½	40½	2,775
115⅛	104	111 Jan. 11.	109 Jan. 30.	109¼	110	..	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	39,824,400	Jan. 31, '12.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	112	600
82⅛	50	69⅞ Jan. 3.	58¼ Feb. 13.	61¼	61⅜	+ 2⅜	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	59¼	61⅜	59⅛	61⅛	75¼	466,830
120⅞	103	111½ Jan. 2.	107⅝ Feb. 13.	108½	108¼	− ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 28, '12.	1¾	Q	108⅛	108½	107⅞	108¼	118⅞	9,143
57⅞	38	58⅝ Jan. 9.	52⅛ Jan. 29.	57¾	57⅞	+ 1	Utah Copper	10	15,750,500	Dec. 30, '11.	75c	Q	56½	58⅛	56	57¾	43⅞	29,125
70⅝	43⅛	57¼ Jan. 26.	52⅜ Jan. 9.	54⅞	54¼	+ ¾	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '12.	1½	SA	53¼	54	53¼	54	68	2,000
128½	114	121⅞ Jan. 25.	119 Feb. 14.	119½	120	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	120	120	120	120	127	450
97	52	90 Jan. 2.	55 Mar. 1.	53	55	− 3	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	....	..	..	55	55	55	55	..	400
16	13	27½ Feb. 20.	15 Jan. 17.	22½	23	− ½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	26½	26½	26½	26½	..	240
70	51	83 Feb. 23.	70 Jan. 8.	79	83	− 2	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	..	135
18⅜	5⅝	7⅝ Feb. 8.	6 Jan. 4.	7	7¼	..	**Wabash**	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	7	7	7	7	16⅝	100
40⅜	14¼	19⅜ Jan. 8.	16⅞ Jan. 2.	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	17⅞	19	17⅞	19	37	700
177	139	151 Jan. 3.	144 Feb. 2.	143	145	− 1	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '12.	5	SA	144	144	144	144	165	132
66	48⅞	60¾ Jan. 3.	55⅜ Feb. 9.	57	59¼	+ ½	Western Maryland	100	39,505,900	....	..	..	58	58½	57½	58½	49¾	400
84½	71⅝	86¼ Jan. 18.	79 Jan. 2.	84½	84¾	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,735,400	Jan. 15, '12.	¾	Q	84½	85⅛	84	84⅝	73½	5,375
79	58⅝	74½ Mar. 1.	66¼ Jan. 3.	73	73¼	+ ½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	23,291,600	Oct. 10, '07.	2½	..	73¼	74½	73⅛	73½	67⅞	4,330
123	110½	120 Feb. 2.	114⅞ Jan. 5.	115	119⅞	− 1½	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	118	118½	118	118¼	119	820
6¼	2½	8 Feb. 26.	4 Jan. 10.	7	7¼	− ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	7⅞	8	7	7½	5¼	3,400
17⅝	7	21 Feb. 24.	11 Jan. 3.	19¼	20	− 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	21	21	19	19⅞	..	2,300
8	3	10⅞ Feb. 26.	6 Jan. 18.	9⅝	10¼	− ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	10⅛	10⅛	9½	10	6¼	1,470
72⅛	48	54 Jan. 5.	48 Feb. 5.	52	55½	+ 3	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	52	52	52	52	61½	100

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended March 2, 1912, $12,137,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	8¼
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	92¼	92	92¼	25
Allis-Chalmers 5s	59⅞	57⅝	59½	64
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	27
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95½	95	95	15
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s	99½	99¼	99¼	22
Am. Ice Securities 6s	79	78	79	8
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	41½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91	91½	91
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	114¼	111¼	114¼	839
Am. Tobacco 4s	95½	95⅜	95½	106
Am. Tob. 4s, tr. rcts	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	89
Am. Tob. 6s, tr. rcts.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	8
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89¼	89	89	16
Armour 4½s	92	91⅞	92	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	100	99⅝	99⅝	124
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	99	99	99	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92	91⅞	91⅞	15
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	106	105¾	105¾	15
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	228
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s	108	107¾	108	41
A., T. & S. F., T. S. L. 4s	93½	93½	93½	25
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛	44
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	95⅛	94¾	95	94
Atl. & Danville 2d 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	10
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	99	98¾	99	72
Balt. & Ohio prior 3½s	93⅜	92⅞	93⅜	29
B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	8
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	24
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	9
Bethlehem Steel 5s	94¼	94	94	17
Brooklyn R. T. 5's	104	103¾	104	9
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	86⅜	85½	86⅜	306
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102½	14
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	107½	107½	107½	3
Bush Terminal 4s	81	81	81	10
Bush Terminal 5s	98	98	98	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95⅛	95	95	104
Can. Southern 1st 6s	102	101¾	102	12
Cent. of Ga. Consol. 5s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	9
Cent. Leather 5s	94¼	93½	94¼	175
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	9
Cent. of N. J. 5s	122⅜	122	122	12
Cent. of N. J. 5s reg.	122¼	121⅛	122¼	9
Cent. Vermont 4s	92	92	92	17
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	19
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	111½	111⅛	111⅛	3
C. & O. Big Sandy 4s	88	88	88	10
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	5
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	93	92⅝	93	57
Chi. & Alton 3½s	63¾	63⅝	63⅝	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	37
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	300
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
C., B. & Q. Ill. 3½s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	82
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
C., B. & Q. Den. Div. 4s	100	99¾	100	8
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	81
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	110	110	110	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	82¾	82½	82⅝	20
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	104½	104¼	104½	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98⅞	98½	98⅞	22
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92⅞	92	92½	69
C., M. & St. P. T. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	23
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s	106½	106⅜	106½	20
C., M. & St. D. & G., S. 5s	103	103	103	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	20
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s, reg.	86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	98	97⅞	97⅞	66
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	96	95¾	95⅞	38
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	821
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	90½	90	90⅛	157
Chino Copper 6s	121	120	121	12
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	124	124	124	2
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	8
C., Ind. & West. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
C., Ind., St. P. & C. 4s	96½	96½	96½	1
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	105½	105½	105½	2
C., C., C. & St. Louis gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	11
C., C., C. & St. Louis, St. Louis, div. 4s	93¼	92⅞	93	25
C. & P., 6s, red. to 3½s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	100	100	100	3
Col. Industrial 5s	73	72½	73	25
Col. Midland, 1st 4s	50	50	50	11
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	52
Con. Tobacco 4s	95½	95⅜	95⅜	239
Cuban-Am. Sugar 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Del. & H. equip. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	65
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99½	99¼	99⅜	45
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	88⅞	88½	88½	120
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	90	90	90	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Detroit Edison 5s	102	102	102	3
Det. River Tun. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
Distillers' Securities	74½	73⅝	74½	42
Du Pont Powder 4½s	90	85	88¼	90
E., T., V. & G Div. 5s	108	108	108	1
E. El. I. N. Y. con. 5s	113¼	113⅛	113¼	1
Erie con. 7s	118	118	118	1
Erie con. 4s	89½	88⅞	89¼	85
Erie gen. 4s	79	77⅞	79	140
Erie conv. 4s, A	86	86	86	5
Erie conv 4s, B	77⅛	76¼	77¼	176
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	89	89	89	3
Fla. East Coast 4½s	98	97⅝	97¾	44
Ft. W. & Den. City 6s	112⅛	111⅞	112⅛	13
G., H & S.A., M.& P. 5s	107	107	107	5
Gen. Electric 3½s	82¼	82¼	82¼	5
General Motors 6s	99½	99	99¼	43
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	4
Great North. ref 4¼s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	27
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B	11	10⅞	11	19
Housatonic 5s	114	114	114	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	102½	102½	27
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	24
Ill. Cent 4s, 1953	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	5
Ill. Cent. 3½s 1952	86½	86⅛	86⅛	10
Interborough R. T. 5s	104⅝	104⅛	104½	40
Inter.-Met. 4½s	83⅝	82⅞	83⅜	1043
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	83¼	83⅛	83¼	40
Int. Paper 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	4
Inter. Steam Pump 5s	93¼	93	93	32
Inter. Navigation 5s	80⅜	80	80⅜	89
James., F. & Clev. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	3
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	7
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	80⅛	80	80	59
Kansas City South. 3s	73½	73¼	73¼	2
Kansas City South. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	17
K. C. & Pacific 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	2
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
K. Co. El., L. & P. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	8
Laclede Gas L. 1st 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	5
Lake Shore 3½s	89⅛	89	89⅛	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	75
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	102
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	91½	91½	91½	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96½	96½	96½	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Liggett & M. 7s	121⅛	120¾	120⅞	44
Liggett & M. 5s	95	94⅞	94⅞	185
Louis. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	23
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	29
Manhattan Con. 4s	97½	97½	97½	8
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	98	97½	98	16
Mercantile Marine 4½s	67¼	67	67	38
Met. St. Ry. 5s, t. r.	101	100¼	101	64
Met. St. adj. in. 5s, w.i.	56¼	54⅝	55⅞	372
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, w.i.	81¼	80½	80⅞	140
M. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t. r.	61½	61	61½	25
M. St. Ry. ref. t. r. sta.	59½	58½	59½	15
Mich. Central 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	91½	91⅛	91½	8
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	65	65	65	2
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	2
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	96⅜	96½	96½	10½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84⅛	84	84⅛	9½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	101½	101	101	3
M., K. & T. sf. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	2
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	87⅜	87⅜	87½	25
Mo. Pacific 4s	74¼	73⅞	74¼	42
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	100⅛	100	100⅛	3
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	100½	100¼	100¼	7
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	106	106	106	1
Nat. Rys. of M. pr. 4½s	92	91⅞	92	5
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 4s	86¼	85	86¼	7
Nat. R. R. of M. con. 4s	80	80	80	3
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	99	98	98⅝	6
New Or., M. & C. 5s	94⅛	93¾	94	61
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	88	87⅞	88	27
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	22
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	83⅝	83¼	83¼	97
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	81¼	81¼	81¼	5
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	81	81	81	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	90½	90½	90½	5
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	104	103¾	104	33
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	88¾	88½	88¾	105
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s	132¼	132	132	32
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s, reg.	132	132	132	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	93	92	93	57
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	6
N. Y., Susq. & W. gen. 4s	88½	88½	88½	5
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	35
Norf. & Westn. con. 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	80½
Norf. & W. divisnl. 4s	93½	93	93⅛	11
Norf. & Wn. conv. 4s	110	109½	110	130
N. & W. conv. 4s, sub. rcts 1st paid	108	108	108	17
N. & W. conv. 4s, sub rcts. full paid	108⅝	108¼	108½	163½
Northern Pacific 4s	100	99¾	99⅞	199
Northern Pacific 3s	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	43
Oregon R. & N. 4s	96	95¾	95¾	24
Ogdensburg & L. C. 4s	84	84	84	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
Oregon S. L. con. 5s	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	12
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	95¼	95	95	12
Ore. & Wash. ref. 4s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	18
Ozark & C. Cent. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	99⅞	100	79
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	100	100	100	16
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	97¾	97½	97¾	193
Penn. gtd. 4½s	103¾	103½	103½	4
Penn. con. 5s	108	108	108	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	103¼	103	103¼	10
Penn. gtd. gold 4s	98½	98¼	98½	28
Phila., Balt. & W. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	12
P. Lorillard 7s	122½	121⅞	121⅞	33
P. Lorillard 5s	96⅛	95½	95¾	169
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	106½	106½	106½	10
P., C., C. & S. L. 4s, D	99	99	99	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s	93½	93½	93½	2
Portland Ry. 5s	99	99	99	1
Pocahontas Collieries 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	10
Public Service s. f. 5s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅝	42
Reading gen. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98½	157
Rwy. Steel Spring 5s	98	98	98	10
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91½	91½	91½	1
Rio G. & West. 1st 4s	87	86	87	26
Rich. & Dan. 5s	104	104	104	2
Rutland con. 4½s	98¼	97¼	98¼	6
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	106⅝	106½	106⅝	19
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	83	82⅝	83	2
St. L., Iron Mt. & So. ref. 4s, reg.	80	80	80	3
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	83¾	83¾	83⅝	1
St. L. & S. F. RR. con. 4s	88	88	88	7
S. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
S. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	81	80¼	80¼	24
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	88¼	88	88¼	12
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	92½	92¼	92¼	15
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	82	81¾	81¾	101
St L. S. W. 2d 4s	82	81½	81½	16
San. A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	87	86⅞	87	24
St. P. City Cable 5s	106	106	106	4
St. P., M. & M. 4s	98	98	98	2
Santa F., P. & P. g. 5s	110¼	110	110¼	13
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	80	79	80	13
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	82⅝	82	82¼	76
Seaboard A. L. 4s, sta.	88	87⅜	87⅞	11
So. Pacific col. 4s	92¼	92	92	21
So. Pacific col. 6s, E.	100⅜	100¼	100¼	1
So. Pacific conv. 4s	96	95⅜	96	204
So. Pacific ref. 4s	95⅝	95	95½	175
So. P., S. F. Term. 4s	91	91	91	12
So. Railway 1st 5s	108⅛	108	108⅛	169
So. Railway gen. 4s	79⅝	79	79⅛	199
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	90	90	90	10
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	6
T. & No., S. Div. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Texas Co. conv. 6s	98	97⅜	98	13
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	17
Third Av. ref. 4s, w.i.	85½	85	85⅜	172
Third Av. adj. 5s, w.i.	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	197
Third Av. 4s, tr. r. stp	78½	77⅞	77⅞	3
Tol. & O. Cen. gen. 5s	103	103	103	3
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	94½	94½	94½	4
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	65½	65¼	65¼	1
Tor., H. & Buff. 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	5
Tri-City 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	7
Un. El. Rys., L. inc. 6s	75	75	75	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅜	100	100⅜	11½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	61½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	52½
Un. Bag & Paper 5s	94	94	94	68
U. Rys. of S. F. 4s	68	67	67¼	5
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	89	89	89	8
U. S. Rubber 6s	105	104⅞	105	4
U. S. Steel 5s	103	102⅞	103	42
U. S. Steel 5s reg.	102⅞	102½	102⅞	217
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	1
Va. Iron C. & C. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	36
Va. Midland gen. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Wabash 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Wabash 2d 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	4
Wabash ref. 4s	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	53
Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	70½	70	70½	3
W. P. Term. 1st 4s Cent. tr. ctfs.	88¼	87¾	88¼	12
W. P. Term. 1st 4s, Col. tr. ctfs.	88	88	88	2
Wash. Water P. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	3
West Shore 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
West Shore 4s, reg.	98⅝	98	98⅝	23
Western Maryland 4s	88½	87⅝	88	30
Western Nor. Car 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Westchester Light 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	4
Western Electric 5s	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	18
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s	94⅞	94½	94⅝	28
W. U. Tel. rl. est. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	61
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
W. & Lake Er. con. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	5
Winst.-Sal. Sobound. 4s	92½	92½	92½	20
Wilkes. & East. 5s	102	102	102	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	93¼	93	93	10

Total sales $11,740,500

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Threes, reg.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	11½
Panama 3s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	45

Total sales $56,500

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	97	97	97	1
Chinese Railway 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	5¼
Japanese 4½s	93½	93⅛	93⅛	24
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	92⅝	92½	92½	16¼
Japanese 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	2½
U. S. of Mexico 5s	96½	96	96½	4

Total sales $53,500

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. 4s, 1961	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	17
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, new	102¾	102⅝	102¾	29
Va. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	49⅛	48⅜	48⅜	12

Total sales $59,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954	87½	87½	87½	12
4s, 1956, reg.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	16
4s, 1957	100⅛	100	100	5
4s, 1958	100	100	100	20
4s, 1959	100¼	100	100	43
4¼s, 1960	103	102¾	103	60
4½s, 1957	107¾	107⅝	107¾	88
4½s, 1957, new	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	83
4½s, 1917	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1

Total sales $228,000

Grand total $12,137,500

GLASSWARE MARKET BETTER.

Approaching Wedding Season Has a Tendency to Better Conditions.

Buyers are looking for the better grades in all classes of glassware and crockery, according to a prominent wholesaler of these lines. The discrimination shown in favor of higher-priced articles is looked upon with general favor by the trade. In several lines liberal import orders have been placed to restore depleted stocks.

Business done on Japanese china is expected to reach a higher total than for several years. The demand for French and English china is steadily increasing, and German wares continue to attract good orders. The improved demand for fancy goods is said to be gratifying, as trade on these lines has been dull for a considerable period. The approach of the wedding season, which usually begins early in May, is causing a general stocking up of cut glass by the retail buyers.

The demand for domestic glassware and pottery is erratic, and manufacturers of the latter lines are kept guessing as to what can be safely made up for general stock.

BAD FOR BLEACHING TRADE.

Manufacturers Experiencing Many Problems at This Season.

The bleaching situation in this country is critical, and according to the general feeling in the trade is offering to the wholesalers and to domestic manufacturers many problems that they are finding difficult to solve satisfactorily, says The Lace and Embroidery Review.

Many wholesalers have declared that they are tremendously delayed in the delivery of their orders because of the inability to get their goods properly handled in the bleacheries. Three, four, and even six weeks' delay in handling orders is reported by some houses and they declare that this is having an extremely detrimental effect upon their business and is causing frequent cancellation of orders, thus slowing down business to an aggravating extent. A great deal of material is badly bleached and a good proportion is completely spoiled. The opportunities for a plant that can deliver good work and make quick deliveries are therefore great.

PHILADELPHIA ON PARQUET.

Syndicate Formed to Introduce It Made a Profit of $130,000.

It was reported by cable from Paris yesterday that the syndicate formed to introduce the common stock of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh on the parquet of the Paris Bourse has been dissolved, with a profit of approximately $130,000. The syndicate has sold all of the stock held by it, nearly 90,000 shares. These have been converted into French bearer certificates, a privilege for which the French purchasers had to pay $2 a share in Government taxes.

The common stock of the Philadelphia Company was the first American issue stock to be listed on the parquet. On the transaction, which was inaugurated in February, 1911, the members of the syndicate realized a profit of $1.50 a share. The stock was introduced at $53.50, New York equivalent. It is estimated that there are now 10,000 French shareholders in the Philadelphia Company.

State Banking News.

The official bulletin of the Banking Department of the State of New York contains the following news of the State institutions:

The Buffalo Permanent Mutual Loan Association No. 2 of Buffalo has officially come to an end.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York and the Trust Company of America have filed official copies of shareholders' approval of the merger of the two institutions.

The Home Dime Savings and Loan Association of Buffalo has officially wound up its affairs.

The Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn has obtained consent for the opening of a branch office in the premises 10 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, conditioned upon the abandonment of the branch office now maintained in Schermerhorn Street, near Third Avenue.

The merger of the Bankers' and Manhattan Trust Companies has been approved.

The Union First Mortgage Company of New York City is to change its location from 80 to 66 Broadway.

The Ithaca Trust Company of Ithaca has obtained consent to increase its Board of Directors from fifteen to seventeen.

The Old Established Banking House of

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.

Announces that it has extended the scope of its well-known

CONSULTING DEPARTMENT

so as to meet the growing demands upon it. The facilities of the Department are free to the executor, trustee or individual who has need of disinterested advice, suggestions or facts to determine values of securities now owned or about to be purchased. Individual attention is given to each investor's problems, and special care is devoted to such purchases and sales as may be decided upon. Correspondence or personal interview is invited.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
10 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued.
Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership.
Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends.
Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%

10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.
Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date
Circular E will interest you. Sent on request

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Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,500,000
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Absolute Safety of Principal and High Rate of Interest

are combined in our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate.
Amounts of from $1,500 up netting 5½%.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
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Send for Booklet A.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Position of preferred stock.
Position of common stock.
Analysis sent on request.

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Direct private wire connects my three offices, affording unequalled service in executing orders.

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Telephone—Rector 2227.

WANTED
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United N. J. R. R. & Canal Stock
Chatham-Phenix Bank Stock
Helena Light & Ry. Com. Stock

JONES & CO.,
60 EXCHANGE PLACE NEW YORK
'Phone 213 Broad

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS Due December 1, 1948 of INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Article 5th of the Mortgage of International Silver Company, dated November 22, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee under said Mortgage has drawn by lot for redemption on June 1st, 1912, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds issued thereunder, viz.:

67	406	1115	1599	2264	3280
92	473	1130	1748	2289	3433
115	494	1131	1751	2325	3457
131	552	1214	1843	2426	3795
191	598	1266	1902	2486	3838
209	609	1279	1957	2495	3839
299	904	1354	1988	2590	3840
275	965	1551	2027	3216	3853
298	1031	1580	2212	3219	

The bonds herein designated by number will be paid at 110 per cent. of their face value and accrued interest to June 1st, 1912, upon surrender thereof with the coupons after that date, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, on or after June 1st, 1912, on which date interest on said bonds will cease.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
February 26th, 1912.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, having resigned as Trustee of the First and Refunding Mortgage of Iowa Central Railway Company, dated March 1, 1901, and said resignation having been duly accepted, and a vacancy having arisen in the office of Trustee under the said First and Refunding Mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Iowa Central Railway Company has appointed Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the said First and Refunding Mortgage dated March 1, 1901.

Dated New York, February 8, 1912.
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By NEWMAN ERB, President.

Long-established machinery manufacturer, well rated, desires $25,000 additional capital to use in special line of patented machinery; no attention paid to brokers. X 46 Times.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society 4½%
Savings institution, founded 1888, under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 3d earn from April 1st. Write for Booklet A, or call at once. 38 Park Row, New York City.

JAPAN HAS CALL ON COTTON.

American Goods Have Small Chance to Re-enter Manchuria Market.

Discussing the report from the American Consul at Harbin that American exporters of cotton cloth again have an opportunity to enter their goods into the Manchurian market, from which they are at the present time almost entirely shut out by the product of Japanese looms, the head of a large New York export house said that while it is to be hoped that American goods can again be entered, it is doubtful if merchants there will sever business relations with the Japanese manufacturers to any extent because of the reciprocating basis on which the business is carried on. It is declared that the greater part of the Japanese merchandise disposed of is paid for in Manchurian products, of which the soya bean is most readily accepted.

The report says that because of the small cotton crop in India and China, and the general advance in prices resulting, American exporters should have a splendid chance of getting in their goods, particularly so in view of the lowering of prices of the raw material in this country. The market in Manchuria, particularly the northern part, for cotton cloth is important, and one that American manufacturers and exporters can not afford to overlook.

Preparing to Move Sloane Store.

The firm of W. & J. Sloane & Son is among the latest of Manhattan's long-established business concerns to follow the trend of retail business northward. Its new store at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street is almost ready for occupancy, and it is reducing stock preparatory to removal from the present building at Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 2, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	95	99
Am. Gas & El..	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	..	88
Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	46⅝	48
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Feb. 1, 12	299½	302
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	106	107
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	73½	75
Do 6% sum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86½	86½
Do op. war..	V	V	V	V	11	13
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	22⅛	23
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	68	68
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	....	15	16½
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	55	60
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	82	84
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	28	35
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	..
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	103½	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	98
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	106
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	101½	103
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 12	118	123
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	76	..
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf......	V	V	V	V	74½	76½
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122¾	123½
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110	110¼
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.........	900,000	..	..	....	62½	..
Charleston Con. R.,G.& E.($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	35	50
Do con. 5s,'99	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.......	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	105
Chattan'ga Rys	3,000,000	V	V	V	30	35
Do preferred	2,000,000	V	V	V	75	..
Chattan'go Rys 1st 5s, '56....	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
Clev. El. R 5s,'13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31........	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101⅝	..
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101⅝	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	75½	76½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s....	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21	1,400,000	V	V	....	90	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, 31.	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	..	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 12	84	87
Emp. Dist.El.Co	1,756,500	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	501,100	¾	M	Feb 20, 12	81	84
Do 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80½	82½
Fed. L. & T.Co	V	V	V	V	39½	41½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	79	81
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	100	104
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	89	91
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	84½
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	30	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	71	75
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.........	1,140,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	92½	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44....	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	88	..
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	..
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	98¼
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat..	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	70
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	79½
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	20	21
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	50	52
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	107
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	80
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	83
K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,248,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Knoxv.R. & L.5s	1,932,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Knoxv. Tr. 5s..	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Memp. St. Ry. con. 5s, '45...	8,069,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	98¾
Met. Street Ry., 25% paid.....	....	..	..	....	7	11
Min.St.Ry.6s,'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Mobile Electric	950,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do preferred	645,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½	95
Do 5s, '46....	1,686,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Muskogee G. & E. pf..........	1,026,300	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 11	95	97½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54.......	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83½	86
Nor. Elec. St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	1,200,000	2	..	J. & D.	71	74
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Id. & Mon.	4,000,000	..	..	....	11	13
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	....	54	50
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79¼	79¾
Nor. St. Power.	4,033,300	..	..	....	36⅝	39
Do preferred	8,638,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	90½	91½
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,119,000	V	V	V	47½	49
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 2, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'12	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El.5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36	4,891,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅞	109½
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	107½	108
Rep. R. & L.Co.	V	V	V	V	29½	30½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	78	79¼
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912...	2,000,000	2½	S	V	100	100¾
Roch. Ry. pf..	3,862,500	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90½	..
Roch Ry. & L.5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	101½
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	....	..	..	....	101	102
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.........	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G.&E.1st5s,'39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29...	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,623,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal.Ed'n Co.	V	V	V	V	70	72
Do 5s.......	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93¾	96
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stand. G. & E.	7,468,150	..	..	....	24½	25½
Do preferred	9,837,000	2	Q	Dec 15, 11	52½	53½
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	..
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49........	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79½	79¾
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94	..
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG &E ofN J.5s	V	V	V	V	95	..
United Util....	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 12	98½	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s......	6,000,000	V	V	V	82½	83½
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 12	71	72½
Do preferred	8,500,000	2¼	S	Dec. 1, 11	93	93
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	86
Wash.-Va. Ry.,	1,378,000	2	S	M. & S.	48	52
Do preferred	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	70	..
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	....	30	31½
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	6	..	Jan. 1, 12	56	58
West. St. G.&E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95	98

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)......	5,000,000	1	Q	Feb 15, 12	44	47
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	51¾	52½
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	‡2	M	Feb 20, 12	227	230
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1912	106	107½
Am. Glue Co....	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 11	111½	115½
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	145½	148½
Am. Grapho....	2,627,500	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 07	10	..
Do preferred	2,095,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,08	45	55
Am. Screw....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	145	155
Am. Typefd....	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	48	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	99¼	101
Do deb.6s,'39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100½
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	2	2¼
Arlington Mills	V	V	V	V	124	126
Asso. Sim. Hdw	1,500,000	V	V	V	30	40
Do preferred	1,500,000	V	V	V	92	93
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Atl. Port. Cem. 1st 6s, '25....	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	102	104
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	V	V	V	100½	102½
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	100
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34...	V	V	V	V	70	75
Do 5s, '36...	V	V	V	V	47	55
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	128½	129½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,12	109	110½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	140	142
Central C. & C.	V	V	V	V	78½	79½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	78½	80
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	V	V	V	2	..
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	10	13
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	685	725
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,485,800	1	Q	V	45½	46
Con. Cot. Duck.	7,000,000	..	..	....	2	4
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	....	15	20
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	7	7⅛
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	37	39
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	V	92	95
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	V	105	..
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
Dodge Mf. Co.pf	655,800	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	97	100
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	....	2	5
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	....	7	15
Houston Oil cfs.	20,000,000	..	..	....	9½	10¼
Do preferred	8,784,200	6	A	Jan., 1903	62	63
Int. Agri. Corp.	5,928,000	..	..	....	63	65
Do preferred	10,124,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 12	95½	97
Int. Ed. Pub.Co	V	V	V	V	19	21
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	39	43
Int. Nickel....	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar 1, 12	259	262
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	V	101¾	102¾
Do 5s, '32...	8,475,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	100¼	100¾
Internat. Salt..	18,231,390	..	Q	Dec. 1, 06	3	6
Do 1st 5s....	3,999,500	2½	S	A. & O.	146½	148
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	V	V	Jan. 1, 12	142½	146¼
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	99	100½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lake Sup. Corp.	40,000,000	V	V	V	29⅛	29¾
Lan. Monotype.	5,000,000	1½	Q	V	90¾	91
Mergenth. Lino.	12,797,800	‡3	Q	Mar 30,12	221	223
O'Gara Coal 5s.	V	V	V	V	75	78
Otis Elevator....	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	75	77
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15, 12	101½	103
Paint Cr. Col.5s	5,000,000	V	V	J. & J.	42½	45
Penn. C.&C.rcts	V	V	V	V	15	20
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57....	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	88½
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 12	410	430
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	V	185	195
Producers' Oil.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Dec 30, 11	90	100
Do conv. 6s..	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	92	100
Rice - Stix Dry Goods pf.....	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 12	112	114½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 2, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Rogers-Brown..	5,000,000	V	V	V	95	96
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	V	195	200
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	V	107	109
St. Jos. Lead...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,12	8⅞	9⅜
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	V	293	295
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	36	37½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	105	110
Standard Oil...	100,000,000	$5	Q	Mar 15,12	790	805
Do subs. stks	V	V	V	V	440	460
Do ex-subsid.	V	V	V	V	355	360
Stern Bros. pf..	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 12	88	90
Stetson, J B, & Co	4,467,000	‡40	S	Jan 15, 12	445 sold.	
Do preferred	1,500,000	4	S	Jan 15, 12	199 sold.	
Studeb'kr Corp.	30,000,000	..	..	....	50¼	51
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar. 1, 12	100¼	101
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104	105
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	33	36
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep 30, 11	105½	108
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	4	S	Sep 30, 11	99	..
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Feb. 1, 12	53½	54¼
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	104
Do preferred	V	3½	S	Mar 1, 12	113½	116½
U. S. Motors...	10,810,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do preferred	10,057,100	1¼	Q	Nov 10,11	45½	47
U. S. Play. Cd.	350,000	2¼	Q	V	148	155
U. S. Ptg. Co...	3,500,000	1⅝	Q	Jan. 1, 12	91	92
U.S.Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	84	88
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	..	J. & J.	102½	103

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities Co..	$20,514,200	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	29¾	29⅞
Do preferred	16,250,600	..	..	....	79¾	80
Auburn 1st 5s..	300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938...	750,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Buffalo Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	....	3	4
Buff. Gas pf...	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	20
Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	60½	60¼
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	104
Cities Service..	4,887,620	⅜	M	Mar. 1, 12	88	90
Do preferred	8,661,240	½	M	Mar. 1, 12	82¼	83¼
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Mar. 1, 12	30½	..
Do preferred.	5,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	..	75¼
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Denver G. & E.	2,500,000	¼	M	Feb. 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s...	5,691,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Houston G.5s,'20	888,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Hud. Co. Gas...	10,500,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 11	137	140
Do 1st 5s....	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104¾	105½
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 12	42	47
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	72	75
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	26
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	73	80
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1911	92½	97½
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	9	11
Do 1st 6s, '16.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Do 2d 6s, '18.	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	79	83
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	34	36
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27.	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	89½	90½
Nashville Gas..	1,380,000	1	Q	V	88	92
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945..	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s........	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Ogden 5s, '45...	6,600,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95¾	96¼
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29........	2,375,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	28,908,750	..	..	....	61	60½
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 12	91	92
Portl'd G.& C.5s	3,401,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1944...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944..	3,439,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	99
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23....	V	V	V	V	103	103½
Do deb 5s, '35	V	V	V	V	102	102½
Do deb 5s, '39	V	V	V	V	102	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	128	130
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	100
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¼	103¾
Sp'gf'd W. 5s,'26	3,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100 sold.	
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	..
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Washington G., ($20)	2,600,000	V	V	V	84⅛	84⅜
Do 5s, 1960..	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110⅛	110½
West. N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	7½
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57.	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	20	25
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	12¾	13½
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31....	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	80	85
Cumb. T. & T..	19,680,150	2	Q	Apr. 4, 11	161	..
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	87
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	..	..	....	70	70½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64½	66
Kan.C.HomeTel	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	110	112
Do 5s, '23....	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	91½
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25....	1,199,500	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	88½	89¾
Kinloch Tel.(St. Louis) 6s, '28.	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	53	60
N. Eng. T. & T. deb. 5s, '15...	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	102¼
Do deb. 4s,'30	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	92½	94
Do deb. 5s,'19	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	102
Twin C. Tel. 5s.	V	V	V	V	82	85
West. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, '37.	V	V	V	V	100	..

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	V	S	V	23	27
B'way& 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	V	150	170
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	158	162
Cen. C't'n stk., 1st 6s of '22...	V	V	V	V	90	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	10	20
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	55	60
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	130	140
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	310	..
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	12½	N	V	285	..
Hud. Tunnels: Hud. & Man..	39,994,890	..	..	....	19½	20½
Do 4½s of '57.	66,000,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	78½	79¼
Do notes, '13.	V	V	V	V	99¾	100
Met. St. Ry....	52,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 07	..	..
Ninth Avenue..	800,000	2	Q	....	150	..
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	5	15
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48...	V	5	A	V	45	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	130	140
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, '96....	V	5	A	V	10	23
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s,'96	....	..	..	....	95	100

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 2, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$300,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	190	200
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 12	610	615
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	244	246
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Feb. 1, 12	400	415
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	130	140
Century	250,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	135	145
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	575	..
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	172	175
Chelsea Exch..	200,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	185	200
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	165	170
City (National).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	410	415
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	325	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	195	197
Corn Exchange.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	310	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	115	125
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	165	175
Fifth Avenue..	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 2, 12	4100	4350
Fifth National..	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	350
First National..	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan. 2, 12	995	1010
Fourth Nat....	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	205
Gal'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	7	S	Oct. 6, 10	340	350
Garfield Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	285	290
Ger.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	145
German Exch..	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 12	460	490
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Oct 21, 11	525	535
Gotham Nat....	200,000	..	..	....	158	165
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	245	255
Hanover Nat...	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	635	645
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	275	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 12	565	575
Internat. B'k'g..	3,250,000	2	S	Oct 10, 07	80	88
Irv. Nat. Exch..	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	230	240
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	‡10	Q	Jan. 2, 12	575	590
Lincoln Nat....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	300	410
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	345
Mar.& Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	257	263
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 13, 12	262	267
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	147	152
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 12	180	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	375	400
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	196	200
Mount Morris..	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	250	260
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	275	295

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 2, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Nat. Nassau...	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 11	300	340
Nat. Reserve...	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	90	92
N. Netherland..	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 11	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	315	325
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 12	850	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 16, 11	170	174
Pacific ($50)....	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	280
Park National..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	371	375
People's ($25)..	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 12	240	260
Seaboard Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	415	450
Second Nat.....	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	395	425
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	150
Sherman Nat...	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	250	275
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	170	185
Union Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	163	168
Wash. Heights.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 11	575	610

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	360	365
Bankers' Trust.	5,000,000	‡12	Q	Jan. 2, 12	810	815
Bd.&Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 12	265	268
Broadway Tr..	700,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	152	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 1, 12	460	..
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1010	1020
Citizens'	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	135	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	360	375
Commercial ..	500,000	V	V	V	95	102
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	540	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	1380	1415
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	217	222
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	210	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 11	270	280
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 12	305	315
Guaranty	5,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	905	925
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	100	108
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust..	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	145	150
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	520	535
Knickerb. Trust	3,181,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	290	295
LawyersMtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	262	268
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co..	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 12	232	236
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	135	140
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	475	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	400	415

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 2, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	107	110
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	127	135
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	150	155
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	630	635
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	207	212
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 12	290	300
Realty Assoc..	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 12	114	116
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 12	..	355
T. Guar. & Tr..	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	546	548
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1912	118	122
Tr. Co. of Am..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	375	378
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1310	1350
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 29, 11	475	490
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 12	1125	1130
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	400	410
Windsor§	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	190	200

§New stock.

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	3	Q	V	265	270
City of N. Y...	500,000	2½	Q	V	150	180
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 12	325	..
Continental ...	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 18, 12	1010	1030
Empire City...	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 18, 12	310	315
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,12	285	295
Germ. Amer.....	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15, 12	535	545
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	305	310
Germania Life..	200,000	3½	S	V	210	225
Glens Falls($10)	200,000	15	S	J. & J.	1700	..
Globe&Rutgers.	400,000	10	Q	V	500	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	210
Home Fire.....	3,000,000	17½	S	Jan. 1, 12	705	715
Home Life.....	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	425
Metro. Casualty	200,000	5	S	V	185	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)..	200,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	150
National Surety	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	253	252
N.Y. Life L&T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
Niagara ($50)..	1,000,000	‡15	S	Jan. 4, 12	315	325
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	V	150	160
Pacific ($25)...	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10,12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	6	A	V	80	..
U. S. Casualty..	500,000	2½	Q	V	210	..
U. S. Life.....	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City($50)	250,000	10	S	V	375	400

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IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Windsor Trust Company
CLARK WILLIAMS, President

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Downtown Office — Number 65 Cedar Street
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ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

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EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES of ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER R. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST.,
Civil Engineer, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL NOTICE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at 12:00 Noon, Saturday, March 2, 1912. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

All orders for mailing dividend cheques were destroyed by fire on the 9th ultimo, though all of the Company's stock transfer books were saved.

Stockholders are requested to apply to the undersigned for blank order forms and return them as promptly as possible, properly filled in, dated and signed, in conformity with the instructions printed thereon. Stockholders temporarily abroad can obtain dividend order forms from Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., of London. Cheques for dividends will not be mailed without proper written instructions by letter or on the Company's forms.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1912.

YUKON GOLD COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1912.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company have this date declared a quarterly dividend on the issued capital stock of the Company, at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, or seven and one-half cents (7½c) per share per quarter, designated dividend No. 11, payable March 30th, 1912, to all stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 12th, 1912. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 12th, 1912, and reopen April 1st, 1912.
CHARLES K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

To all Holders of Convertible Four Per Cent. (4%) Redeemable Gold Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the convertible four per cent. (4%) redeemable gold bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under and pursuant to and secured by the trust agreement made by said The Western Union Telegraph Company, with the Bowling Green Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 26th, 1906, that The Western Union Telegraph Company, by action duly had by its board of directors, has declared its intention to and will pay off, cancel and redeem the whole amount of the bonds issued under and secured by said trust agreement, pursuant to the power and authority so to do contained therein; that the date fixed for said payment and cancellation and redemption is May first (1st), 1912, upon or prior to which date The Western Union Telegraph Company will deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, as successor Trustee to the Bowling Green Trust Company, named as Trustee in said trust agreement, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of all of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the interest accrued thereon to May first (1st), 1912; that said Equitable Trust Company of New York, on said date, and thereafter as presented, will pay the principal of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the accrued interest to said date to the holders of said bonds respectively.

That said bonds will cease to bear interest after May first (1st), 1912, and that it is the intention of The Western Union Telegraph Company upon making such deposit and after said date, to have said trust agreement dated November 26th, 1906, cancelled and discharged by said trustee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
By THEO. N. VAIL,
President.
New York, January 22, 1912.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS.
SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned trustees, under date of May 2d, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale thereof must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 30th, 1912.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
30 Church Street, New York, February 9, 1912.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. (2%) out of accumulated income has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable on Wednesday, April 24, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, March 30, 1912.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, February 9, 1912.
On April 24, 1912, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company, WHICH HAVE ASSENTED TO THE EXTENSION AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 27, 1902, will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business March 30, 1912.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.
165 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1912.
DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the capital stock issue of this Company, payable April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 15th, 1912. The Books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M., March 15th, and reopen April 2d, 1912.
CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 65 Wall Street.
New York City, March 1st, 1912.

THE 60TH CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. (2%) have been declared on the stock of this company, payable March 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record March 15th, 1912.
HENRY R. MURRAY, Secretary.

WHEAT GOES UP AS RESERVES DWINDLE

Small Stocks in Farmers' Hands and New Crop Fears Join to Raise All Grain Prices.

PROVISIONS RESPOND, TOO

Cotton Down on British Coal Strike and Promised Freedom from Insect Damage at Home.

The feature of the week has been the sudden awakening of bull speculation based on the estimates of small farm reserves. Prices have advanced from 3c. to 4c. a bushel and on Saturday were at the high point. The advance, however, did not carry prices up to the quotations of about a month ago, but there seemed to be a strong undertone and a great deal of confidence.

Several estimates of the farm reserves were given out by Western authorities, one of 101,000,000 bushels, one of 115,000,000 bushels, one of 119,000,000 bushels, and one of 122,000,000 bushels, an average of about 114,000,000 bushels. These figures indicate a situation for the end of the season very similar to the conditions as shown by the analysis of the supplies given some weeks ago.

The analysis referred to showed a total supply of wheat for the year of 621,000,000 bushels, and a carry-over of 96,000,000 bushels. Amending this estimated carry-over on the revised figures of the crop of the preceding year would indicate a carry-over of about 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 bushels. Taking the smaller figure, there was an evident supply for the year of 711,000,000 bushels. Revising the previous year's carry-over on the basis of the revised crop, the difference between the supplies for the two years was about 11,000,000 bushels.

The distribution this year on the basis of 95,000,000 people and a per capita consumption of 5.3 bushels as shown by the Government estimate, indicates that the needs for domestic use have been 504,000,000 bushels. The needs for seed on the Government basis of 1.38 bushels per acre have been 72,000,000 bushels. The exports to Feb. 1 were 55,000,000 bushels, and estimating the balance of the season at only 4,000,000 bushels per month would make a grand aggregate of 651,000,000 bushels, leaving an apparent reserve at the end of the season in all positions of 60,000,000 bushels.

On the other hand taking the average estimate of the farm reserves of 114,000,000 bushels or 49,000,000 bushels less than the revised figures of last year, adding the increase in the visible supply of 17,000,000 bushels compared with last year leaves an apparent net decrease in the supply in the country now compared with a year ago of 32,000,000 bushels. After this time last year the exports of wheat were 21,000,000 bushels. Estimating the exports at 4,000,000 bushels a month or 16,000,000 bushels, would add 5,000,000 bushels to the supply and leave a net deduction to be made from last year's carry-over at the end of the season of 27,000,000 bushels. This would give a carry-over this year on July 1 of 63,000,000 bushels practically identical with the analysis as given on the basis of the distribution for the year.

A comparison of these two statements shows that the small farm reserve estimates are not new in their ultimate meaning, but new in the way in which they have impressed the trade. The carry-over during the last five years has varied at the end of the season from 42,000,000 bushels to 135,000,000 bushels. A total of 62,000,000 bushels is relatively a small total, and if new crop conditions should be unfavorable would give bull speculators a decided advantage in market operations. On the other hand, if the crop conditions develop favorably, the supplies promise to be sufficiently large to act as a balance wheel of considerable proportions. The question of foreign demand in volume seems to be no nearer a realization now than it did some months ago.

There have been some complaints regarding the new crop promise, but the season has not advanced enough to indicate whether these reports are simply reports of routine character or whether the crop has actually suffered, compared with normal conditions. The average loss in condition from December to April has been 3 points. Last December the crop was 3.3 under the ten-year average. The crop has been remarkably well covered by snow all Winter, and, if a good snow covering is of benefit, the crop has geen helped this year.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market has been active and strong, advancing to new high levels for the season, showing a gain of about 2c a bushel over the previous high point, due to a sudden awakening of bull speculation, based on estimates of very small farm reserves. An estimate was given out the middle of the week by a Western statistician of 780,000,000 bushels for the farm reserves. An Eastern statistician issued an estimate of 946,000,000 bushels, and on Saturday a Western estimate was made of 950,000,000 bushels. The reserves last year, as revised on the revised crop figures, were 1,169,000,000 bushels. An estimate of a farm reserve of only 780,000,000 bushels makes a total of 889,000,000 bushels under a year ago. The crop was 353,000,000 bushels under a year ago, therefore, pointing to an increase in the farm consumption, compared with last year. The estimate of 950,000,000 bushels farm reserve would, on the other hand, indicate a decrease in farm consumption, compared with last year.

The movement of new corn to terminal markets since Nov. 1 has been about 6,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. The domestic distribution from visible supply points has undoubtedly been in excess of last year, as shown by the receipts and also by the statements of prominent cash houses that the business in corn this year has been very heavy through the East. The exports of corn have not, however, been as large as a year ago, while it is undoubtedly a fact that the domestic distribution from visible supply points has been in excess of last year, the question of consumption on the farm is another problem, and it is the consumption on the farm that really counts.

Reports from well-informed crop reporters last Fall agreed that the country beginning with mid-July, when the drought broke, used every effort to raise forage crops and silo crops, and that a tremendous amount of forage stuff, much greater than ever before, went into silos all through the country. Every available forage stuff was raised and saved. On the other hand, the Fall was an extremely open one until well into December. Since that time, however, the season has been an unusually severe one.

The price of corn since last July has been from 15c to 25c a bushel over last year, while the price of live stock, particularly hogs, has been lower relatively than the price of corn. Producers of corn have been able to sell their No. 3 and No. 4 corn for the same price in the open market that they could get for their hogs, while a year ago there was a profit of from 20c to 30c a bushel, apparently, in feeding low grade corn to hogs. As a result of this condition, hogs have come to market in an extraordinary way, the movement increasing 3,000,000 hogs since Nov. 1, and the weights have been from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. less than last year. On the other hand, the price of corn has ben lower, pound for pound, than any other feeding stuff, even with good quality hay. This condition has resulted in stimulating the consumption of corn in an unusual way.

OATS.—While the market for oats has been strong and prices have advanced to new high levels, there has not been the excitement or strength in the market which has been seen in other grain. The advance to new high levels was stimulated by the strength in other grain and by estimates of reserves from 221,000,000 to 241,000,000 bushels. Last year the farm reserve as given on the unrevised figures was 421,000,000 bushels, and the ten-year average 318,000,000 bushels. The revised crop figures of last year would raise the total reserves of a year ago slightly over the figures reported. The figures, while small, are possibly not as small as looked for. The smallest total as officially reported in the last seven years was 227,000,000 in 1902. The price of oats is relatively very high, however, and on the advance is about 23c a bushel over a year ago for May. The Western receipts of oats undoubtedly stimulated by the price have been heavy for some weeks past. During the last week, in face of a heavy falling off in receipts of wheat and corn, the total was only 200,000 bushels less than the previous week and was 1,000,000 bushels more than last year.

PROVISIONS.

The markett for hog products after a dull opening of the week turned strong, and on Saturday displayed decided strength, particularly in pork influence by moderate receipts of hogs for the week and by the pronounced strength in feeding grain. The hog movement was comparatively moderate for the week following a decreased movement the previous week. The packing as last reported showed a decrease of 140,000 hogs from the preceding week, but even those figures were 140,000 more than last year. The total packing since Nov. 1 has been 11,725,000 hogs, a gain of 3,095,000 over a year ago. As a result of the continued heavy kill, stocks of product at packing points have steadily accumulated. The Chicago stock of pork gained 5,000 barrels for the month, the stock of contract lard gained 22,000 tcs, while old lard decreased 3,000. The stock of ribs increased 6,000,000 pounds, and the stock of all meats increased 25,000,000 pounds, and is now 65,000,000 more than last year. The world's stock of lard increased for the month of February, 36,900 tcs, compared with an increase of 32,890 last year, making the present total 331,500 tcs, against 144,500 tcs last year.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Neither advocates of higher prices nor their opponents received encouragement from the developments in the oil market during the past week. The radius of values continues surprisingly small and an absence of decisive speculation is apparent, while it is also evident that there is practically no tension in the supply and demand situation. Generally news favored a stronger market, but the response to constructive price factors was as meagre as was the action of the market several weeks ago, when stagnation of speculation in face of only a limited consuming trade and free offerings of crude failed to cause a lowering of levels. Lard advanced sharply during the past week, due principally to the advance in coarse grain markets, the bearish statistics being ignored. Moreover, crude continues very steady and offerings are limited, sales being on a basis nominally 20 points above the future market, precluding the possibility of important hedging pressure, while heavy tenders on March contracts were reported and well absorbed, but these developments had only perfunctory effect. The circulation of nearly 15,000 tenders during the last few days was representative of heavier deliveries on March contracts than had been anticipated, but it was noteworthy that March was a shade higher at the end of the week than prior to the first notice day. Leading refining interests are accepting deliveries, although there has been a small volume stored by the bull interests. In most instances, however, speculative holders were forced to liquidate, replacing their holdings in the more distant options, so that the situation is little changed excepting that the continual transferring of contracts has resulted in enormous commitments in the deferred months. This would seemingly foreshadow more interesting fluctuations at a later date. At present sentiment is mixed, with probably a slight preference to the long side, due mainly to the steadiness of the spot situation in spite of a limited consuming demand, the latter being confined almost entirely to the better grades of oil, according to most authorities.

COTTON.

Overshadowing other influences in the cotton market during the last week was the failure of mine owners in the United Kingdom to arrive at an amicable understanding with their employes, resulting in a general cessation of operations in the coal mines of Great Britain. This factor served to impel caution and act as a restrictive influence rather than bring about undue excitement from hasty conclusions or demoralization. While the actual occurrence of the strike was regarded as discouraging by many, the situation is admitted to be so serious as to prompt mediation in the very near future, the disorganization of business being at stake. Consoling the more pessimistic element was the active part taken in the difficulties by the British Government, which it is believed will accelerate a peaceful termination of the dispute. Meanwhile private opinions are valueless as to the date of this probable settlement, inasmuch as only a great many ambiguous and conflicting statements have been received thus far. Of course, another week or so of prevailing conditions in England would not be considered as inimical to the cotton mills, as their supply of both cotton and coal is thought to be fair, but, pending more definite information leading to the arbitration of the grievances of the operatives, hesitation is to be expected in not only the future cotton markets of the world, but also at spot and consuming centres, it being realized that a prolongation of the strike would contain too many serious factors to be ignored. Probably adding to the comparative inactivity of the cotton markets during the last week is the waiting tendency as regards the development of the next crop, while in the interim the supply and demand situation shows less evidence of being strained than for several months.

The aspect of the spot situation has changed but little. Ostensibly inquiry has shown a diminution, particularly from foreign sources, the current large shipments naturally being in confirmation of previous purchases, but a desire of holders to grant concessions was not in evidence. There is little inclination to take issue with statements that the South is in a better position to hold the remainder of this large crop than at any time this season, while it is still contended that their willingness to sell in the course of the Spring will be governed to an important extent by the early development of the new crop. Meanwhile, the disparity prevailing between the local market and Southern spot centres has not been remedied to an important extent, which, from the standpoint of holders, discounts a temporary slackening in the spot demand or possibly a slight lowering of the spot basis. There were fair tenders during the last week on March contracts, but these were not as heavy as estimated early, and there was little disposition to believe that more than 40,000 notices had been issued. These were cared for by the bullish spot interests now controlling local stocks. Obviously, with March contracts selling at slightly over the 10c level and spots at several important localities around 10¼c the shipping basis is unsatisfactory. The grade of cotton deserves much consideration, but relative to this it will be remembered that during the semi-demoralization among Southern holders early in the season, low grade cotton was freely dispensed with, it being fair to assume, therefore, that the better grades were, and in many instances are, now being held.

Weather conditions during the past week were not of a character to impede progress of new crop preparation, as precipitation was generally light and scattered, while temperatures were not abnormally low, excepting possibly in the more northerly sections. Advices of the backwardness of the operations show no diminution, but were tempered by several less pessimistic dispatches, while the conservative factors in the trade are not seriously apprehensive as yet. These interests dwell more upon the favorable season in the ground in the Southwest, also commenting upon the unpropitious conditions to the propagation of the boll weevil in many sections. Moreover, it has been declared that the liberal distribution of fertilizer last season will aid in increasing production this year, although it is generally averred that the use of fertilizer will show a very fair reduction. Acreage decreases may be expected in several territories where labor was scarce and picking unfinished this past season, this offset by the probabilities of an increment in the acreage in parts of the central belt and Southwest.

A private estimate on ginning to Feb. 28 was received during the latter part of the past week, giving the total to that time at 15,021,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This is in line with general expectations, but affords nothing new in the situation, as the supply has been approximately known for several weeks, the demand furnishing the ground for debate. In this respect, aside from the British labor trouble and a slackening of the pace at Manchester, the domestic trade situation has been encouraging. Dry goods advices are mainly optimistic and labor conditions in the New England section and at Paterson, N. J., have undergone betterment. Reverting to ginning statistics, attention was attracted by a branch of the Farmers' Union in the Southeast proposing legislation leading to the discontinuance of the publication of statistics pertaining to cotton yields, particularly official gining reports. It was alleged that in instances this information was prejudicial to cotton farmers and values, but it is averred in most quarters that a change toward other than more complete statistics would probably interfere to a greater extent with the efforts to establish a merited level for cotton values. It is a fact that there has been slow but persistent improvement in the methods of gathering crop information, but records do not attest to the producer being particularly worsted because of the official reports. An illustration can be had with this present season, it being quite certain that the Government has underestimated the crop, probably in keeping with the idea of conservatism, and while early ginning reports served to indicate a big yield, it is the late and unauthentic ginning advices which will be in confirmation of the enormous outturn. The amount of cotton brought into sight does not necessarily point to the season's production. A true exponent of prices is desired, but it is not believed that the end can be attained by the abolition of sections of our statistical bureau.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914....J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	....	....	103¾ Oct. 20, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.	....	....	105⅛ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	101¾ Jan 4	102¾ Mar. 1, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960....J. J.	....	....	101½ Nov. 27, 1911
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	101⅝ Jan 2	102¾ Feb. 26, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961..M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101¾ Jan 2	102¾ Mar. 1, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919......A. O.	....	....	114¾ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax....A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933....J. J.	....	....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913........J.J.	....	....	98 Oct. 5, 1911
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small....	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.cfs.	52¼ Jan. 27	46 Jan 2	48¾ Mar. 2, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.......J.J	....	....	86½ Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger..........	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg........Q. Jan.	....	....	100¼ Nov. 21, 1911
U. S. 2s, coupon..........J. Jan.	....	....	100⅛ Dec. 6, 1911
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg..........Q. F.	113¼ Jan. 24	113¼ Jan 24	113¼ Jan. 24, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon........Q. F.	113¾ Jan. 16	113¼ Jan 8	113¾ Jan. 16, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	102½ Feb. 9	101½ Jan 8	102½ Feb. 9, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102¾ Feb. 23	102 Feb. 6	102⅝ Feb. 27, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small........	....	....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.......Q. F.	....	....	100½ June 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg....Q. Nov.	....	....	101⅛ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg............	101⅞ Jan. 2	101¾ Feb 17	101¾ Feb. 17, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961..........Q. Mar.	101⅞ Jan. 4	101⅜ Jan. 18	101¾ Mar. 1, 1912
Dist. of Colum. 3-65s. 1925..F. F.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931......Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1906
Ph. Is. p.w.&imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s,1914-45...Q. F	....	....	100½ July 14, 1910
Argentina 5s	97⅝ Jan. 25	97 Jan 16	97 Feb. 26, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rects. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest..........	95 Jan. 18	93¼ Jan 25	94½ Feb. 26, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925..F.A.	93¾ Feb. 3	92½ Jan 2	93½ Feb. 29, 1912
I. Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J.J.	93 Feb. 1	91⅞ Jan 2	92½ Mar. 2, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F.A.	88⅝ Jan. 29	86¾ Jan 3	87⅛ Feb. 29, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s........M. S.	103⅝ Jan. 29	102½ Jan 2	103⅛ Feb. 19, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s......M. S.	....	....	98½ Dec. 20, 1911
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98 Feb. 3	97⅛ Jan 8	97¼ Feb. 23, 1912
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.......Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	96 Feb 15	96½ Mar. 2, 1912
U.S.ofM.4s, Ser.A,Dec.1.1953..J.D.	90¾ Jan. 24	90 Feb 14	90 Feb. 14, 1912
U. S. of Mex. 4s. Series B........	....	....	96⅝ May 2, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954...M. N.	88 Feb. 17	87⅛ Jan 16	87½ Feb. 29, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg..M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	87⅛ Feb 13	87⅛ Feb. 17, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955........M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959............	....	....	90½ June 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1936....M. N*	99 Jan. 30	99 Jan 30	99 Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955....M. N.*	99 Jan. 4	99 Jan 4	99 Jan. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1956....M. N.*	99⅜ Feb. 17	98⅞ Jan 8	99⅜ Feb. 29, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.......*M. N.	100¼ Feb. 16	99¾ Jan 6	100 Mar. 1, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg..........	....	....	100 Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957......*M. N.	107⅞ Jan. 8	107½ Jan 5	107⅝ Mar. 1, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg........	....	....	107½ Dec. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957......M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 20	107½ Jan 10	107¾ Mar. 2, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg........	....	....	107¾ Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100 Feb. 29, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg..........	....	....	99⅞ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100 Mar. 2, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg..........	99¾ Jan. 30	99¾ Jan 30	99¾ Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960.......*M. S.	103 Feb. 19	102⅛ Jan 3	103 Mar. 2, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960, reg........	....	....	102 Dec. 21, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 3½s, 1914....M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..*M.N.	102⅞ Feb. 29	102¼ Jan 19	102⅞ Feb. 29, 1912
Ass'm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	....	....	102¾ July 10, 1911
Assessment b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	102¾ Feb. 14	101¼ Jan 19	102¾ Feb. 14, 1912

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Consular and Trade Report will not the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,238. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—Communication from a European business firm states that it would like to hear from American manufacturers of all kinds of electrical appliances with a view to representing them in the Scandinavian market. The firm is one of the largest wholesale dealers in this line, covering every important part of the Scandinavian countries.

8,239. WICKLESS KEROSENE STOVES.—An American Consul in the United Kingdom reports that he has received an inquiry for the names of American manufacturers of kerosene stoves, the inquirer wishing to purchase the same in large quantities. The inquirer has expressed a preference for the type of stove known as the "Ideal Wickless Kerosene Stove."

8,240. WINDOW GLASS AND NOVELTY SIGNS.—A report from an American Consular officer in Canada states that a business man in his district desires to obtain the names of American manufacturers of letters for window signs, of glass signs, and novelty signs.

8,241. ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY.—Several individuals and concerns in different parts of Mexico are planning to generate electricity with water power. This will be employed generally for irrigation purposes, taking water out of mines, lighting cities, towns, or plantations, running grinding mills, factories, and all kinds of farm and other machinery. In all cases there will be a demand for electric power generating machinery. American manufacturers and exporters if interested can find out in each instance just what machinery and equipment are desired by communicating with the persons in charge of the various undertakings.

8,242. WELL-DRILLING MACHINERY.—An American Consular officer in a Latin-American country reports that a scientific study is to be made of Government lands for the purpose of locating underground water for agricultural and other purposes. Drilling machinery will be needed that can drive holes 1,000 meters (3,280 feet) or more in depth. American manufacturers of this class of machinery should correspond direct with two persons, whose names are furnished in the report.

8,243. BISCUITS.—A report from an American Consul in Canada states that a business man in his district is desirous of obtaining the agency of American small oyster crackers as well as ginger snaps. The inquirer states that by the time these crackers reach the retail trade (passing through the hands of different jobbers and wholesale grocers) they are not able to compete with those made in Canada or abroad, whereas, if he obtains an agency, he would sell direct to the grocer.

8,244. HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—A business firm in a Latin-American country, doing a wholesale and retail business in general hardware and building materials, desires to get into touch with American manufacturers and exporters of these lines. An American Consular officer writes that this firm is controlled by an American business man well known in that locality, as he has been established in business there for many years.

8,245. DROP FORGED IRON GOLF HEADS.—An American Consular officer in the United Kingdom reports that a business firm engaged in the manufacture of golf clubs, &c., has applied for the names of American manufacturers of drop forged iron golf heads.

8,246. CLOTHING FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—An American Consul in Johannesburg, in South Africa, has forwarded notices published in a Government publication, six copies of conditions of contract, six copies of tender forms and samples of cloth in connection with the supply of uniform clothing, &c., to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for the Union of South Africa during the period from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1915. Bids for these supplies will be received until March 27, 1912. Copies of the foregoing pamphlets mentioned, together with the complete report containing further detailed information, can be secured by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures.

8,247. GRANULATED SUGAR.—A British produce broker informs an American Consulate that he is desirous of securing the local agency of an American firm interested in the exportation of granulated sugar to England. Satisfactory bank references are promised, and correspondence should be in English. This firm is anxious to form connections.

8,248. AGENCIES FOR VARIOUS LINES OF GOODS.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a business man in his district who has recently returned from a visit to the United States would like to secure agencies from American manufacturers of the following: Perforating machines and appliances for coal mines, radiators, and fittings, cotton gins and linters, oil tractors for plowing, agricultural machinery and implements, hardware, technical novelties, cheap household articles, drugs and chemicals, rebuilt typewriters, scales, cheap sewing machines, laundry machinery, and any other articles suitable for the local market.

8,249. ELECTRIC ELEVATORS.—A foreign Government will fit up the palace of a late ruler as Government offices, and in this connection will install two electric elevators. The building is about five stories high. An American Consul reports that persons interested should address the department in charge of this work.

8,250. MOTOR CYCLES.—A business man in East Africa informs an American Consulate that he would like to receive from American manufacturers catalogues and price lists of motor cycles.

8,255. COTTONSEED AND OLEO OIL, HARDWARE AND LUMBER. — A business house in Turkey of good repute desires to get in touch with an American concern exporting cottonseed oil, oleo oil, &c. The same firm can also handle builders hardware and manufactured lumber to be used in constructing buildings of various types.

8,256. PROPOSED GAS PLANT.—The American Consul General at Vancouver, B. C., has forwarded a newspaper clipping regarding the proposed establishment of a gas plant at North Vancouver. This may be of interest to American manufacturers of machinery and supplies for producing illuminating gas.

8,257. BONE GREASE.—A report from an American Consul states that a leading import and export agent in a European country, who advises that he is in a position to furnish the best references, wishes to import bone grease from the United States.

8,258. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES. — A leading Mediterranean importer of automobile accessories informs an American Consul that he is anxious to increase his business with the United States and invites offers and correspondence from leading American firms manufacturing the following: Automobile horns and alarm signals, lamps of all kinds, including lamps for lighting interior of closed automobiles, wind shields, repairing kits and tools, bolts, nuts, washers, oil cups, spigots, pumps, solderers, soldering lamps, holders for flower vases, drinking cups, clocks, speaking tubes, speed indicators, cyclometers (marking in kilometers,) vulcanizers, jacks, springs, shock reducers, ball bearings, goggles, and, in general, all fittings applicable to automobiles.

8,259. FLOATING CRANE.—An American Consul reports that he has received a letter from a firm of contractors in his district asking to be put in touch with a responsible, first-class American manufacturer of big machinery, as the firm desires to learn where it can secure a fifty-ton floating crane, and wishes to have the names and addresses of concerns able to handle this order, so that it can take up matters with them direct and furnish specifications.

8,260. TENDERS FOR STEEL PIPES FOR WATER SUPPLY.—Consul General D. F. Wilbur of Vancouver, B. C., has forwarded a clipping from a local newspaper regarding the call for tenders for steel pipes for the water supply system for the municipality of Burnaby. About thirty-five miles of steel pipe will be required, varying in diameter from 8 to 10 inches. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the engineers, Cleveland & Cameron, 506 Winch Building, Vancouver, from whom copies of the specifications, schedules of quantities, and terms of tender may be obtained on payment of $20, which will be refunded on receipt of a tender and return of the documents.

8,261. OILSKIN GOODS.—An American Consul in a Mediterranean country reports that a business man in his district desires to be put into communication with American manufacturers of oilskin goods. He has a store on the water front and deals in all kinds of sea clothes.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, Cloaks and suits; 75 Spring; Navarre.
McAuslan & Wakelin Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, and ribbons; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
Lowenstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Ney, gloves; 22 E. 17th; Navarre.
Samuels, J., & Bro., Providence, R. I.; J. Loebenberg, dress goods and silks; 41 Union Square.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Galom, ladies' furn. goods and infants' wear; 15 E. 22d; Holland.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. L. Merrill, carpets; 214 Church.
Rindskopf & Loeb, Schenectady, N. Y.; Mrs. Fairman, ladies' wear; Mrs. Cramer, millinery; Breslin.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.
Sibley, Lindsay & Surr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome.
Clarke Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bessman, hosiery; Albert.
High, J. M., Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Crohom, domestics; 20 W. 22d; Grand.
Welek, C. F., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Welek, linens, ribbons, and notions; 28 E. 22d; Grand.
Heyman, J. C., Philadelphia, Penn.; ladies' linen and pongee coats; 10 East 17th.
Kitchen & Green, Norfolk, Va.; I. G. Kitchen, dry goods; Arlington.
Faber & Co., Deer Lodge, Mont.; G. Franzen, silk coats and waists; Miss N. Weiss, art department; Room 700, 225 5th Av.
Koblegard Co., Clarksburg, West Va.; A. Parson, dry goods; R. E. Thorne, dry goods; P. H. Koblegard, notions; 75 Leonard.
Philipsborn Co., Chicago; J. Rosenthal, furs; 132 West 21st St.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks, velvets, hdkfs.; 45 East 17th.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Samuel, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., and embroideries; C. E. Carlson, men's furn. goods; 4 Washington Place.
Wells, J. B., & Son Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Morath, notions and jewelry; Latham.
Herbert, W. P., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, cloaks and suits; Broztell.
Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Kramer, dress goods, silks, and cloths; 31 Union Square; Broztell.
Maison, Blanche, New Orleans, La.; J. J. Dolan, millinery; 114 5th Av.; Broztell.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Shanks, notions and leather goods; 320 Church; Broztell.
Hunter, Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss G. Supple, millinery; 221 4th Av.; Victoria.
Kline, Mrs. L., Chicago, Ill., women's ready to wear; Wellington.
Newcomb-Endicott Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., domestics; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.
Rich, M., & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. J. Rich, cloaks; 148 West 23d.
Schoenau, W. H. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, dress goods, linens and white goods; 75 Leonard.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; N. E. Hascal, representing; Cadillac.
May & Ellis, New Orleans, La.; E. Ellis, dry goods; J. L. Weil, laces and hdkfs., 72 Leonard; Collingwood.
King Brinsmode Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Crandell, hats; 621 Broadway.
Snellenberg, N. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, ladies' and misses' suits; 1,261 Broadway.
Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; J. A. McElroy, cloaks, suits and waists, 75 Spring; Prince George.
Georgia Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Bean, silks; Herald Square.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; E. H. Steckney, cloaks and suits; 220 5th Av.
Filener, Wm. Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Biederman, children's, juniors' and misses' dresses and misses' suits; C. O. Cooper, women's and misses' coats, suits and dresses; Miss N. Fitzgibbons, misses' coats; 116 West 32d.

$2,500,000

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway
Monon Coal Co.

First Mortgage 25-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1911. Due June 1, 1936.

Interest guaranteed unconditionally by endorsement by Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

Interest payable June and December 1st.

Callable as an entirety at 110 and interest on any interest date, or at 100 and interest for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

Authorized - - $3,000,000 Outstanding - - $2,500,000

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

For full particulars we refer to letters from Mr. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, and Mr. H. N. Taylor, President of the Monon Coal Company, and to the mortgage and report of the engineers, Messrs. John F. and H. U. Wallace, copies of which may be seen at our office. Attention is called to the following points brought out therein:

1. **Interest is guaranteed unconditionally** by endorsement on each bond by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.

2. **Principal is secured by a first mortgage** covering the entire property of the Monon Coal Company, some 23,000 acres of coal lands and rights owned in fee, having a present output of about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and estimated to contain 300,000,000 tons.

3. **A cumulative sinking fund** will retire, it is calculated, not less than $2,355,000 of the bonds by maturity, or 94% of the present issue.

4. **Net earnings** of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., after the payment of all interest charges, have averaged for the past ten years $886,180 per annum, or more than seven times the $125,000 annual interest on these bonds.

5. **The total gross tonnage** of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co. for the fiscal year 1910-11 was 3,656,000. The output of the Monon Coal Company is now at the rate of about 2,000,000 tons per annum, most of which will ultimately be carried by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., increasing its gross tonnage correspondingly.

6. **The increase in net earnings** of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co. as a result of this increase in tonnage is estimated at from $300,000 to over $600,000 per annum, and the net earnings of the Monon Coal Co. itself after the completion of the improvements now under way at $390,000 per annum.

This property has been examined and reported on in detail by Messrs. H. U. and J. F. Wallace, the latter formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, Past President American Society of Civil Engineers, etc.

Legal details have been passed upon and approved by Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Mr. R. Burnham Moffatt, and Messrs. Howland, Murray & Prentice, of New York.

A large part of this issue having been sold, we offer, subject to sale or advance in price, J. P. Morgan & Co. temporary certificates exchangeable for these bonds.

At **94** and interest, netting about **5½%**

The Equitable Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
37 Wall Street

Redmond & Company
33 Pine Street
New York

To Holders of

Preferred and Common Stock of

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of The Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of The Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City**), and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman.
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Metropolitan Opera Company will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, March 11, 1912, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of directors and to take formal action to amend the certificate of incorporation and by-laws to reduce the number of directors of the Company from seventeen to fifteen, the number elected at the last annual meeting, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

R. L. COTTENET, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1912.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Holding Corporation will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of March, 1912, at two-thirty o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of increasing the preferred stock from $200,000 to $500,000.

Dated February 26, 1912.
PAUL APPENZELLAR, Vice President.
WELLINGTON E. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Holding Corporation will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of March, 1912, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated February 26, 1912.
WELLINGTON E. BULL, Secretary.

WESTERN GAS COMPANY.

New York, March 1, 1912.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 40 Wall Street, City of New York, on Monday, March 18, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 8, 1912, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 19, 1912.

ALANSON P. LATHROP, Secretary.

WELL-KNOWN SALESMAN on handkerchiefs, linens, &c., for Southern States, also Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, desires exceptionally strong line for territory mentioned. Best of references. Address Room 50, No. 51 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Popular price line of suits, coats, waists, dresses, muslin underwear, and children's wear; commission basis only; at once. D 139 Times.

WILL SHARE OFFICE in St. James Building with cloak and suit house. Lowenstein & Greenbaum, Mfrs. Waists and Dresses, St. James Building.

FOR SALE—Complete factor and showroom for manufacture cloaks, suits, and dresses; also sublet beautiful light loft; exceptional opportunity for party going into business. D 131 Times.

CONTRACTOR of ladies' coats and jackets wants work; clean workmanship; prompt delivery. C 164 Times.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

BATHING SUITS.
The Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 543 B'way.
IRISH LACES AND COLLARS.
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Washington St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
TURKISH TOWELING & COTTO-RATINE.
A. S. Anable, 47 Leonard Street.

DON'T SEND MONEY!

THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot undertake to supply copies of the Easter Edition with the Abbey Holy Grail pictures from its office. Orders must be placed with newsdealers. The edition is limited to newsdealers' orders, and regular subscribers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
754 Broadway, New York.

To the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 754 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 4th, 1912, and will remain closed until the opening of business on March 6th, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.
New York, February 16th, 1912.

FLATBUSH TRUST COMPANY,
839 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

To the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 839 Flatbush Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 1st, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN Z. LOTT, President.
FRANKLIN SCHENCK, Secretary.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 16th, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Dooley, Smith & Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1912, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year or until the election and qualification of their successors, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. G. DOOLEY, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 23d, 1912.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the May Department Stores Company will be held on the 18th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broad Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing four Directors to succeed the Directors of Class B, whose terms of office expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on March 5th, 1912, until the morning of March 19th, 1912.

DAVID MAY, President.
M. SHOENBERG, Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Liberty Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 6, 1912. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.

GEORGE W. DEWEY, Secretary.

The Truss Sales Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 West 42d Street, on Saturday, March 16th, 1912, at 1 P. M.

A. P. DICKERSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, January 26th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1912, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, February 6th, 1912, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1912, at ten o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By B. F. BUSH, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 1:15 and 2:15 in the afternoon.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 21st, 1912, to the close of business on March 25th, 1912.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 24th, 1912.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting and Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the company, at No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. the 13th day of March, 1912, and will be reopened on the 22d day of March, 1912.

W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 20th, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Texas Company, held February 24, 1912, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of the Company was declared, payable March 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record March 16th, 1912. Books remain open.

R. E. BROOKS, Treasurer.
New York, March 4th, 1912.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, March 1, 1912.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the captal stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 30, 1912, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 9, 1912. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent., (1¼%,) has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1912.

Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

The interest due April 1, 1912, on the coupon and the registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close March 15, 1912, and reopen April 2, 1912.

GEO. W. PLUM, Treasurer.
New York, February 29, 1912.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad Street, New York, March 1, 1912.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid April 1, 1912, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. March 21, 1912.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, THE ADJUTANT General's Office, New York State Arsenal, Seventh Av., corner 35th St., New York City, March 2d, 1912.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Adjutant General's Office, 35th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, March 21, 1912, for furnishing clothing for the National Guard, State of New York, as follows:

3,000 Dress Coats,
1,500 Dress Trousers.

These to be delivered at the State Arsenal within one (1) year from date of contract in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Adjutant General.

The State reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof not deemed satisfactory.

Specifications of the above-mentioned articles, statement of the requirements to be complied with in submitting proposals for and the rules governing the furnishing of such articles, and blank forms for proposals may be obtained at this office.

All bids must be sealed and directed to The Adjutant General, State of New York, State Arsenal, 35th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, and plainly marked, "BIDS FOR UNIFORMS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD."

WILLIAM VERBECK,
The Adjutant General.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., March 1, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., April 1, 1912, for printing required at Headquarters Eastern Division and Headquarters Department of the East during year ending June 30, 1913. Successful bidder will be required to furnish plant. Work will be done on Governors Island in building furnished by the U. S., rent free. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for printing."

F. G. HODGSON, A. Q. M. G.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEAL.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motions 1—U S ex rel Rosenbaum v. Williams. 2—Monk v. Cornell Co. 3—In re Condon. 4—McKinnon v. Wettern Co. General calendar: 158—Matter of Tug Gladwish. —176—Gleason v. Thaw. 185—Ferguson v. Willard 42—Matter of Imperial Film Exch. 119—United States v. One Violin. 148—Matter of SS Florida. 154—Estates of Long Beach v. N J Term Dock Co. 160—Sturdie v. Cuba Eastern R R. 161—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry. 167—Matter of Glassberg. 178—Matter of Paris Modes Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar for hearing: 55—Steel Protected Concrete Co v. Aberdeen Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Equity calendar for call: 86—Worthington v. Hammel Riglander. 9—Skillen v. Fidelity Trust Co. 10—Nat Casket Co v. Stolts. 16—DeLong Hook and Eye v. Am Pin Co. 17—Gorham v. Weintraub. 18—Gorham v. Schmidt. 19—Gorham v. Di Salvo. 20—Reinforced Concrete Pile v. Lock Joint Pipe. 28—Fischer v. Beckman. 2—Greenberg v. Levy, Zucker & Cohen. 3—Neal v. Seldes & Getnik. 11—Napier v. Westerhoff. 24—Buffalo Specialty Co v. Art Brass Co. 37—United States v. Tong Tuey. 41—United States v Ug Jung. 5—Bird v. Battery Park Nat Bank. 6—Bird v. Commercial Tobacco. 12—Panoulias v. Ode. 13—Panoulias v. Smith. 15—Victor Talking Machine v. Hoschke. 23—Bryant Elec Co v. Killock. 25—Twenty-third Stret Ry v. Met St Ry. 27—Vacuum Eng v. Dunn. 32—Stein v. Grosner 33—Panoulias v. Nat Equipment Co. 34—Panoulias v. Smith. 35—Panoulias v. Powell. 40—J H Sager Co v. Emil Grosman Co. 31—Miller v. Chicago & Alton R R. 1—Myhan v. Daisy Shirt Co. 7—Boise v. Hofflin. 29—Gundall v. Man Ry. 38—Marconi Wireless v. United Wireless Telegraph Co. 39—Marconi v. New England Nav Co. 30—Smith v. Welsbach Gas Lamp Co. 42—Speer v. Geringer. 43—Panoulias v. Smith. 44—Panoulias v. Powell. 45—Panoulias v. Ode. 46—Panoulias v. Nat Equipment Co. 47—Smith Incandescent Light Co v. Welsbach Gas Lamp. 48—Hene v. Samstag 49—Warner Instrument Co v. Stewart & Clark. 50—A R Mosler Co v. Lurie. 51—Edison Mfg Co v. Banks Elec and Mfg Co. 52—Deitsch v. George R Gibson Co. 53—United States v. Weinig. 54—Burrowes v. Ferguson Bros Mfg Co. 56—Nat Binding Machine Co v. W J Anderson & Co. 57—Nat Binding Machine Co v. Anthony, Eisler & Co. 58—Nat Binding Machine Co v. Reliable Gummed Tape Co. 59—Petition of Tweedie Trading Co v. U S. 60 Granes v. Gray.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Admiralty, for trial. 125—North Atlantic Dredge Co v. McAllister Steamboat Co. 111—Hansen v. tug Amanda Moore. 73—Am Sugar Ref Co v. Munson SS Co. 40—Roney v. Wood. 143—Mitre Ship Co v. Duval. 130—Tilley v. United States. 60—Texas Co v. SS Bayamo. 46—Cottman v. SS Lord Curzon. 50—Freijomie v. Staples, Park et al. 51—U S v. steamboat City of Lowell. 53—U S Nav Co v. tug John J. Timmins. 55—Jamison v. Derby & Bagley. 58—Penn R R v. tug W E Gladwish. 64—Scott v. tug William Reinhart. 71—Union Sulphur Co v. SS Honduras. 85—Owners' tug Ticeline, Limitation. 86—Trenton Transp Co v. tug Confidence. 61—Clarkson v. Tweedie Co. 92—L V Transp Co v. tug Transfer No. 10. 62—Comp Trans v. tug Transfer No. 19. 72—Astral Ship Co v. Hornell. 81—Mayers v. tug Charles H Senff. 97—N Y & N H Co v. Comp Trans. 88—Barge Admiral Dewey, Limitation. 155—Tug Transfer No. 12, Limitation. 156—Cuneo Imp Co v. SS Banes. 157—Maxwell v. tug Gypsum King. 158—L V Transp Co v. canal boat E T Neal. 159—Lembcke v. SS Bloomfield. 160—Schlesinger v. Panama R R. 161—Pendleton v. steamboat Glen Island. 163—Erie R R v. tug Fulton. 164—Butler v. tug Bern. 165—Acti, &c, Ocean v. Donald SS Co. 166—Wrightson v. tug Henry Lee. 168—Rose v. City of N Y. 169—Logan Coal Co v. City of N Y. 170—Woodburn v. tugs Luzerne and Flushing. 122—Auchen SS Co v. U S Shipping Co. 132—Derby v. tug Robert Robinson. 131—Penn R R Co v. City of N Y. 100—R & H Transp Co v. tug Transfer No. 22. 105—Schrader v. SS Condor. 110—Packard v. tug Charles A Fox. 113—Kennedy v. tug Charles W. Crane. 114—U S v. tug Union. 115—U S v. tug Dalzelline. 117—Olds v. canal boat Nellie Follette. 118—Rogers Mfg Co v. canal boat Nellie Follette. 123—Spinelli v. L'ter McAllister No. 39. 124—McLain v. City of N Y. 129—Pool & Arnold v. Oceanic Stm Nav Co. 150—B & O R R v. tug Transfer No. 16. 153—Herz v. SS Saxonia. 154—Frost v. Jacobus. 19—The Maritime Dredg Co v. tug Mary Sanford. 23—The Sea Ins Co v. SS Newport News. 54—Cain v. steamboat Priscilla. 57—Beard v. SS Campania. 83—Amer-Hawaiian SS Co v. SS L Luckenback. 93—N Y & N H R R Co v. tug Wrestler. 95—Red Star Tow Co v. SS Oceanic. 96—Gans SS Line v. Horsley Line. 162—Delamater v. Schr Copy. 167—Strauss v. SS Korona. 171—Jamison v. Kennedy. 172—N Y C R R Co v. steamboat Adirondack. 173—Sicula Amer v. barge Independent. 173—Orimba Amer, &c, v. dredge Independence. 174—O'Brien v. lighter Loyal, &c. 175—Carson v. SS Bunker Hill. 176—North Sand Co v. tug Belle. 177—General Eng, &c, Co v. Manhattan Nav Co. 178—Northern SS Co v. West India SS Co. 179—Cornell Steamboat Co v. lighter Bayonne. 145—Price v. Lloyd Braziliero. 91—Bklyn E D Term Co v. tug Summit. 106—Reilly v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 116—Manhattan Lighterage Co v. N E Nav Co. 128—Arbuckle v. bark Vanadis. 29—Rice v. City of N Y, &c. 45—Carman v. tug John K Gilkinson. 180—Union Ferry Co v. tug Bern. 181—Listersagri Chem Co v. Home Ins Co. 182—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Atlantic Transp Co. 183—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 184—Kahlo v. Benedict. 185—Cornhill SS Co v. Arbuckle Bros. 186—Delamater v. tug M McGuire and City of N Y. 187—Goodwin L & G Co v. SS La Savoie, &c. 188—Gildersleeve v. SS La Savoie. 189—Gillett Lumber Co v. Mallory SS Co. 190—Hirsch Lumber Co v. Mallory SS Co. 191—Woodburn v. tugs Luzerne and Flushing. 192—Owners' SS Admiral Farragut, Limitation. 193—Gremmels v. SS Millinocket.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Discharges. Henry Gutenstein, Eugene S. Baum, Lindberg & H., H. & B. Cohen, E. M. Simon, Anna Klein, L. J. Lang, E. Childs, J. Golding, J. Golding Realty Co., Feder & Weinstein, E. L. Weston, Zust Motor Co., R. Alfandri, L. Kessel, H. Weisberg, B. Lovinger, M. W. Dunne, J. W. Dunne, Under objections: A. Garthe, S. Hein, C. Rein, N. Stroll, A. L. Canfield, D. Brown, M. S. Myers, A. Spiegelman, B. M. Kremer, G. Block, S. Scheener & Sons, S. Flaxbaum & Sons. Adjourned cases: Wm Asums, A. N. Ehrlich, B. Korman, S. Epstein, J. A. Slavey, C. F. Aldridge, Campbell, Grimshaw & Green, Hyman Roth. Involuntary cases: Petition 7th Av Waist & Dress Co. Petition J. Jungman. Petition Smith & Probstein. Motions: Fredk Simonds, Belleclaire Hotel Co., M. L. Mann, Katmah Const Co., International Post Card Co., J. Mesibonsky, S. Miller, Terminal Hat Co., M. Jacobowitz, Nathan Passman, A. Mgey, J. L. Lessers Sons & Co., Seull, T. & S., S. F. Myers & Co., Brock Ideal Shoe Co., M. G. Reiser, Hamilton Cigar Stores Co., L. Joseph, (2,) M. N. Kramer, Waronoff & Edson, Harbor Dredge, &c., Co., D. Klein, E. H. Wendell, Fulton Bond & Print Co., M. J. Condon, (3,) M. Schiff, Societe Credit Forcier Amer, J. Hirser, S. Auerbach, J. Rosaler, Max Sugar Ref Co., B. Y. Tiffany, J. M. Fisk & Co., J. Mendall, C. T. Logan, Weingarten & D., (3,) W. W. Hinton & Co., Zucoma Hat Co., S. A. Terner, B. Gutman, Sietz Realty Co., Natl Post Co., Belknap & Weiss, Sidney Auerbach, H. Blanch, J. Jungman, M. G. Rieser, Michaelis & Lindeman, Thomas & Sugarman, Sol Antokaletz.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavagan, J.—Litigated Motions. 1—Glatt v. Glatt. 2—Bailey v. Mascart. 3—Schweiger v. Block. 4—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 5—Cullen v. Herch. 6—Master v. Leeson. 7—Haas v. Cohn. 8—Apgar v. Connell. 9—People ex rel Gittleman v. Ahearn. 10—Levine v. Tedder. 11—Goldstein v. Minsky. 12—Dawes v. Natl Surety Co. 13—Lavine v. Lavine. 14—City N Y v. Carey. 15—Preston v. Baruch Pub Co. 16—Goldsmith v. Uhlfelder. 17—Van Asten v. Lippmann. 18—Shuster v. Hagen. 19—Asch v. Bloch. 20—People ex rel La Chicotte v. Stevenson. 21—Gray v. McConihe Realty Co. 22—Watson v. Watson. 23—Harris v. Wachter. 24—Kramer v. United Brotherhood of Carpenters. 25—Hibbard v. Hibbard. 26—People v. Townsend. 27—Drucke v. Int R T. 28—Canfield v. Int R T. 29—Kelsey v. City N Y. 30—Passimenti v. City N Y. 31—Johnson v. City N Y. 32—Melville v. City N Y. 33—Ramsteck v. City N Y. 34—Welsh v. Mayor. 35—Same v. same. 36—Rall v. Mayor. 37—Riley v. Mayor. 38—Reardon v. O'Connor. 39—Rogers v. Fitch. 40—Kelly v. Maas. 41—Wilson v. Bracken. 42—Woodmont Realty Co v. Sun Const Co. 43—Horn v. Manhattan Transit Co. 44—Willidal v. Willidal. 45—Matter of Jones v. Graebing Automatic Ventilating Co. 46—Smigowski v. Cent Park N & E R R Co. 47—Burke v. Linch. 48—Same v. same. 49—Flanagan v. Linch. 50—Hollis Const Realty Co v. McNeill. 51—Goepel v. Kurtz Action Co. 52—Kalish v. Pirie. 53—Hitchings v. Roseland Co. 54—Bacharach v. Bisch Haef R & C Co. 55—Miehling v. Ehret. 56—Matter of Mass (Harlem River Park Amus Co.) 57—Muller v. Byrne. 58—Westerfield v. Central Trust Co. 59—Sadler v. Smith. 60—Ehrich v. Mason Seaman Trans. Co. 61—Haacke v. Viau Land Co. 62—Brewster v. Axelrood. 63—Emos v. Emos. 64—Schultze v. City N Y. 65—Excelsior Sav Bank v. Goldflar. 66—Bagger v. Tuckman. 67—Romanow v. Romanow. 68—Meyer v. Dineen. 69—Ruff v. Keller. 70—Met Savings Bank v. Kelly. 71—Raymond v. Weinstein. 72—Matter of N Y Coffee Co. 73—Equitable Trust Co v. Holland. 74—Matter of Horseshoe Auto Tire. 75—Western Elec Co v. Harrison. 76—Henne v. Henne. 77—Ernst v. Trebor Realty Co. 78—Diamond v. Michaelson. 79—Flagg v. Union & Advertiser Co. 80—Solomon v. Linch. 81—Wald v. Wald. 82—Willcox, Peck & Hughes v. Betts, Jr. 83—Matter of United States Trust Co. 84—Schmulker v. City N. Y. 85—Owen v. City N. Y. 86—Rasmussen v. City N Y. 87—Decker v. City N Y. 88—Orkin v. City N Y. 89—Orkin v. City N Y. 90—Phillips v. City N Y. 91—Buckley v. Reynolds. 92—Heney v. Reynolds. 93—Hoffman v. Reynolds. 94—Browne v. Browne. 95—Lumb v. Lumb. 96—Matter of Irving Realty Co. 97—Maloney v. Maloney. 98—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 99—Allison v. Cushing. 100—Bartelstone v. Miller. 101—Eisenstein v. Wiedhoff Const Co. 102—Gilbert v. Saltz. 103—Rinder v. Rinder. 104—Matter of Wilson Bracken. 105—Bloodgood v. Kings County Trust Co. 106—People v. Wilson. 107—Casualty Co of America v. U S Casualty. 108—Larson v. Bonsal. 109—Epstein v. Epstein. 110—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co v. Keene. 111—Elias v. Kapp. 112—Hindler v. Eisler. 113—Matter of Willis. 114—Mangan v. Collins. 115—Same v. same. 116—Matter of Rosen. 117—Matter of Setaro. 118—Graeffe v. Wolfsohn. 119—Hofmann v. Burck. 120—Frank v. Hartman. 121—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. 122—Zoglin v. Anopal. 123—Chesterman v. Brown.

COURT BONDS
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NEW ENGLAND CASUALTY COMPANY,
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55 John St.,
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UNDERTAKINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III., Page, J. Motions. Demurrers. 232—Bankers' Surety Co v. Meyer. 4—Pavensfedt v. Smithers, Nordenholt & Co. 199—People, &c, v. Interborough R T Co. 200—People, &c, v. N Y City Interborough Ry. 369—Raggette v. Bronx Home News Co. 376—Gaines, Jr, v. Wright. 385—Cassel v. City of N Y. 389—Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor v. Carmody. 390—Baldiccini v. City of N Y. 391—Hurty v. Swasey. 392—Hurty v. Swasey. 393—Levy v. Stretch. 394—Seligman v. Dannenbaum. 395—Stone v. Schwartzreich. 396—Colwell Lead Co v. Home Title Ins Co. 397, 398—White v. Chambers. 399—Blankenstein v. Davis. 400—Lockwood v. U S Steel Corp'n. 401—China & Trading Co v. Provand. 402—De Kay v. Bank of Montreal. 403—Buggelyn v. Stanley. 404—Nelson v. Woods Productions Co. 405—Business Men's Realty Co v. Comet Realty Co. 406—Mostow v. Firemen's Ins Co. Preferred Causes. 4548—Audubon Mortgage Co v. Steinmann. 4794—Ferncliff Realty Co v. Levy. 4576—Hembacher v. Hembacher. General Calendar. 399—Ward v. Ware. 3698—Butler v. Standard Milk Flour Co. 1369—Willson v. N Y C & H R R. 3758—Manz v. N Y C & H R R. 192—Loughram v. Astor. 8283—Milliken Bros, Inc, v. City of N Y. 3603—Titomaglio v. Scineca. 4160—Ernhout v. Esnhout. 4287—Yates v. Yates. 4291—Wildrick v. Wildrick. 4339—Beacon Falls Realty Co v. Patton. 4346—Hoagland v. Leask. 4359—Landeker v. Property Security Co. 4361—De Palma v. De Palma. 4368—Bahout v. Mizrani. 4375—Goldberg v. Sarasohn. 4384—Tubbs v. Hulse. 4393—Hogenauer v. Hand. 4397—Bercowitz v. Balaban. 4401—Sanders v. Sanders. 4408—Johnson v. France. 4411—Paul, Jr, v. Conver. 4414—O'Beirne v. Callan. 236—Hodgson v. Chinatown Charley Co. 801—Hajek v. Hildebrand. 2364—Mahoney v. Mahoney. 2520—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 1596—Cowlin v. Cowlin. 2119—Schwahn v. Creme De Mohr Co. 4081—Hopper v. Boehm. 4360—Fordon v. Fordon. 1854—Goldman v. Goldman. 4047—Engelking v. McKenzie. 4111—Casalici v. Realty, &c, Co. 4338—Hlavacek v. McKenna. 4073—Levitsky v. Rubin. 4079—Mishkin v. Weise. 4167—Still v. Gerhardt. 4351—Dowling v. Wilson. 4352—Dowling v. Parker. 4388—Mirror v. Crusius. 3586—Cole v. Cole. 4028—Bookstaver v. Bookstaver. 4033—Bowman v. Bowman. 4035—Mulligan v. Lamberti. 4060—Clarke v. Nichols. 4078—Wertheimer v. Wertheimer. 4985—Sentner v. Goldschlag. 4098—Dietz v. Dietz. 4103—Barker v. Barker. 4105—Freeman v. Miller. 4109—Grosso v. Sirano. 4126—Goldner v. Goldner. 4147—Greason v. Rosevelt. 4307—Shapiro v. Columbian Board of Brokers. 4311—Haffey v. Haffey. 4315—Jackson v. Glentworth. 4321—Fischman v. Berkowitz. 4333—Goldman v. Mallenick. 4334—Hayim v. Labe. 4335—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 4354—Mascia v. Mascia. 4369—Hill v. Bernheimer. 4382—Troyano v. Egan. 4392—Meutner v. Janzlik. 4402—Marino v. Marino. 687—Paulo v. Smitzes. 4440—Along-the-Hudson Co v. Ayers. 8873—Ulmer v. Ulmer. 3635—Bolek v. Bolek. 4023—Tischer v. Fuchs. 4176—De Kalb v. Dawson. 4290—Dodd v. Dodd. 4380—Dunn v. Interborough R. T. Co. 4376—Rogers v. Rogers. 2727—Hamilton v. Gibson. 2728—Hamilton v. Secor. 4366—Wessell v. Interborough R T Co. 4367—Wessell v. Interborough R T Co. 4024—Shipman v. Shipman. 1218—Kriegsman v. Kriegsman. 4306—Willets v. Carter. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., clear; Part VII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pendleton, J. Certiorari cases. 4278—Hudson & Man R R v. Purdy. 4485—Holbrook v. Purdy. 4486—Ditson v. Purdy. State franchise cases. 4275—Hudson & Man R R v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. 4909—Commercial Cable Co v. same. 4910—McDonald v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. 4911—Same v. same. 4912—Same v. same. 4913—N Y Quotation Co v. same. 4914—Western Union Tel Co v. same. 4915—Empire City Subway Co v. same. 4916—Same v. same. 4917—N Y Tel Co v. same. 4918—Edenwald St Ry v. same. 4919—Brush Elec Illum Co v. same. 4920—Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co v. same. 4921—Brush Elec & Illum Co v. same. 4922—United Elec L & P Co v. same. 4923—Same v. same. 4924—Cons. Tel & Elec Subway Co v. same. 4925—Wallace, Iselin & B v. same. 4926—Kingsbridge Ry v. same. 4927—42d St, &c, Ry v. same. 4928—Bronx Trac Co v. same. 4929—Southern Boulevard R R v. same. 4930—Westchester Elec Ry v. same. 4931—N Y Edison Co v. same. 4932—Same v. same. 4933—Dry Dock, &c, R R v. same. 4934—Third Av. R R v. same. 4935—Union Ry v. same. 4936—Interborough R T Co v. same. 4937—Hudson & Man R R v same. 4938—Postal Tel & Cable Co v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Seabury, J.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 5911—Sauerbrun v. Board of Education. 6102—Abrams v. Abrams. 5942—Hudson Trust Co v. Peet. 6044—Northern Bank v. Wood. 6063—Skinner v. Benziger. 5758—Wilson v. Board of Education. 6118—People ex rel Mandel v. Wengeawer Sick Ben Assn. 6133—People ex rel Nocera v. Associazion Fraterna Italiano. 6178—People ex rel Gerber v. First Bohorodozander Sick and Ben Socy. 6043—H L Judd Co v. Carr. 6313—Davis v. Davis. 5949—Solomon v. Silbert. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Goff, J. 338—Lynch v. N Y, O & W R R. 881—Crane v. Bklyn Union El R R. 363—Martin v. L I R R. 646—Seidenstein v. Bklyn Union El R R. 655—Lambert v. Linch. 667—Monteforte v. Linch. 668—Honness v. Joline. 672—Nolan v. Bklyn Heights R. R. 687—Zeiner v. Linch. 688—Nolan v. Bklyn Heights R R. 691—McEvoy v. Linch. 692—McEvoy v. Linch. 671—Hill v. Joline. 682—Solomon v. Linch. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. L I R R. 651—E Becker v. Whitridge. 652—Becker v. Whitridge. 88—Manerl v. Joline. 569—Renee v. Nassau Elec R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 840. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. Inquest, 3928—Slaviz v. Borrello. 822—Zeischang v. Dr Platt Inst. 3959—Ginty v. Wannamacher & Weis Co. 3752—Kammerer v. Liberty Brew Co. 3232—McDermott v. Dairy Products Co. 3964—Power v. McCullagh. 3779—Mang v. Williams. 3670—Kauffman v. O'Brien. 3255—Sherry v. Minzesheimer. 2295—Uniach v. Merch Union Ice Co. 3790—Merkel v. Warfield. 3798—Goodheim v. Berman. 3988—Meehan v. Hoeussler. 3996—Bishofski v. Livingston. 6875—Daly v. Weisbecker. 3706—Scheel v. Inter-State Fireproofing Co. 3731—Strauss v. Shlachetki. 3505—Toole v. N Y Livery and Auto Co. 3867—Brand v. Tabachnick. 3877—Zuckerman v. Goldberg. 3890—Gambronem v. City of N Y. 3891—Occhipinto v. same. 5283—Backes v. Nichols. 3522—Waldele v. Scully. 3733—Culhane v. Dwyer. 3840—Friedman v. Wallach. 3853—Slotnikoff v. Tonkonogy. 3749—Saylor v. City of N Y. 3861—Hahn v. Conried Met Opera Co. 3848—Passero v. Con Gas Co. 3816—Anderson v. Thompson & Starrett Co. 3940—Fuhrmann v. City of N Y. 3986—Hosford v. Bide-a-Wee Home Assn. 3668—Kelly v. Alpi. 3610—R Blank v. Jorgensen. 3611—T Blank v. same. 3893—Ginvert v. Berman. 3971—Bisinger v. Renault Taxi Service. 3978—J Babad v. Colton Dental Assn. 3979—S. Babad v. same. 3984—Okleinski v. Am Steel Frame — Band Iron Co. 4002—Burke v. C L Gray Const Co. 4003—Holman v. Gillen. 4004—Carson v. N Y Tel Co. 4005—Same v. same. 4006—Westroff v. City of N Y. 4007—Same v. same. 4008—Keeler v. Toledo Computing Scale Co. 4110—Roddy v. Braham. 4011—Goelkel v. Hills Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part XI., clear; Part XII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. 4353—Mayna v. Lama. 3449—Haberman v. Bosch. 3749—M Morgenthau, Jr, Co v. Friedlander. 4286—Baer v. Hurtig & Seamon. 4300—Schnei v. Weil. 4316—Heney v. Chartered Co of Lower California. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 531—Freeman v. Harmon. 4572—Am Planograph Co v. Smith. 2907—Scheer v. Markowitz. 3972—Miller v. Nichols. 5672—City of N Y v. Cont Asphalt Pav Co. 3263—Bank of America v. Nathan. 1467½—Bimberg v. Sondheim. 1760½—Thacher v. N Y & West R R. 3458—Little v. Barling. 4089—Gray v. Blackmore. 3465 — Bjork v. Lorini. 1594—Dininny v. Brown. 4357—Rosenberg v. Shea. 4382—Ernst v. McLean. 4395—J Klein Wagon Works v. Gass. 4406—Stromwasser v. Hennings. 2710—Crompton v. Seaich. 2250—Jackson v. Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Nav Co. 3610—Vietor v. Kelly. 4226—Hanheshand v. Hohlfeld. 4281—Eadie v. De Rahm. 1216½—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 4924 — Lyman v. Lorimore. 3986—Van Slingerland v. Imp Property Holding Co. 4156—Standard Motor Const Co v. Loomis-Pettibone Co. 3911—Schleicht v. Hooker. 4005—Macker v. Davis. 3580—Ryan v. City of N Y. 5940—City of N Y v. Boyce. 3859—Kline Bros & Co v. Ontario Fire Ins Co. 3860—Same v. Montreal-Canada Fire Ins Co. 3867—Same v. Anglo-Am Fire Ins Co. 3862—Same v. Potomac Fire Ins Co. 3863—Same v. Mount Royal Assur Co. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 3591—Baer v. Swartwout. 3470—Manz v. Man Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. 4055—Hanover Const Co v. N Y & Richmond Gas Co. 4356—Unrah v. Nat Life Ins Co. 4011—Taft-Pierce Mfg Co v. Jebb. 4220½—Gillies v. P J Carlin Const Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., clear; Part XV., clear; Part XVI., clear; Part XVII., clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Ellen Walsh, estate of Hanna Spielman. Wills for probate. Caroline F A Bullwinkel, Auvettet Anharn, Clementine B Eschemendia, Anna L Nicholas, Charles Schmidt, Annie Curran, Ludwig Watermuller, Yusta Klein, Bertha Keshenbaum, Sarah A Miller, Henrietta Stiver, Jennie McMullen, William W Ferrier, Jefferson W Lyon.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills. William C Lester, Sarah Wolbarst, Margaret Laura Zborowski, John F Quigley, Lost will, 2909, Sarah Roth; Edward Carter, Mary L Fitzgerald, Daniel Krause, Maria L Tillotson, Max Flatauer, Luke Butler, estate of Hanah Fallick.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McCray, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 6224—Whelehan v. Brooks Bros. 6239—Du Bois v. Pescia. 5861—Rando v. Royal Ins Co. 5863—Heslin v. Beckwith. 6125—Rind v. Fargo. 6042—Schoengood v. Gans. 5015—Mann v. Northern Lumber Co 5566—Whale Creek Iron Works v. Weeks. 3432—Sandzig v. Eckstein. 4232—Kohn v. Cartier. 5301—Manheslm Bros, Inc, v. Margini. 5799—Schubitz v. Barrett. 5821—Regg v. The Buckley Newhall Co. 5868—Hills v. the Baltimore & Ohio R R. 5826—Eisenberg v. Share. 9406½—Byzer v. Scheidecker. 4743—McCauley v. Reilly. 6143—Forrest v. Dormitzer. 5926—Gusburg v. Ballantine. 5982—Harris v. Wells Fargo & Co. 5984—Fraser v. U S Metal and Mfg Co. 6009—Markowitz v. Colonial Assurance Co. 5902—Murphy v. Polzillo. 6134—Hanigsberger v. Man Pork and Provision Co. 2426—McConville v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6182—Rosenquit v. Interborough R T Co. 6183—Rosenquit v. Interborough R T Co. 6186—Kaufman v. I Rheinstrom & Sons Co. 6189—Schwartz v. Greenberg. 7309½—De Angelis v. Bank for Savings. 6179—Dobrooner v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6241—Zobilinsky v. Hudson Live Poultry Co. 6242—Zobolinsky v. Hudson Live Poultry Co. 6248—Stackell v. Hayes. 6249—Rose v. Joseph, Inc. 6252—Gory v. Baumler. 6253½—Knecht v. Interborough R T Co. 6254—Wilmoth v. Barrett. 6255—Landy v. Joline. 6256—McDermott v. Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co. 6258—Billusci v. Roach. 6260—Nemerofsky v. Roosevelt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schmuck, J., Clear; Part IV., O'Dwyer, C. J., Clear; Part V., Lynch, J., Clear; Part VI., Delehanty, J., Clear; Part VII., McAvoy, J., Clear; Part VIII., Green, J., Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Smith, J. 4087—Masulli v. Lefkowitz. 4081—Architectural Tile & F Co v. Doniger. 4063—Kiebold Press Co v. Abbott Detroit Motor Co. 3779—Onward Const Co v. Rich. 3794—East River M & L Co v. A W Wall Building & Const Co. 3985—Somerstein v. C Soble Lumber Co. 4011—Solomon v. Ind Order Sons of Jacob. 3995—Capital Realty and Const Co v. Liebman. 3984—May v. Salce. 4053—Goldburg v. Millar. 4054—Rosenblum v. same. 4062—Malbin v. Watnik. 3298—Brocaval R. & H. Co v. Markham. 4083—Reder v. Factor. 3857—Surplus Assets Co v. T F Barrett & Co. 4096—Lernem v. Ordover. 4042—Gleding v. Donellan. 4067—Schiff v. Allaway. 4069—Lewkowicz v. Queen Aeroplane Co. 4075—Speit v. Ratkowsky. 4077—J. D. Lobman Co v. Weidhorn. 4092—Man Commercial Co v. Robertson. 4094—Clark v. Bradley. 4100—Gerch v. R & S Outfitting Co. 4101—Higgins v. Simpson. 4102—Walzer v. Rothfelder. 4103—Zarman v. S Korach Co. 4104—Ventimiglio v. Schamberger. 4105—Feinblatt v. Ablo. 4110—First Natl Bank v. Kanotex Ref Co. 4111—Retzker v. Morgan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Brauer v. Herrlich—Roger A. Pryor. Union Trust Co v. Galligan—Appleton D. Palmer.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Mitchell B. Bernstein v. Monomoy Co.—Irving H. Tifft. Ernestine K. Wait v. Edna M. Stoecker—Thomas C. Byrnes. Morris Lederman v. J. S. Cully Co.—J. Robert Schultz.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. Samuel Schwartz v. Henry Kantor—Sol Tekulsky. Reuben Arkush v. Mandlowitz & Addio Co.—Santiago P. Cahill. Albert Klenk v. Harry G. Manning—George W. Clune.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Jenks, Hirschberg, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated. Day calendar. 3—Horton v. Stever. 8—Matter of Einstein. 10—Matter of Bensel. 13—Matter of Farley. 19—Matter of Walsh. 20—Matter of Walsh. 62—Vincent v. Vincent. 77—Matter of Livingston. 82—City of N Y v. B H R R. 83—Hayes v. Hayes. 84—Matter of Simmons. 85—Schoenijahn v. Spader. 86—Moore v. Proskey. 87—Matter of Smith. 88—Bird v. New York, Ontario & Western R R. 89—Howell v. Rose. 90—Jahos v. Lumble Co. 91—Green v. Green. 93—Smith v. Peters. 94—Owens v. Owens. 95—Dollard v. Dollard. 96—Sea Beach Ry v. Browning. 97—Slater v. Shinko. 98—Von Munchow v. Morton. 99—Slocum v. Tompkins. 100—Starrett v. Connolly. 101—Zwingman v. Zwingman. 102—Hanan v. Long. 103—Matter of East River Land Co. 104—Daube v. Sholtz. 105—Gunhouse v. Sholtz. 106—Hauserman v. Weismann. 107—Hirschberg v. Kruger. 108—Hoglund v. Griffin. 109—Greiner v. Beyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 3508—Smith v. B H R R. 3511—Hall v. Chasmar-Winchell Press. 3524—Callen v. Bostress. 3525—D'Esterre v. Ernest. 3527—Crantz v. Nassau R R. 3534—Hanna v. Standard Oil Co. 3538—Magowan v. B H R R. 3544—Heavy v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3546—Storch v. Saperstein. 3548—Moore v. Standard Oil Co. 3550—Borough Dev Co v. Harmon et al. 1124—Tortorillo v. Hanan et al. 1277—Cain v. Brooklyn Citizen. 3342—Sparaci v. Nassau R R. 2438, 2439—Boyer v. Mills. 5761—Leon v. Rossa. 6154—Bannon v. Rockland Co Trust Co. 5983—L I R R Co v. National Surety Co. 6696—Dennehy v. Prendergast. 2963—Pietsch v. Magaw. 3424—Kogonovitz v. B H R R. 2997—Lewinsohn v Nassau R R. 2442—Nieman v. Miller. 3468—O'Neill v. Guerrero et al. 3551—Borckmann v. Terry Construction Co. 3553—Killkenny v. Nassau R R. 3555—Rimmer v. Nassau R R. 3559—McCauley v. Backster. 3561—Van Buskirk v. Strong. 3562—Rowe v. C I & B R R. 3563—Brush v. Backster. 3564—Peluso v. C I & B R R. 3565—Lombardo v. Nassau R R. 3566—Herbert v. B H R R. 3297 to 3299—Higgins v. Nassau R R et al. 1014—Jennings v. N Y Contracting Co. 1394—Hochberg v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 3568—Dellavecchia v. Transit Development Co. 3569—Schultz v. Transit Development Co. 3571—Hess v. Bonnlander. 3573—Odesky v. C I & B R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 1399—Tenney v. Acme Building Co. 2571—McDonald v. South Brooklyn R R. 4846—Greenberg v. Kobre. 1369—Van Wicklen v. Van Wicklen. 2942—Hanson v. Standard Oil Co. 5905—Carlin Const'n Co v. St Barbara's Church. 5535—Srulowit v. Van Wart. 3156—Cashman v. City of New York. 5557—Helfer v. Atlantic Basin Works. 5261—Sewell v. Interboro R T. 5309—Count of Turin Italian Soc'y v. Cangro. 6575—Saladino v. Algonquin Realty Co. 1398—Cambridge Trust Co v. Merriam et al. 1961—O'Donohue v. Merksamer et al. 1346—McLean v. Long Island R R. 6749—Glennon v. City of New York et al. 6638—Stilwell v. Bateman. 3441—Saville v. Belford. 2704—Greinsky v. Blume. 2664—Weber v. Eppig Brewery. 3439—Scully v. B H R R. 2310—Bennett v. Austro-American S S Co. 2504—Ulman v. McGrath. 2031-2311—Koskinen & Tengstrom v. Rodgers et al. 2501—Anderson v. Rodgers et al. 3506—Chaladowsky v. Nassau R R. 5954—Jacobs v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 6908—Solomon v. Solomon. 1954—Purcell v. American M'fg Co. 6522—Bulger v. Thornburn. 6792—Cameron v. Sperry. 2841—Allen v. Fielding. 2070-2232—Ferrari v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 7091—Levine v. Levine. 1855—Van Varick v. Suburban Investment Co. 2122—McGrane v. Nassau R R. 3575—Quigley v. O'Connor. 3576—Herzfeld v. Randel. 3578—Daly v. Smith et al. 3579—Miano v. Empire State Surety Co. 3580—Shindel v. Limbarth. 3584—Gottleib v. Leyer. 3586—Hart v. B Q Co & Sub R R. Highest number reached on regular call. 3588

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly, J. Issues of law. 1938-1940—Vernon (3 demurrers) v. Development Company of Cuba. Issues of Fact. 1583—Galbally v. Breslin. 1762—Merit Const Co v. Thousand Realty Co. 1926—Ring & Sons v. Winola Worsted Yarn Co. 1023—Sengstack v. Moeser. 164—B H R R Co v. Steers, Prest, &c. 1388—Stanchi v. Sessa. 895—Stafford v. Falk. 151—Carella v. Moffit Realty Co. 1461—Sheridan v. Sheridan. 1435—Kitzler v. Kitzler. 1589—Hayes v. Hayes. 1590—Pfleger v. Pfleger. 1591—Sande v. Hurwitz. 1594—Koerner v. Koerner. 1595—Smith v. Smith. 1597—Crouch v. Crouch. 1601—Kirmss v. Kirmss. 1592—Munich v. Munich. 1602—Macey Pub & M Supply Co v. Allen Pub Co. 1603—Bergen v. Rasiello. 1604—Bergen v. Rasiello. 1547—Horn v. Baylis. 1273—Friedsell v. Teres. 1347—Desmond Dunne Co v. City of N Y. 1357—Skelly v. City of N Y.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1607-1609—Burns, (3 cases,) v. Feldman Construc Co. 1610—Cohn v. Markwitz. 1611-1617—Rider, (7 cases,) v. Gallo. 1618—Tracy v. Tracy. 1619—Casey v. People's Trust Co. 1620—Columbine v. Columbine. 1621—Kohart v. Skou. 1622—Peters v. Peters. 1623—Borgrasser v. Risch. 1624—Marron v. Moneypenny. 1625—Geiger v. Bluel. 1626—Detlefsen v. Erie Basin Yacht Club. 1627—Dowd v. Dowd. 1628—Field v. Bushwick Brew. 1629—Schoenherr v. Bklyn Consolidated Drug Co. 1630—Alexandre v. Maller. 1631—Reilly v. Reilly. 1632—Reilly v. Reilly. 1633—Cunningham Realty Co v. City of N Y. 1634—Rickarby v. Cohen. 1635—Wallace v. Mayhew Hotel. 1636—McGahey v. McGahey. 1637—Melcady v. Lynch. 1638—Burwell v. Burwell. 1639—Boulton v. Meehan. 1640—Ebert v. Ebert. 1641—Wladinerski v. Wladinerski. 1643—Fischer v. Fischer. 1644—Carnel v. Kreindels. 1645—Cooper v. Cooper. 1646—Clyne v. McDonald. 1647—Dillmeier v. Palmleaf. 1648—D'Agostino v. Findlay. 1649—Title Guar & T Co v. Franklin Trust Co. 1650—Smith v. Gilford Co. 1653—Boulton v. Meehan. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1668.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II., Dike, J. 1157—Kortvellyeszay v. Man Cooperage Co. 1164-5—Paolillo v. Kielgast. 1345—Latner v. Weber. 1420-21—Russo v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 1675—Haber v. Mazzarella. 1465—Hochauser v. Campbell Milk Co. 7661—Levin v. B H R R Co. 1531—Lipkowitz v. Green Taxicab Co. 1312—Russell v. Chew. 1514—Presser v. Califano.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 746—Kuhn v. Leiffer. 1732—Cannonica v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 1733—Schleicher v. Heymann. 1734—Homeyer v. Wildey. 1735—Janowski v. B H R R Co. 1736—Kuntz v. Reitzfeld. 1737—McLaughlin v. B H R R Co. 1738—Barrett v. Scharkopf. 1739—Silberman v. Drapkin. 1740—Litwin v. Meagher. Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1740.

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. 537—Voska Foelsh v. Rosenthal. 466—Green v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 602-3—Maczinkus v. B H R R Co. 459—Berkowitz v. L I Elec Ry Co. 71—McNaught, as admr, v. L I R R Co. 536—Homestead v. B H R R Co. 607—Rybaski v. Nowak. 1029—People of the State of N Y v. Hazmier. 499—Sherman v. Buckingham and ano. 545—Kieley v. Rosenthal. 59—[illegible]corn v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 535—Crowley v. Am Druggist Syndicate. 441—Weit, an infant, v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 585—Weir v. same. 332—Harper, an infant, v. Newell Holding Co and ano. 880—Muller v. Pope-Hartford Auto Co.

The following causes, if marked "ready," will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call. ..—Matter of Reynolds. 28A—L I Const Co v. City of N Y. 541—Vleck v. Gaffney. 442—McGinniss v. Standard Oil Co. 143—Citron, an admr, v. L I R R Co. 186—Blumenthal v. Bklyn Un R R Co and L I R R Co. 230A—Lyons v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 115—Baum v. L I R R Co. 945—Springer v. Watson. 296, 297—Livermore v. L I R R Co. 846—Manley v. Miller. 584—Schoener v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 28B—Walsh v. Sheehy. ..—Vosnack v. Vosnack. 608—Carvaruso v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 609—Peasell v. Smith. 610—Collelle v. B H R R Co. 611—Vertleib v. Ruby Realty Co et al. 612—Lesser v. Charles. 613—Fitzpatrick v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 614—Mercer v. Bklyn Realty Sellers. 615—Butler v. B H R R Co. Highest number reached on general calendar, 615.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3465—People v. Frank Garbuski. 3475—Same v. Jacob Seifert. 3475—Same v. William Seifert. 3475—Same v. Charles Oefinger.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morchauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 335—Grady v. National Conduit & Cable Co. 135—Fisher v. City of Yonkers. 175—Fisher v. City of Yonkers. 59—Kinsfter v. McNenny. 129—Moore v. Central Brewing Co. 184—Ropp v. Morris, Inc. 396—Lao v. Transit Cons Co. 188—Hickes v. Hearn. 189—Hicks v. Hearn. 195—Cuneen v. City of New Rochelle. ..—Walsh v. Village of Ossining. 206—Callaghan v. the C H Brown Co. 207—Blackwell v. Village of White Plains. 209—Frost & Bartlett Co v. Hall. 220—Borup v. Diesend. ..—Ensinger v. Pitney.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. ..—Cotter v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 268—Mintz v. Fox. 269—Mintz v. Fox. 524—Oglesby v. Cunneen. ..—Klanzowski v. Ansbacher. 216—Brown v. City of New Rochelle. 406½—Young Bros Co v. Mack Paving Co. 215—Borup v. Von Kokeritz. 228—Mortimer v. Friedman. 228—McAllister v. Hampton. 231—Jordan v. Ellinger. 232—Mayer v. Soltisz. 234—Evdokinoff v. Dravo Contracting Co. 65—Husted v. Greenlawn Cemetery Co. 79—Hart v. Thomas McNally Co. 91—Herman v. New England Navigation Co. 179—Hupfel's Sons v. Fonza. 211—Figtinolo v. Loeb. 213—Greenwald v. Southward Wrecking & Trucking Co. 236—Hupfel's Sons v. Gallery. 244—McCann v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 350—Hawkins v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 410—Kay v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 258—Kilday v. Village of Tarrytown. 259—Wallbillich v. Village of Tarrytown. 804—Damon v. Palmer. 406—Cunningham v. Otis Elevator Co. ..—Ceceatore v. Transit Con Co. 461—Dolen v. Town of Somers. 531—Farley v. Bales. 642—Cart v. Van Nostrand. 649—Lorenz v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 650—Cart v. Lewis. 656—Summo v. Snare & Triest Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 420.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mills, J. 154—De Revere v. Clarkson. 155—Aiello v. Gigardi. 156—De Luca v. Chinchiolo. 157—Monypenny v. Monypenny. 158—Gainsborg v. Deutermann. 159—Reynolds v. State Telephone Co. 160—Kapp v. Kapp and another. 161—Anderson v. Graves. 162—Mackey v. Mackey. 163—Mason v. Mason. 164—Barhite v. Barhite. 165—Westchester Trust Co v. Condon. 166—Tiberson v. Hunt. 167—Vermilya v. Hunter. 168—Dade v. Hope. Tuesday's calendar will consist of the next fifteen cases, and so on until the calendar is exhausted.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

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on desirable improved property will receive prompt attention and be quickly acted upon by
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
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$6,000 buys 10 lots, (25x100,) $1,500 cash. Woodlawn Av., Yonkers. Owner, 860 Broadway, Manhattan.

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OFFERS WANTED BY
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Beautiful 10-room stucco house, Olive St.
4 Boardwalk Lots, each 20x150 feet;
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5 Choice Business Lots, A Corner.
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$6,300 Buys a $7,900 House.
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[illegible]

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in the Park Section of Brooklyn, 30 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5c. fare; $100 DOWN, BALANCE SAME AS RENT; perfect house; finely finished; handsomely decorated; on a beautiful boulevard; seven rooms, tiled bath and vestibule; parquet floors; hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity. Send for particulars. H. B., W 244 Times Downtown.

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in the mountains, on a lake, situation unsurpassed; open air sleeping balcony; splendid entrance hall; large fireplace; 7 fine large rooms; quaint and unusual rubble stone construction; finished in an old English interior style; all-year-round home at sacrifice; every improvement; less than an hour from Broadway.
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A stucco house, 10 rooms, bath, stable, and garage; price $10,000; rent $75 monthly. A shingle house, 12 rooms, bath, garage, stable; price $14,000; rent $100. A large shingle house, 15 rooms, 3 baths, stable, and garage; price $25,000; rent $150. Houses have all improvements, ample grounds, fine view, conveniently situated. Apply owner, 108 Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J.

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AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
To-day (Monday), March 4th, 1912,
at 10:30 A. M. on the premises,
671 8th Avenue, near 42d St., N. Y.
David W. Biow & Co.,
Auctioneers,
will sell without limit or reserve,
the Entire Retail Stock of High-class
CLOTHING
Inventoried at over $15,000, formerly "Browns," (retiring,) consisting of 1,750 Men's and Youths' Suits bearing labels of Schloss Bros., Abe Kirschbaum, Brandigee, Kincaid & Wood, Strauss, Eisendratt & Co., in regulars, stouts and extra sizes. Also very fine line of 250 Top Coats of the same production; 1,400 pairs Men's Pants, mostly of the Neufangle make; Alapaca Coats, &c.; also all the elegant
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the following described property or chose in action, to wit.: All the right, title, and interest of the J. B. RIBAS CORK COMPANY in and to a certain deposit, or certificates of deposit, standing in its name with the Union Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., Atlantic Branch, amounting to Twenty-two Hundred and Eighty-seven and 35-100 Dollars ($2,287.35,) will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the account of the said J. B. Ribas Cork Company, the owner of said deposit.
Dated March 4, 1912.
COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Lienor and Claimant, 260 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$65,000 STOCK
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
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CLOAKS AND SUITS.
P. FINKELSTEIN & SON, Auctioneers, sell Monday and Tuesday, March 4 and 5, 10 A. M., at 108 East Houston St.

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DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E.20th St.

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Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

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A man is known by the company he keeps! So is a banking house!! We have For Rent the handsomest individual banking building available in this city.
38 Pine Street
A New Marble Building
6,000 Square Feet
On the same block are located Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Redmond & Co., Speyer & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Sutro Bros, Edward Sweet & Co., E. B. Smith & Co., and others.
If you can afford to travel in this company, you should. This is your opportunity. 38 Pine Street may be leased or purchased.
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Three Separate Floors.
Martin Building
Most desirable corner on 5th Avenue. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria. Suitable for high-class Tailor, Photographer or retail business. Apply
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Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
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OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

182 Fifth Av.
close to 23d St., entire four story and basement building to let; size 30x75x100; steam heat; electric light; rent moderate; possession now.
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Attractive Store and Showroom.
17 W. 31ST ST.
On one of the main thoroughfares leading to the Pennsylvania Station; main floor, 995 square feet; mezzanine floor, 1,150 square feet, which can be used for offices and workroom; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

BROADWAY STORE,
$2,000 PER ANNUM.
Near 88th St.; two large show windows; store 55 feet deep, basement same size; immediate possession.
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Desirable space for light manufacturing; size about 18x50; light on three sides; elevator, steam heat; rent $600. also entire floor, about 18x130.
RENT REASONABLE.
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4-story building, 19th St. and Av. B; electric elevator; also adjoining lofts, 46x95; very reasonable; also 4 vacant lots adjoining; also stable, 25-foot front. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, (owner,) 88 Wall St.

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Consisting of store, basement, and 3 floors.
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LOFTS 50x100; light four sides; $1,800. modern; fireproof. 50 West 21st.
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$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

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Private lessons and classes. School or Residence. New classes constantly forming.

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SPANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, ETC.
Taught by Native Graduated Teachers.
"Logical Method" used.
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Languages taught in classes or privately.

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Merrifield & Chipman
SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT,
3,790 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of New York, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, February 15th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1911, was published in The City Record, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 15th, 1912.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Pressure is still high east of the Rocky Mountains, with a further rise in the Northwest, and low in the extreme Southwest. The principal crest of high pressure is over Ontario, and the resulting northeast and east winds have caused a continuance of the snows and rains over the interior districts except the upper lake region and their extension into the Middle and South Atlantic States. Temperatures are still unseasonably low except in the Southwest and along the Gulf Coast. There is little prospect of any decided change in pressure disturbance in the next few days, and continued unsettled weather with snows and rains therefore may be expected over the greater portion of the country, with some tendency to a general though not marked moderation in temperature.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north and northeast becoming brisk in extreme south portions; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northeast, and South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northeast and east.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk northeast winds and unsettled weather, probably snow, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Snow by Monday afternoon or night and probably Tuesday; moderate to brisk north to northeast winds.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday, snow at night or on Tuesday; moderate north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Monday. Tuesday, snow north, snow or rain south portion; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	32	16	4 P. M.	47	29
6 A. M.	33	16	6 P. M.	45	28
9 A. M.	35	19	9 P. M.	40	30
12 M.	42	25	12 P. M.	37	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 21; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 15; at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 9 P. M.; minimum, 13 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:05—48 Lexington Av.; Lottie Fowler...$100
1:25—1,809 Washington Av.; M. Lipschitz.$20
5:50—694-696 Madison Av.; Mrs. Reynolds.. $10,000
8:05—103 E. 21st St.; Parish Rectory of Calvary Methodist Church....Trifling
8:20—130 W. 16th St.; Marie La Rose.Trifling
9:30—186 Wooster St.; Borrough Paper Co.. None
9:55—214 E. 107th St.; Mary Bevlar..Trifling
10:10—401 W. 149th St.; Sally Mele..........$20
10:10—446 Central Park West; unknown.$1,000
11:00—764 Columbus Av.; Pincus Sothrick..$500
11:15—Central Park West and 72d St.; Mason & Seamon ....Trifling
11:50—Nagle Av. and Dykman St.; unknown. Trifling
P. M.
12:25—601 W. 162d St.; Barnett House.....$25
1:20—193d St. and Audubon Av.; unknown. None
2:20—21 King St.; Vincent Belana..........$500
2:30—358 E. 138th St.; R. Poschman...$10,000
2:45—92 Chrystie St.; Louis Mendelstein..$10
3:00—632 E. 14th St.; William Cailla......$10
3:15—113-115 University Place; J. W. Cairrell & Co. ....Unkown
4:45—Morningside Park, opposite 120th St.; unknown ....None
5:30—Concourse and 196th St.; unknown.None
6:40—419 Lenox Av.; Collins Bros....Trifling
6:45—241 E. 14th St.; L. Rappaport....Trifling
7:55—102 2d Av.; Jacob Miller.........Trifling
8:30—316 E. 9th St.; M. Hoffman......Trifling
9:20—226 E. 122d St.; J. Fennelly.......$1,000
9:40—603 Prospect Av.; I. Kirschborn....$30
10:40—26 Orchard St.; Isaac Kael......Trifling

Lost

LOST—Lady's gold watch, with diamond fleur de lis on back, and black silk neck ribbon with diamond slides; on Friday, March 1, between Saks's store and 76th St. and Riverside Drive, by way of 34th St. and 5th Av. 'bus; liberal reward if returned to H. I. Dohrman, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—On Thursday, Feb. 29, on Train 5 from Hartford, or in New York, ring, opal and diamond, inscription with date 1864; valued souvenir; reward. Return Hotel Collingwood, West 35th St.

LOST—Bank books, Nos. 429,503, 429,504, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to Bank.

LOST—On Sunday, amethyst rosary, with plain gold cross, 71st St. Broadway Subway, to 145th St. and Broadway; $10 reward if returned to 215 West 71st St.

LOST—On Feb. 28, between Century Theatre and 45th St., via Broadway, a tortoise-shell earring. Reward if returned to A. Fay, Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th St.

LOST—A power of attorney, written in Spanish. Suitable reward if returned to Matello, 102 and 106 East 15th St.

LOST—On Wednesday, Amsterdam-81st, gold lace bag, silver eyeglass case; reward; no questions. Hotel Majestic.

LOST—Sunday noon on elevated train, black lynx muff; reward for returning same to Metz, 51 West 106th St.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond heart pin lost Feb. 29. C. E. Kelley, 202 West 107th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—A brown Pomeranian dog, about 63d and 5th Av., Sunday afternoon; answers to name of Pompom; $20 reward. Return to 4 East 65th St.

LOST—Buildog, white marking on breast, identification tag on harness; missed Sunday; liberal reward. Kraupa, 530 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 5793—Main.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—On West 42d St. car, lady's gold watch with photograph inside; state full particulars. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

FOUND, March 2.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply at 240 Centre St.: Card case containing receipt and money order, bunch keys, case of wine, handbag, bag fur clippings, horse blanket, quantity of artists' palettes.

FOUND, March 1.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Books, wall paper, keys, gloves, hat, tobacco, brush. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Handbag, clothing, waist, coat, cane, purse, spectacles, money book, papers, drawings, music, box, shoes, coat, skirt, music-stand records. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Handbag, books, satchel, umbrella, eyeglasses, magazine, coat, cap, cards, muff, hat, overcoat, waist, gloves, eggs, fish, belt. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Cigars, gloves, apron, overalls, jumper, lunchbox, cheese. SUBWAY: Glove, portfolio, muff, book, jewelry box, shoes, keys, overcoat, child's coat, underwear, letters, knife, furtail, neckpiece, drawings, religious paper, books, petticoat, tie, theatre tickets.

FOUND, March 1.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED—Beads, coupons for a drawing, muff, coil of wire, music stand, rubber cloth and sacking, day book, eyeglasses, story book, old shoes, underclothes, collars, two pieces of rubber, glove, shirt, overalls and gloves, slippers, German book and cards, bracelet, small book, dry goods, pair of rubbers, Astrakhan gloves, white cloth, underwear, pocketbooks, handbags.

FOUND, March 1—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Watch, purse, railroad ticket, key, brass check, veil, hat, fruit, shoes, 3 bags.

FOUND, March 1.—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Box, purse, packages, pair rubbers, dress suitcase, 2 muffs, pair spectacles, dress, pin, raincoat.

FOUND, March 1.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Portfolio, 2 pairs gloves, package.

FOUND, March 1.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 3 muffs, 6 packages.

FOUND, March 1.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Umbrella.

FOUND, March 1.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Cane, package, rubbers, boots, gloves, pair of gloves, package, comb, spectacles, muff, package, clothing.

FOUND, March 1.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: 2 packages, box, 2 umbrellas, ticket, nightgown, derby hat, slippers, umbrella, glasses, 3 umbrellas, belt, collar, scarf, muffler.

Help Wanted, Female

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; four in family; only those who can cook well need apply on Monday between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Apartment 3D, The Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av.

WANTED—Woman over 25, good education and address, as traveling saleswoman, meeting selected people; salary and commission; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED by large casualty company, Elliott-Fisher operator, with casualty experience; salary, $15. Z 226 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Competent cook and laundress; good wages; references. D 76 Times.

WANTED AT ONCE—Cook and laundress. Apt. 1K, 818 West 100th St.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—An experienced and capable advertising manager with either magazine or newspaper experience; one with magazine experience preferred; collegiate training necessary; a high-class, well-equipped man can obtain desirable position. Address D 81 Times.

ADVERTISING solicitor of experience wanted on high-class publication by well-known publishing house; permanent and unusual opportunity for advancement. 202 East 12th St. Ask for Mr. Maxwell.

A PERMANENT INCOME,

and one much larger than most people realize, can be created under the liberal Renewal contracts offered by the EQUITABLE LIFE. Business and professional men of standing prepared to give full time to the service of the society will receive courteous treatment and be given expert assistance. Call on HERMAN LEROY, Flatiron Building, third floor.

A PRINTER to take charge of imprinting department of calendar concern; compositor of up-to-date ideas, with ability to supervise presses and look after the details, could handle position; must be total abstainer, and willing and able to work under high pressure; experience in detail, age, character, references, and salary required must be fully set forth in application in order to receive consideration. Permanent, T 262 Times Downtown.

A PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING ESTIMATOR wanted by large New York concern; must be practical man of experience, ability, and accuracy, competent to plan economically, and handle all classes of black and color work; to insure consideration give experience in detail, age, references, and salary required. Confidential, T 261 Times Downtown.

HONEST MEN to sell nursery stock; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly. Address Millburn Advertising Agency, Millburn, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted for line of advertising specialties; representative men wanted for permanent connection; liberal commission basis; good side line proposition; advertising experience and acquaintance with large merchants desirable. Rand, McNally & Co., 40 East 22d St. Mr. Vaslett. Call 8:30 to 11.

SALESMAN wanted for line of advertising specialties; representative men wanted for permanent connection; liberal commission basis; good side line proposition; advertising experience and acquaintance with large merchants desirable. Rand McNally & Co., 42 East 22d St. See Mr. Vaslett. Call 8:30 A. M.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in kimonos, in city or on the road; commission basis. A. Sayak & Son, 60-62 Washington St.

SALESMEN wanted for metal furniture business. Address Salesman, 1,418 5th Av.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED.—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION, (1904.)—High-grade office, clerical, and executive positions. 253 Broadway, (agency.)

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

A VISITING SECRETARY, daily or few times weekly; correspondence, stenography, accounts. C 96 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

CONVALESCENT NURSE by the hour, 50 and 75 cents; references. 'Phone 1 to 4, Schuyler 8273.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic and fashionable dressmaking at reasonable prices. Barden, 161 East 79th St. 'Phone Lenox 6726.

DRESSMAKING.—Plain, fancy, embroidery; also by the day; reasonable. Mlle. Billisch, 1,145 3d Av.

EXPERIENCED, cultured woman, traveler, linguist, musician, desires position; salary not essential; references. D 66 Times.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, well educated, 8 years' best legal experience, desires position as stenographer or secretary; salary $22 up. V 249 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE—Scientific treatment; $1 hour ladies' residences; professional lady; references. Mechano, 64 West 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Beginner; $6; intelligent, punctual; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; anxious; no agency; good penman. T 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, ambitious; will work hard to get good start; small salary. Rose Brown, 605 Madison Av.; 'phone, 2993—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—High-school education; 5 years' experience; desires position; salary $15. W 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, rapid; 10 years' commercial experience; A1 references; salary, $16. V 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; understands all office routine; excellent references. W 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Young lady, 18, experienced. Miss Sadie Kramer, 236 Hart St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; willing; no agencies. R. R., 263 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; terms moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2931.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, SYSTEMATIZER; up-to-date expert, with many years' experience and highest testimonials; moderate charges. Address V 242 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR wishes to connect with house of public accountants. Box Z 224 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGER.—Wanted, position as apartment house manager from October, 1912, or January, 1913; considerable hotel experience and two years management of one of best apartment houses in Virginia; am now employed as such, but desire broader field of opportunities; unmarried, age 30 years; best of reference and security can be given. X 32 Times.

A TRAVELING COMPANION.

Young man, traveled in Europe and Mediterranean countries, act as private secretary. C 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up books; regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—8 years' experience, wishes to connect with good house. Box Z 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET wishes position with small family in city or country. E. E., 270 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 20, desires position with private family, city or country; do own repairing. H. Freund, 146 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent colored chauffeur; experienced; city or country; references; wages reasonable. C 155 Times.

Experienced man, ready for any kind of work; seeks position, bookkeeper, collector, clerk; understands business of publication office; take full charge of office force; methodical and businesslike. D 114 Times.

Gardener, Italian-American; five years' experience in United States; fruits, vegetables or flowers; can furnish first class reference. Address A. Borrelli, 36 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with five years' experience as industrial manager, will connect with engineering firm or manufacturing company; thoroughly acquainted with organization and manufacturing cost methods; salary, $3,000; can also invest, if desired. V 246 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, MECHANIC, with executive experience, A1 reference, wishes steady position with apartment, hotel, or department store. J. C., 145 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young, married, thoroughly experienced stenographer, correspondent, general office man and manager's assistant wishes to change location. Address Secretary, X 28 Times.

SECRETARY or correspondent (26,) college education, well qualified, finest references. C 156 Times.

SALESMAN living in Hazleton, Penn., would like to connect with some good firm to represent them in Northeastern Pennsylvania; to devote whole time on a straight commission basis. Address X 45 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

STENOGRAPHER, 32, thoroughly experienced, now employed, sober man, good references, taste for clipping, writing, wants job on city sheet; art, editorial, obituary departments preferred. C 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—20; experienced; high school education; initiative; advancement; salary $14 start. W 243 Times Downtown.

TRUSTWORTHY BOY SEEKS POSITION.

Clean cut, American 14-year-old boy; fatherless, and helping support his brothers and sisters while his mother is seriously ill in hospital; must immediately find position; good record, good abilities, good chance for you to get the very boy that you and your business need; small salary. Harold Dernie, 575 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Office position by young man, 28; several years' experience managing branch office for Western corporation; used to handling correspondence. X 37 Times.

WANTED—Popular price line of suits, coats, waists, dresses, muslin underwear, and children's wear; commission basis only; at once. D 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, statistician; knowledge of accounting; practical experience; recent Tariff Board field agent; excellent references; moderate salary. D 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good address, business ability, employed evenings, desires occupation by day; moderate salary to start. V 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Swiss, with six years' experience in lace and embroidery importing house, seeks position; best references. X 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, thorough business training, desires clerical or outside position. C 168 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency,) 149 Bway. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID and waitresses, cooks, laundresses, general houseworkers, nurses, kitchen maids, useful girls, married couples and useful men; all references thoroughly investigated. Charles Wilson Employment Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel., 2224—Plaza.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

HELP, select colored, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

WAITRESS AND COOK.—Swedish; country preferred. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam-heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793—Bryant.

46TH ST., 509 WEST.—Large second-story front room; other rooms; telephone; excellent table; reasonable.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.

Large room, private bath; well heated; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome second floor front room; hot water, heat; phone; table unsurpassed.

54TH, 54 WEST.

Rooms, table guests, first class.

56 W., 68TH.—With private family, beautiful floor, together or separate; private bath; dressmaking rooms; electricity; most desirable home for persons seeking high-class accommodations; excellent Southern cooking.

269 WEST 70TH ST.

Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; pleasant, homelike surroundings; Subway, "L"; telephone.

71ST ST., 115 WEST.—Real home for young man, private family, young people; telephone; reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; unexpectedly vacated; conveniences; superior table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large square room, also hall room; parlor dining room; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near Subway and "L"; steam heated; telephone; reasonable; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny, well heated rooms; suitable two; refined surroundings; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large or medium-sized room; refined surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; high-class house; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, also single room, with board; reference.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms, unusually beautiful, comfortable; moderate; convenient rapid transit; telephone.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Nice, sunny rooms; excellent table; board optional; reasonable; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; references. 5475—Schuyler.

81ST ST., 156 WEST.—Fine rooms, with board; gentleman, couple; permanent, transients; table board; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Sunny, small room for gentleman; strictly high-class board; references necessary.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms in clean, well-kept house.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Sunny handsome large, small room, Central Park; excellent board. 5326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room; Jewish family.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Elegantly furnished Jewish home can accommodate select people; excellent cuisine. Stajer.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant location; parks, Subway, elevated; excellent table; moderate.

93D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—HANDSOME ROOM; ATTRACTIVE DINING.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Refined Jewish family offers two rooms, excellent board, to few gentlemen or couple; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Two front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; high-grade apartment; table guests. Maslin.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; baths; modern house; excellent Southern table; Subway express.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; southern exposure; excellent board. Phone Morningside 8136.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

121ST ST., 500 WEST.—Morningside Heights; near Broadway Subway; one beautiful room; newly furnished; high-class fireproof elevator apartment; delicious cooking; terms moderate.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished room to rent with board near "L" station; references.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, closets, overlooking Hudson; good board; telephone; references.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Delightful rooms; couple or gentlemen; satisfactory table; private house; table board.

EDGEHILL INN (Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.)—Pleasant double rooms, 3d floor; steam heat; excellent table; moderate; references.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Large and smaller room; pleasant, sunny, and airy; together or separately; with private bath and excellent board. Charlton.

MANHATTAN AV., 51.—Exceptional home, young men, front rooms; en suite, single; $7, $9. Ewell.

WEST END AV., 764 (97th.)—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; table board.

Boarders Wanted
East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK, 40, corner 21st.—Best location downtown; steady heat, electric lights, telephone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 69.—Exceptional accommodations; large suite; private bath; hotel service at reasonable rates.

Brooklyn.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

Two rooms, overlooking bay; electric light, steam heat, elevator, shower; board optional. X 20 Times.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5; river view Manhattan; most accessible locality Greater New York; Subway, ferry, bridge; 5 minutes Wall St.; apartments, single rooms; furnished, unfurnished; upper rooms, special rates business people; table choicest products New York markets. 905 Main.

142 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

Desirable vacancies, overlooking bay; excellent cuisine; 'phone.

Country Board
Long Island

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms
West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large front room; running water; bath; breakfast.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, two large rooms, one small room, bath.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms for bachelors; electricity; telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, exceptionally clean, sunny room; telephone; single. $3.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny back parlor and dressing room; running water; telephone.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—A large and small room; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Single room; all conveniences; for gentleman.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; electric light; board optional; reference.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $4 up; facing Central Park; suitable for studio.

60TH, 22 WEST, New York.—$25-$60 monthly; $1-$5 daily. Tel. 5891 Col. Elegantly kept; private baths; independent residence; meals.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, or single; steam, bath; private 'phone; two in family; references required; Subway, "L," and trolley; ground floor. Hanshe.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; conveniences; telephone; hot water guaranteed.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; first class house; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Nicely furnished large sunny room; also single room; private family; references.

76TH ST., 232-234 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Well-appointed, attractive rooms; single, en suite; elevator apartment; telephone. Dutton.

77TH ST., 172 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; separate entrance; bath adjoining; call evenings. Churchill.

78TH ST., 112 WEST. — Desirable, sunny rooms; every convenience; accessible Subway, elevated; telephone; references; moderate.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.

Beautifully furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; homelike surroundings; telephone; select table guests accommodated

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium and small rooms, private house; reasonable; references.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; large, front room; two flights; ample closets; lavatory; telephone. Campbell.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Select; gentleman, or man and wife; elegant room; private bath, first floor.

83D ST., 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; independent entrance; steam heat; $10 per week; private; reference; gentlemen. Jacobosky.

84TH ST., 143 WEST.—First floor; large, small, warm rooms; telephone; Subway, "L," trolley. Craven.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny front room; 'phone; piano; private; board optional; references. Apt. 4.

87TH ST., 131 WEST.—Two rooms on second floor, single or en suite; private bath; gentlemen.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; breakfast optional; convenient location; telephone; moderate terms.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large front room; back parlor; private house; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large front and back parlor, together, singly; one flight; telephone. Stanclift.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; private house.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Attractive room, newly furnished; private house; references.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; breakfast. Grossman.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually large, cheerful outside room; comfortably furnished; private family. Jarett.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman preferred; two in family; references; central. Moore.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, newly decorated front room, elevator apartment; restaurant in building. Macdonald.

112TH ST., 305 WEST.—Elegant room, with dressing room; also hall room; newly decorated; all improvements.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Sunny, steam heated, electricity. 3583 Morningside. Mrs. Clark.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Beautiful, front suite; also large, single room. Phone Morning 3260.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private house; also large room with bath; ground floor; suitable for gentlemen; quiet locality; convenient Subway.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; elevator; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator; Subway. Smith.

119TH ST., 420 WEST, (Morningside, Near Columbia University.)—Fine room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; closets extra large; telephone; elevator; Subway. Apartment 39.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

522 WEST 123D. FEEK.

Warm, light rooms; conveniences; reasonable; Subway, "L."

132D ST., 236 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, large well-furnished room; quiet, American home; private block.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; hotel conveniences; home comforts; reasonable. Pierson.

141ST ST., WEST, (1 Hamilton Terrace.)—Private family; large, small front or rear room; references.

158TH ST., 646 WEST, (Near Subway.)—Private house; comfortable rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; gentleman preferred.

159TH ST., 549 WEST, (2 Blocks Subway.)—Large front, furnished room; private dwelling; 2 people; telephone, electric light; $5 week.

Parlor and bedroom adjoining bath, in high-class apartment; $35 monthly. Apartment 25. Phone Schuyler 7390.

PRIVATE FAMILY, in beautiful Riverside home, will rent room; $5. 3753 Morningside. 5B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE; MODERN APARTMENT. Suites or separately; gentlemen. X 31 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Large, attractive room; no other roomers; $40 month. Apt. 29.

SUNNY PARLOR and alcove, $8; sunny single room, $4; "L," Subway. Address T 246 Times Downtown.

Sunny large rooms high-class apartment; $6 weekly. Apartment 25. Phone Schuyler 7390.

East Side.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, steam-heated rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; references; board optional.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, without board; steam heat, all conveniences.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, 2 rooms, bathroom, by month.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor's quarters; swimming pool, shower free; $5-$6 weekly. Zauder apartments.

29TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large and small rooms; pleasant and comfortable, for gentlemen; references.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private house; every convenience; gentlemen; references required.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, clean, elegantly furnished rooms; also large studio; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room, bath adjoining; breakfast optional; references.

Furnished Rooms
West Side.

48TH ST., 19 EAST, (5th Av.)—Excellent accommodations; suites, single rooms; bath, steam; board optional.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Comfortable room near park; private house; $5.50 weekly; skylight room, $2.

83D ST., 151 EAST.—Attractive home for 3; large room; also small room; board optional.

93D ST., 120 EAST.—Neat furnished rooms, $2.50 up; kitchenette; rear parlor; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14 (corner 15th St., block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box springs beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 822.—Large furnished room and board, running water, in private boarding house.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; exclusive, private dwelling. Owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—Really clean, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; central location. 'Phone 2958 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

57th, 322-328 West, near Broadway.—Modern elevator apartment, eight large, light rooms; very moderate rental.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 129.—Attractive living room; convenient to downtown New York and Subway. Inquire at 6 P. M., Apartment 5, Hainden Hall.

New Jersey.

WASHINGTON ST., 119, East Orange.—For rent, 2 attractive front rooms, with board if desired. Telephone 658 L Orange.

THREE ROOMS, en suite, single; two connecting; furnished, unfurnished; Bayonne, N. J. Z 225 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

Two commodious bedrooms, suitable for bachelor and married couple, with or without board, on Riverside Drive, near 137th St. Apply D 133 Times.

PHYSICIAN wants office, private house, between 36th and 48th Sts., 6th and Lexington Avs. D 137 Times.

Business Opportunities

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Can you influence business for prominent real estate firm, and collections, managing estates, insurance; will give you start with us providing you can answer our requirements as to integrity and ability. Address Realty, D 99 Times.

Mercantile Import Company, to organize State New Jersey; highly profitable; will earn $60,000 annually; excellent business opening for gentleman investing $10,000 or less; capable manage office. V 228 Times Downtown.

AN established reputable manufacturer wants young, reliable partner to invest $500 to $1,000 with services; receives proportionate income and real estate security pending success. Integrity, 470 Times Downtown.

Investment of $3,000 to $5,000 will give good business man substantial interest in and active part in management of established business manufacturing exclusive and protected specialties. Box D 93 Times.

$100,000 Wanted—Manufacturer with $75,000; last year's profit $35,000, wants capitalist investor or active; principals only reply; no agents. T 254 Times, Downtown.

FREIGHT FORWARDING.—Young man with capital, experienced in freight traffic, seeks connection where experience will be valuable. D 109 Times.

Have $1,500 for manufacturing purposes or otherwise with services. Morris, D 134 Times.

Business Notices

500 Multigraph typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing; printing, lowest prices, 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished
West Side.

107th St., 230 West, Ivy Courts.—To sublet, six-room apartment, fifth floor; sunshine in every room.

100th St., 251 West, Between West End and Broadway.—Apartment 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry.

Sublet.—Sunny four-room elevator apartment; all improvements. Apartment 2 D, 345 West 70th St.

Rent free to small family who will look after doctor's apartment. X 38 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

208 West 59th St.—Facing Central Park, club-rooms, suitable for musicals, recitals, or lectures; electric light; reasonable. Phone 7594 Columbus.

85th, 78 West.—To sublet, eight-room elevator apartment; from April to October.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

11 Livingston Place, Between 16th and 17th Sts, Facing Stuyvesant Park.—Private residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths. Owner, 10 Livingston Place. Telephone 1811 Stuyvesant. Call from 2 to 5.

Attractive Offer—Four-story brick dwelling, West 21st St.; just off 6th Av.; rental low. For particulars address H. N. Condict, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst mansion, 13 rooms, overlooking ocean; 8,779 Bay Parkway; $75. James Conway, 3,675 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Ocean front furnished cottages at Long Beach, L. I., FOR RENT. 1912 season list ready. Photographs at office. Frederick P. Jones, 334 Fifth Av. Specialist in Long Beach properties.

Cottage, seven rooms and bath; at Oscawana Lake; 50 miles; frontage on lake over 100 ft.; completely furnished; $300 for season; been occupied only by owner. F. Ladd, Hillside Bank, Richmond Hill, L. I.

For Sale

ALL GRADES OF OFFICE FURNITURE. NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.

25 rolltop, flat, and bookkeeper desks and chairs; 10 tables, partitions, railings; 8 telephone booths, double sound proof. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St., near Subway: Telephone 5483 Spring.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs. Nathan's, West Broadway, corner White.

Fire Sale.—A full line desks, office furniture, slightly damaged by water, sold at greatly reduced prices. J. Bronstein, 40 Beaver.

Typewriters, all makes, bought, repaired, sold; multigraphs, adding machines. Eagle Typewriter Co., 312 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

KNABE mahogany upright piano; beautiful tone; like new; sell at sacrifice. 318 W. 42d.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

The Furnished Room columns of The Times form the best directory for those seeking furnished rooms in the better neighborhoods.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of the FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY for approval of its proposed extension of routes under Section 23 of the Transportation Corporations Law.—Case No. 1,467.—Notice of hearing.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 11, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hearing room of the Public Service Commission for the First District, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, a hearing will be had on the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, filed with the Commission on February 16, 1912, for the approval by the Commission of the proposed extension of the routes of said company under Section 23 of the Transportation Corporations Law, as follows, to wit:

From the intersection of its route on Fifth Avenue with West 32d Street, thence westerly along West 32d Street to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and return upon said West 32d Street to Fifth Avenue;

Or in the alternative,—

From the intersection of its route on Fifth Avenue with West 32d Street, thence westerly along West 32d Street to Seventh Avenue, thence northerly along Seventh Avenue to West 33d Street, thence easterly along West 33d Street to Fifth Avenue.

The stages upon said route, thus extended, to be operated in either direction and as part of the original route of the petitioner upon Fifth Avenue, and in case of the obstruction of any portion of said extension at any time by works of public improvement, a provisional route to be adopted and operated upon such streets in the vicinity of the construction, and during the continuance thereof, as said petitioner shall find best adapted to the public convenience.

Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1912.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY,
By R. W. Meade, President.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, do hereby certify, that I have compared the above with the original adopted by said Commission on February 21, 1912, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the seal of the commission, this 21st day of February, 1912.

(Seal.) TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—GUERNSEY MYERS, Complainant, vs. DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

Pursuant to decree duly entered in the above entitled case, dated February 21, 1912, the undersigned Receiver offers for sale the New York City business and effects of the above-named Dairy Products Company of New York, including the good-will of the wholesale and retail routes and business, ice plants, horses, wagons, trucks, harness, bottles, cans, office fixtures, and all equipment of any kind whatsoever, used in the distribution of milk either at wholesale or retail in the City of New York. All said property, except the effects located at the Harlem Branch, hereinafter named, will be sold at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, at the premises at No. 406-8 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, March 8, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Immediately after such sale the said auctioneer will also sell, at the premises at No. 1,351 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, the horses, wagons, stock and fixtures used at the Harlem Branch of said Company.

Dated March 2, 1912.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Receiver.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Receiver, 26 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HERMAN MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1912. BLANCHE MEYERS, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, ABRAHAM SARTORIUS, Executors. JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MARSHALL, JANET RUTHERFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANET RUTHERFORD MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitehouse & Co., Room 401, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1911. HENRY RUTHERFORD, CHARLES K. PHIPARD, Executors. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Executors, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIEGEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Siegel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 2d, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 1, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Page, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 6th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 1, 1912.

NO. 15,492. — UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—SPITZER & HARRIS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Spitzer & Harris Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated February 8, 1912, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 2, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ERNEST ROCH, Bankrupt.—No. 16,090.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest Roch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 1, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER S. LEVERTY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,122.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander S. Leverty, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23d, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 1, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERARD P. TOLLMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 16,200.

To the creditors of Gerard P. Tollman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Gerard P. Tollman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 1, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET MURTHA, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 4, 1912, by order of the court, at 1:30 P. M., at 543 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a magnificent stock of this year's importations, just out of bond, such as lingerie and other fine dresses, lace waists, petticoats, chemises, dressing sacques, robes, costumes, gowns, and all of the finest quality and in the richest and most fashionable designs.

Exhibition on Monday from 10-12.

MORRIS SIMON, Receiver.
BENJAMIN F. FEINER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEVADA-UTAH MINES AND SMELTER CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 4th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, file cabinets, safe, typewriters, &c.

HENRY MELVILLE, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Monday, March 18, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERARD P. TOLLMANN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 4th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 8 West 45th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine up-to-date ladies' tailoring establishment, comprising select woolens, broadcloths, silks, linings, trimmings, cutting tables, fixtures, &c.

MOSES ELY, Receiver.
JESSE EPSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of LEO SCHOSBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 4th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 122 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, safe, fur machines, fixtures, &c.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.
RALPH O. L. FAY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUSTIN WALKER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 4th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 565 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beads, hair ornaments, bead needles, tables, desks, chairs, typewriter, addressograph, mailing list, &c.

MOSES N. KRAKOWER, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TERMINAL HAT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 15, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 50 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gentlemen's hats, safe, desk, fixtures, &c.

BERNARD J. MacCORY, Trustee.
JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,791.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAYER SLOTKIN AND JULIUS PRAGLIN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of SLOTKIN & PRAGLIN, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Mayer Slotkin and Julius Praglin, individually and as copartners, under the firm name of Slotkin & Praglin, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1911, the said Mayer Slotkin and Julius Praglin, individually and as said copartners, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 2, 1912.

NO. 14,999.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT L. MESSMORE, individually and as a member of the firm of MESSMORE & MORRIS and MESSMORE & DICKINSON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Herbert L. Messmore, individually and as a member of the firm of Messmore & Morris and Messmore & Dickinson, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1911, the said Herbert L. Messmore, individually and as a member of the firm of Messmore & Morris and Messmore & Dickinson, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 4, 1912.

NO. 15,392.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. BEAL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William F. Beal, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1911, the said William F. Beal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 4, 1912.

NO. 15,459.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DERRY TEN BROECK COMPANY.—Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Derry Ten Broeck Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Derry Ten Broeck Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 15th day of March A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 2d, 1912.

NO. 15,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX OSTERER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Osterer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1911, the said Max Osterer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 4, 1912.

NO. 15,541—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAPHAEL GREIFF, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Raphael Greiff, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Raphael Greiff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 4, 1912.

NO. 15,955.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANKLIN H. LORD, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Franklin H. Lord, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1911, the said Franklin H. Lord was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 4, 1912.

CONVIVIAL HIP SINGS AT 88-COURSE DINNER

Barrel of Mischievous Rice Wine Brings Out a Squad of Police as a Precaution.

LAST IMPERIAL NEW YEAR'S

Tong Members Merry, Although Their President and Vice President Were Murdered Recently.

The Hip Sing Tong of Chinatown, still in mourning for the late President and Vice President of the organization, both of whom were recently killed in a Tong war, dined yesterday afternoon, last night, and early this morning. The dinner was the annual New Year's affair, and was one of the most picturesque and elaborate feasts ever served in Chinatown.

The police swarmed in to see that there was no gun play, as well as to see that the men of the On Leong Tong kept within their own territory and did not venture into Pell Street, at the Chinese Delmonico's, in which street the dinner was held.

The Hip Sings lost their two highest officials on Jan. 5, when they were shot down in a gambling house at 21 Pell Street, where Mock Duck, wiliest of Chinamen, holds out. Under a fan tan table the police found the body of Lung You, the Vice President. Mock Duck, himself a power in the Hip Sing Tong, was in the room when the police came in.

"Very bad business," said Mock Duck, and the police agreed with him.

Later the police found the wounded President of the Hip Sings, Chung Pun Sing. He died a few days later. They drank toasts to the memory of the departed officers in bitter rice wine last night, and with that tribute mourning ceased and merrymaking started.

Two hundred Chinese, including twenty Chinese women—these in the most gorgeous silken raiment—sat down to the feast yesterday. There were about eighty Americans present, and they seemed to enjoy the dinner even more than the Orientals. There was a Chinese orchestra of twelve instruments, and there were eighty-eight different dishes on the menu, exclusive of rice wine, of which there was at least a barrel on hand.

"Rice wine makes Chinamen feel very good," said Mock Duck, who was one of the diners, and the music and laughter proved it. In fact, rice wine makes a Chinaman feel so fine that a dozen detectives and a score of policemen were sent to Pell Street in order to be on the spot in the event of any trouble and to keep the On Leong Tong back of the Arcade and in Mott Street, where they are supreme.

Rice wine was not a part of the regular dinner, each guest bringing his own stock of the liquid. One old fellow, who came in with a celestial grin that bore testimony to the working qualities of rice wine, brought two full quarts, and he announced that he expected to drink it all himself.

The dinner was served in periods, so to speak, there being a recess of two hours after the first twenty courses had been disposed of. After the first adjournment the Hip Sings and their guests proceeded to their headquarters, where they played the Chinese finger game that is known as sap-mah-cee-key. In this game each Chinaman doubles up his fists and then suddenly shoots out two or more fingers. The man who guesses the right number of extended fingers wins the pot. To be sure there is no cheating the onlookers grab the outstretched fingers of the pointers the moment anybody makes a guess.

After the first session of sap-mah-cee-key, which ended at 10:30 P. M., the Hip Sings wended their way back to the Chinese Delmonico's, where the second part of the dinner was disposed of. There were several short recesses, in which sap-mah-cee-key was played and in which the police were in calling distance. The women played, too, and it is said that the men gallantly permitted them to win most of the money.

The police, who were under command of Capt. Tierney of the Elizabeth Street Station, took every precaution to see that there was no shooting.

"Too many cops, no shootings to-night," murmured Mock Duck.

To-night the On Leong Tong will have its New Year's dinner. Last night they were bragging that it would outdo that of the Hip Sings in every respect. There will be at least 100 courses and the music will be by a Chinese band of a score of instruments.

The dinner of last night and that of to-night will be the last of the old fashioned festivals that Chinatown will see. Hereafter the holiday will be observed under the calendar of the new republic.

CLAN-NA-GAEL EMMET NIGHT.

Celebrates Patriot's 134th Anniversary with Song and Story.

An audience that filled the Opera House of the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night witnessed appropriate exercises commemorating the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's patriot-martyr. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael organization. Every year for the past forty-six years this society has celebrated Emmet's birthday. The meeting last night was the largest gathering in the history of the organization.

Orators who are familiar with the history of Ireland and her heroes lauded Emmet. The Rev. Luke A. Grace, a priest of the religious order of the Congregation of the Missions, was the principal speaker. He defended the memory of the Irish patriot, and tried to show that his so-called revolutionary ideas were more than mere fancies, and that the conditions and happenings of the times were responsible for their failure. The speaker said that the greatest military leaders would have failed under similar conditions.

Martin T. Manton, a Brooklyn lawyer, spoke on "The Progress of the Irish Race in America." Congressman William M. Calder, Chairman of the meeting, reviewed the work of the Clan-Na-Gael organization for Irish independence during the last half century.

Part of the exercises consisted of Irish songs, and musical selections were rendered by artists who have been heard frequently at entertainments given by Irish societies. Among them were Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, a contralto and lecturer on Irish music; Mrs. Virginia Da Silva Flynn, James J. Byrne, Edward McAllister, and William C. Higgins. Francis O'Coffey, a famous Irish piper, rendered several selections, including an ancient clan march.

BOY STRUCK BY AN AUTO.

Chauffeur Stops to Help — Victim May Die.

Finnie Keenan, 14 years old, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keenan of 172 West Sixty-fifth Street, was struck by an automobile as he was crossing Amsterdam Avenue at Sixty-fifth Street yesterday morning on his way home from church, and was taken unconscious to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering with internal injuries and a fractured skull. There is little hope for his recovery.

Paul Foran of 475 West Fifty-seventh Street, the chauffeur who drove the car, stopped instantly after he hit the boy, and offered every assistance. He was alone in the car, which is owned by William Josephy of the Sherman Square Hotel.

Barnard Concert for Building Fund.

A benefit concert will be held by Barnard students in the Horace Mann Auditorium on the evening of March 18 to raise funds for the new Students' Building. Among the features of the programme will be selections by the Missurgia Men's Chorus and Kronold, the 'cellist. The committee in charge of the concert, of which Miss Dorothy Griffin, '12, is Chairman, expects to clear several hundred dollars.

SCANDAL HUNT ON A LINER.

Brazil's Consul Saves Exporter and a Widow from Ellis Island.

The prompt intervention of the Brazilian Consul General, Manuel Jacintho Ferreira da Cunha, yesterday prevented the detention of Octano Guinle, a Brazilian exporter, with offices at 42 Broadway, and Mrs. Clare Borgogelli, a wealthy young widow from Rome, who both arrived on the Cunarder Campania from Liverpool.

When Immigration Inspectors Mitchell and Moore boarded the liner at Quarantine early yesterday morning they found that the young couple appeared to be on very friendly terms. The man is about 25 years old and the woman 23. They were questioned in the dining saloon by the Inspectors, and when told that it was illegal for unmarried persons to travel together to the United States Mr. Guinle said that he was ignorant of the law and refused to give further particulars. It was decided that the two should be sent to Ellis Island.

On hearing this, the young man telephoned from the pier to the Brazilian Consul General, who sent his secretary at once to explain things to the immigration authorities. When this did not suffice, the secretary went away and brought back the Consul General himself in his automobile. He explained that he had known that both Mr. Guinle and Mrs. Borgogelli were on the steamer and would vouch for them. If it were necessary he would appeal to the Ambassador himself, he said. Then the Inspectors decided to allow the two passengers to land.

Mrs. Borgogelli had a most elaborate wardrobe, which was contained in thirteen trunks. One leather-covered trunk was filled with a silver toilet service, which includes a silver wash basin a foot deep and 18 inches in diameter and a silver ewer, 2 feet high, decorated with cockle shells and silver fish.

EMPLOYES TO SHARE PROFITS

Eastman Kodak Company Plans to Distribute $500,000 Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—The Eastman Kodak Company has been working over a plan for profit sharing with its employes for some months, and the Board of Directors has finally agreed upon a method whereby the corporation will distribute over $500,000 every year.

The plan will be submitted to the stockholders of the Eastman Kodak Company and its subsidiary concerns at the annual meeting on April 2, and, if adopted, the first division of profits will take place in July. The plan calls for the setting aside of a sum equal to 35 per cent. of the extra dividends paid to holders of the common stock of the company during each year and the distribution of this sum yearly to the employes of the company who have been in its service for more than one year.

Employes who have been in service for only one year will get the equivalent of one week's salary, but those who have been in the employ of the company for five years or more will get the full percentage of the dividends. In Rochester the company employs more than 1,500 men and women who will share in this division.

GETS PRESENT OF FISH HEADS

Woman Faints at Strange Gift and Police Station Has Scare.

A messenger boy, without a word of explanation, rang the doorbell at the home of Mrs. Marie Schoenberger, 222 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, last night about 10 o'clock, and delivered to her eighteen-year-old son, Louis, a mysterious package. Louis straightway carried the small bundle to his mother. She had scarcely glanced at it when she fell back fainting in her chair. Mrs. Schoenberger has received a number of threatening letters recently, it is said, from supposed members of the Black Hand.

When she recovered from her fainting spell she sent the package to the Bedford Avenue Police Station. Here it was received by Lieut. Fleming, who, after inspecting it carefully, handed it over to Detectives Kavanaugh and O'Connor. The detectives took the strange bundle into the rear yard, where they placed it in a tub of water and let it thoroughly soak. Holding it at arm's length they removed it from the water and gently unwound the wrapper.

They removed the lid of a small box and found a number of small fish heads.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH SERVICE

Congregation Gives Thanks That Whole of Building Was Not Burned.

The lingering odor of smoke, the absence of a small group of pews, a bit of improvised flooring in one spot and an unsightly cloth in the place of the lower half of the great rose window above the organ were all the signs in the Church of the Messiah yesterday to tell the congregation that fire had invaded and threatened its venerable walls the day before.

To these the Rev. John Haynes Holmes added a little, in the form of expressing his gratitude to W. S. Miller of the Trustees, who helped in the direction of those who fought the fire. The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor emeritus, could not be there for the services, which were, in a sense, services of thanksgiving that the church escaped total destruction.

SEEKS DEATH, BLAMING WIFE.

She Allowed Him Only 15 Cents a Day, Says Rescued Man.

Henry Zinker, a tailor, of 575 Fox Street, the Bronx, tried to die last night for the principle that 15 cents a day is not enough for a wife to allow her husband for spending money, especially when he is required to use part of it to buy his noonday meal. This was the explanation Zinker made at the Morrisania Police Station just before being locked up on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

While his wife and two children were out visiting, Zinker fastened a tube to a gas jet and sat down with one end in his mouth. But he left open the door of his room and neighbors soon arrived and had him revived and arrested.

TO READ ANDERSEN'S TALES.

Elith Reumert to Give Dramatic Rendition of Three Stories.

Elith Reumert of the Royal Danish Theatre will give a dramatic reading of some stories of Hans Christian Andersen at the Berkeley Theatre this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Reumert visited America about ten years ago to appear before Danish people here, but since that time he has learned English and will give his reading in that language. The stories he has chosen are "The Butterfly," "The Princess and the Pea," and "It Is Quite True." He will be assisted by the Misses Fuller in English and Scotch folk-songs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DENTISTRY

"Men are four: He who knows not, and knows not he knows not, he is a fool; shun him. He who knows not, and knows he knows not, he is a simple; teach him. He who knows, and knows not he knows, he is asleep; wake him. He who knows, and knows he knows, he is wise; follow him."—Arab Proverb.

I have been a successful dentist over thirty years, and know that I know dentistry. My patients know it, too. Send for "Dentistry by Specialists and the Gentle Art of Painlessness" and see what they say about it.

EDWARD EVERETT CADY, D.D.S.,
FULTON ST., cor. COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN.
(Less than one minute from Borough Hall Subway Station; sixteen from 42d St.)

FEW CASES HANDLED IN SUNDAY COURTS

All But Two of the Magistrates Strictly Follow the Higher Court's Ruling.

MANY PRISONERS BAILED

Others Turned Loose Because Sunday Commitments Are Declared Illegal —A Few Fines Imposed.

All but two of the City Magistrates who held court yesterday kept strictly within the letter of the law as interpreted on Friday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, which held that police court cases could not be disposed of finally on Sunday. A test was made in the case of the people versus Lillian Ryan, who was committed to a reformatory a week ago yesterday. The Appellate Division held that the commitment was illegal because made on Sunday.

In the Harlem Court Magistrate Krotel refused yesterday to dispose of any cases, only fixing bail for the prisoners arraigned before him. Magistrate O'Connor, in Jefferson Market, announced that he had no power to try any cases, and Magistrate Murphy took a similar stand. Magistrate Butts adjourned all his cases until to-day.

Magistrate Herbert, who sat in the Yorkville Court, decided that as he had not seen a copy of the decision, he would hold court in the old way. He fined twenty-five persons for intoxication, nine automobile speeders, and several persons for disorderly conduct.

In the West Side Court Magistrate McQuade adjourned five cases until to-day. Two prisoners who were charged with disorderly conduct were fined $3 each. Two automobile speeders were fined $5 each. In the Tombs Court Magistrate Murphy held all of his prisoners for examination to-day.

Magistrate Breen, in the Men's Night Court, declined to express an opinion on the decision. Up to 9:30 o'clock he heard twenty-six cases, principally minor offenses, and discharged all the prisoners. The Magistrate remarked:

"It may be against the law to try them, but I don't think it illegal to discharge them."

Magistrate Herrman, in the Women's Night Court, did not attempt to dispose of any cases brought before him before midnight. A number of cases were continued and such prisoners as were able to do so were permitted to furnish bail for their appearance this morning. Court was called to order at the usual hour, but after the bail in several cases had been fixed a recess was taken until midnight.

Shortly after midnight the regular business of the court was resumed, and such cases as had not been continued were called for trial.

Magistrate Herrman said that he made it a rule to follow the decisions of the higher courts and there was nothing for the Magistrates but to await the final decision on the matter. The only action the Magistrates could take, he said, was to continue the cases presented on Sunday or admit the prisoners to bail.

POLICE TRAILING "BRIGANDS."

More Arrests in Trinity Place Robbery Expected—Italian Held.

The expected arrest of the men who are believed to be responsible for the murder of Adolph Stern, the jewelry clerk, who was murdered last July by two men who had broken a show window in Jacob Jacoby's jewelry store at Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street and stolen several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, was not made yesterday. Inspector Hughes said that the case was well in hand, but added that several days might pass before the police were ready to act.

It is believed that the police have located the two missing "brigands" with whom Matteo Arbano divided the $10,000 that he snatched from the Trinity Place robbers when the division was made in the rear room of Pascale & Dileo's saloon at 208 Thompson Street. Matteo Arbano, or "Matty," as he is best known in the criminal world, is known to have given Commissioner Dougherty all the information he has, and it is rumored that he has told him where Paoli and "The Unknown," as the two other "brigands" are known to the police, are in hiding. That Paoli and his friend are aiding Dougherty in his round-up of the hold-up gangs is one of the unverified rumors at Police Headquarters.

Within one hour yesterday morning, after D. Salingo, the Italian shoemaker, was murdered in his rooms at 241 West Fifty-third Street, the police placed under arrest John Louissi, a barber living at 229 West Fifty-second Street, charged with the murder.

Salingo's body, covered with stab wounds, was found at midnight. William Nelson, a barber, saw a man running from Salingo's place, and gave chase. When the police captured Louissi, Nelson identified him as the man he had chased. He was held for the Coroner's inquest.

Santo Scappatori, who was caught in the act of robbing a man of his gold watch, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and held for the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail. Scappatori was arrested late Saturday night by Detectives Moore and Birmingham, who had been trailing him all night. The hold-up occurred at Roosevelt Street and the Bowery. Scappatori pleaded guilty.

JUDGE HEADS A POSSE.

Leads Chase After Three Highwaymen Who Robbed a Foreman.

Judge John I. Green, the "marrying Judge" of Farmingdale, immensely popular this leap year because he announced his intention of accepting no fees, led in another sort of movement last evening when he went out at the head of a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, detectives, and citizens who scoured the woods around Huntington in search of three Italians who on Saturday held up, blackjacked, and robbed Nelson Pike, foreman for contractors at work on the Motor Parkway.

The hold-up was at dusk in front of the church in Melville, and the Italians who made way with Pike's $160 were discouraged in the act of loosening his watch chain by his recovery of consciousness. Their speedy departure then has suggested the idea that they were men who had done Parkway work and feared recognition.

Yesterday afternoon it was reported that an Italian had been seen near the church at dusk on Saturday and that he was in a boarding house in Woodberry Avenue, in Huntington. Judge Green and his men closed in on this house and the emptiness of their net when they drew it in led to the conviction that their man had escaped by the rear door and taken to the woods.

It was said last night that if the search of the countryside bore no results dogs would be put on the trail this morning.

SCHOOL JANITOR A SUICIDE.

Left Note to Wife Telling Her to Marry Again.

Nicholas Baglivo, a janitor in a public school, locked himself in his apartment at 251 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, last evening, dressed and shaved with scrupulous care, and, taking out a revolver, put a bullet through his temple. His wife, coming home at 9 o'clock, had to call in two policemen to force an entrance. They found him lying dead on the floor.

The brief note he left explained the suicide. He had tried his best to stop gambling and had failed. Baglivo had always been given to games of chance, but when he married, eight months ago, he broke off the habit for four months. Then he slipped back into it. The little note closed with the injunction that his wife marry again as soon as she could. Baglivo was only 21.

HOW THE GOSPELS AGREE.

Their Authenticity Proved by Comparisons, Ethical Culturist Says.

Alfred W. Martin, at the meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, spoke last night on "The Origin and Reliability of the Synoptic Gospels."

Mr. Martin dwelt at length upon the earliest manuscripts of the Christian era, laying particular stress upon the fact that all these records agree to a remarkable degree of exactness with the text of the New Testament. He said that the great majority of Biblical students agree that the first three books of the New Testament, St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. Mark, were composite in their origin, that is, the work of many writers.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "these texts grew and were colored with the views of the writers and their love of Jesus. They were at first mere legends, oral and unwritten. Then, in the year 70, or possibly 80 A. D., these legends were suddenly put on paper, and we received what is known as the Gospel according to St. Mark, detailing the doings and actions of Christ. Later we obtained the version of St. Matthew, containing the reports of the sayings of Christ.

"Can we rely on these texts?"

"We can. We are assured of even the language of Christ. This is proved unequivocally by the fact that such remote manuscripts as the Vatican, the Alexandrian, the Ephrian, the Syrian, and the Bezan all corroborate the authenticity of the original texts of the three books of the New Testament.

"In these, the oldest works extant, we find the most astonishing agreement; there is very little difference in the main details. The ultimate conclusion is that the transactions are precisely the words of Christ, and the real versions of his thoughts."

In answering one of the questions asked at the close of the meeting as to just what the definition of "Unitarian" is, Mr. Martin said:

"It is one of the evidences of a growing intelligence and a broader knowledge. Each succeeding year it becomes harder to answer that question. It would indeed be hard to answer. I cannot do so."

QUARREL ON WAY TO A FIRE.

Bayside Stirred Up by Scuffle on the Hook and Ladder.

Bayside, L. I., is all wrought up over an unhappy circumstance which attended the hearty response to the fire alarm which sounded through the town shortly before noon yesterday—a circumstance that was but a sequel to the old clash between those modern citizens who advocate a paid fire department for Bayside and those of the older stripe who contend violently that the good old volunteers are good enough for them.

A flare-up of feeling showed itself yesterday when the alarm summoned two dashing white horses to hearquarters, where they were hitched to the hook and ladder and hurried out to the mission of rescue. A group of Bayside folk standing by made a rush for the piece of apparatus as it swung out of the fire house, and three gained a position and the promise of a quick ride to the fire, a promise unfulfilled, for Chris Johannsenn, the driver, turned on them with his whip and the sting of it dropped them quickly to the road.

These three were William F. Sheehan, a large property owner in Bayside, an advocate of a paid department, James A. Logan, proprietor of a New York café, and Henry W. Medicus, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. Sheehan was the only one within immediate range of the whip and he fended its lash from his face. Johannsenn's explanation, in so far as it was offered, was that the three were not volunteers and had no business cluttering up the apparatus when there was property in Bayside feeding the flames.

WOMAN TRICKS A BURGLAR.

Thinks Stovelifter Held to His Head Is a Pistol and Surrenders.

Aroused by a strange sound in his room early yesterday morning, Samuel Korotkin, a plate glass dealer who lives at 1,122 Liberty Avenue, East New York, had scarcely jumped out of bed when he found himself grappling with a burglar. A desperate struggle followed, the two men shuffling their way into the dining room adjoining.

Korotkin was no match for his assailant and as he felt himself weakening in the man's grasp, he called to his wife who had been awakened, to get his pistol from the bureau drawer. Mrs. Korotkin rushed to the drawer, but the revolver was not to be found. Running into the kitchen she grabbed up the first thing she saw, a stove-lifter, and hastened back to the assistance of her husband.

The size and shape of the implement suggested to Mrs. Korotkin an ingenious trick. Pressing its iron handle to the intruder's head, she shouted: "Give up, or I'll blow your brains out."

Korotkin's assailant promptly let go.

He was ordered to turn his face to the wall, and when he did so, Korotkin took the stove-lifter from his wife and stood guard, while she telephoned the police. Detective Frank Burke of the Liberty Avenue Station responded to the call and arrested the man, who said he was Henry De Sara, 25 years old, of University Place, L. I.

He was held without bail for examination in the New Jersey Avenue Court.

SHOT IN A GANG BRAWL.

One of Kelly's Followers Wounded, but Won't Betray Assailant.

Louis Cassetti, one of the leaders of the Kelly gang and better known by the name of Menelik, was shot at 1:30 o'clock this morning as he was nearing his home at 22-24 Mulberry Street. He has three wounds, two in the face, and one in the head. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition. He was conscious, but when the police tried to get from him some information that might lead to the capture of his assailants he refused to make any statement.

The police believe that the shooting was the work of rival gangsters. Witnesses told of seeing two men attack Cassetti, although only one of them fired the shots. They ran down Mulberry Street. Patrolman Nelson, whose attention was attracted by the shots, tried to follow the men, but was not able to get any trace of them.

Sunday Lid on Newport Barbers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—The Sunday closing movement here has been carried a step farther by the police in forbidding barber shops to keep open for a part of the Sabbath day as had been their custom. Recently three proprietors of tonsorial parlors were summoned by the Chief of Police and informed that keeping their shops open on Sunday was unlawful. These stores were not open to-day.

DON'T SEND MONEY!

THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot undertake to supply copies of the Easter Edition with the Abbey Holy Grail pictures from its office. Orders must be placed with newsdealers. The edition is limited to newsdealers' orders, and regular subscribers.

STATE-WIDE ELECTRIC PLAN.

Conservation Commission Explains Its Bill to Distribute Power.

ALBANY, March 3.—The undeveloped water powers of the State are estimated by the Conservation Commission to be upward of 1,500,000 horse power. In presenting to the Legislature a measure to utilize this undeveloped resource, the commission contemplates the construction of high-tension transmission lines from the point of development, across the State, east, west, north, and south.

It is estimated that high-tension transmission lines can be constructed for about $5,000 per mile, exclusive of right of way. The State of New York now has canal lands covering a considerable part of the distance that may be utilized for this purpose. It is estimated that electricity could be placed upon these transmission lines at approximately $10 per horse power. To this must be added the cost of transmission to the various municipalities.

The Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario charges $18.50 per horse power delivered at Toronto, a distance of about seventy-five miles. In the western section of the State the cities of Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Lockport, Tonawanda, Fredonia, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Salamanca, Olean, Westfield, Batavia, Rochester, and other communities will be served at very reasonable prices. The urban population of this section is about 800,000 people.

The distribution for lighting public streets and buildings, domestic and commercial lighting, and for power purposes is to be done by the several municipalities.

TEXAS SUSPECTS OIL TRUST.

Supposed Independent Concerns May Be Under Standard's Control.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 3.—State officials say they have evidence that the Standard Oil Company, which was forbidden to do business in Texas, some years ago, because of the trust features, has never ceased to operate in this State. Even the Pierce Fordyce Oil Company, which was born after its successor, the Waters Pierce Oil Company, was convicted and paid a penalty, is not free from anti-trust prosecution.

It is charged that the trust owns more than a million dollars worth of property and collects heavy revenue from more than one oil company presumed to be operated as an independent concern. Suspecting that the Pierce Fordyce Company might be a rejuvinated concern of the Waters Pierce Company all the officers had to submit sworn statements to prove that this new company was free and independent.

Attorney General Jewell Lightfoot has left for New York and if his department proves the information to be true Texas will collect heavy tolls in the way of penalties besides ousting two or three oil concerns from the State.

GIRL AUTOIST BADLY HURT.

Mystery in Accident That Befell Miss Eberhardt of Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 3.—Miss Marguerite Eberhardt, a young society woman of the East End and daughter of C. A. Eberhardt, was carried unconscious early this morning to the Presbyterian Hospital as the result of an automobile accident which both the police and her father say they cannot explain.

At 1 A. M., according to the detectives, the young woman was taken into a drug store and thence to the hospital, where it was found her skull had been fractured. Her father asserts that he had been unable to find out who was with his daughter.

One report is that the automobile skidded and the girl jumped out and was found by others while her companions sought a physician. Another is that her companions deserted her. The city and county detectives are investigating.

Miss Eberhardt has been reported engaged several times to young men of prominent families. Her physicians do not believe she will recover.

CHICAGO COHAN HOUSE OPENS

Large Audience Sees First Local Performance of "Officer 666."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—The long cherished ambition of Cohan and Harris to control a theatre in Chicago was realized here to-night when the doors of George M. Cohan's Grand Opera House were thrown open to welcome a large audience, eager to participate in the event and at the same time witness the first performance here of the farce "Officer 666."

The cast includes Douglas Fairbanks, John Miltern, Joseph Allen, John Arthur, Millicent Evans, Marie Ashton, and Anna Helen Robertson.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque | Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. | THE WORLD OF PLEASURE. | Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily. ROBIE'S Knickerbockers Wrestling To-m'w Evg.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. 'Phone 708 Stuyve. Mat. To-day. SEATS, 25c. | Amateur Night Thurs. PAINTING THE TOWN. | Special: The Girl in Blue.
EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Orchestral Concerts Aft. and Eve.
Academy OF MUSIC. Pop. Prices. Mat. Daily. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

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HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. AROUND THE WORLD
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'wy. Ph. 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10. Bought and Paid For. MATINEES WED., THURS., SAT. & ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w, 2.15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A New Comedy, THE TRUTH WAGON
Beginning MON., MAR. 11, (Seats Thurs.) LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 4TH MONTH LITTLE BOY BLUE | Balcony $1.00 Fam. Circle 50c | Orch. $2. The Only Operetta on Broadway.
MANHATTAN OP. HO. 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. —THE PENALTY—
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8—OTELLO. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Scotti, Segurola. Con., Toscanini.
TUES. at 8, PHILA-CHICAGO Opera Co., First time here—JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. White, Dufau, Berat, Wittkowska, Galli; Bassi, Sammarco. General Musical Director, Campanini.
WED. at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Destinn, Wickham; Jorn, Weil, Reiss, Goritz, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS. POP. PRICE MAT. at 3—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Morgenstern. Prices 75c. to $3.00.
THURS. at 8:30—BOHEME. Farrar, Sparkes; Martin, Gilly, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Sturani.
FRI. at 8—ARMIDE. Fremstad, Homer, Rappold, Gluck, Maubourg, Sparkes; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. at 1:30—WALKUERE. Gadski, Morena, Wickham; Jorn, Griswold, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. at 8, Pop. Prices—AIDA. Destinn, Homer; Slezak, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Conductor, Sturani.
NEXT MON. at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
WALDORF-ASTORIA, To-morrow Evening (Tues.) Isabel HAUSER Pianist, and Alexander SASLAVSKY Violinist. Seats 75c. to $2. Mgt. Mrs. Paul Sutorius.
HANS KRONOLD 'Cello Recital, assisted by 35 members of Symphony Orchestra. Carnegie Lyceum, TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PLAYERS THE MYSTERIOUS MISSAPACHE WEEK OF MARCH 4 HOTEL ASTOR
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY Frank Damrosch ....Director Tues. Ev'g., March 5, at 8:30 assisted by Choir of boys trained by Mr. Ungerer, Organist, St. Patrick's Cathedral. Works by Di Lasso, Palestrina, Vittoria, Morley, Beethoven, Elgar, Brahms. Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, TUES., MAR. 12. FRANK SPEAIGHT, England's Greatest Interpreter of Dickens, in DICKENS RECITALS DAVID COPPERFIELD at 3 P. M. PICKWICK at 8:30 P. M. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at Box Office. Management J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU.
CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., March 7, at 3. Only N. Y. Song Recital, MME. GERVILLE-REACHE Tickets 50c. to $2, at Box Office, Haensel & Jones, 1 East 42d and 1 West 34th. Room 611.
GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Sat. Most Popular Star in America. COHAN and his own Co. in the Last 7 Performances of THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE NEXT MON. NIGHT | Spring Season of Cohan Revivals, starting with 45 MINUTES FROM B'WAY GEORGE M. COHAN.......as.......KID BURNS SALLY FISHER.......as.......MARY
GRAND OP. HO. 23d St., 8th Av. Mat. Wed. THE CONCERT. Original Cast.
BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM
REPUBLIC 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN
NEW YORK Thea., 44th & B'way. Daily 2:30 & 8:30, inc. Sunday. BROADWAY'S BIGGEST HIT! THE DURBAR —In— KINEMACOLOR | NEW YORK'S LENTEN FAD
TO-DAY AT 3 Lyceum Theatre BURTON HOLMES "TWICE AROUND THE WORLD" POP. PRICES. 50c. to $1.50.
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KINEMACOLOR THEA. 40th, nr. B'way. OPENS TO-NIGHT 8:30 ŒDIPUS REX BEN GREET as Narrator
MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Until Mar. 9th. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW TRAPSHOOTERS' and ANGLERS' TOURNAMENTS. Daily, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mat. Daily, 25c. "A Persian Garden," with Louis A. Simon; Kathryn Osterman & Co. of 15, Beatie & Babs, Paul Dickey & Co., etc.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tele. 411 Columbus. TO-MORROW NIGHT | COMPLETE NEW ENTERTAINMENT | Including "WHIRL OF SOCIETY" and "A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS" and other international features. Star Cast.
CASINO Bwy & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play, SUMURUN LAST WEEK
Beginning MON., MAR. 11, (Seats Thurs.) WHITNEY OPERA CO. in Baron Trenck
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The play of a Woman's Soul, The Bird of Paradise
39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Weber & Fields Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Bulls & Strings."
Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20. EVERYWOMAN POPULAR MATS. TUES. & THURS. ENTIRE ORCH. $1. ENTIRE BALCONY 50c. Evs. 50c-$1.50.
West End Viennese Operatic Co. To-night & Wed. Mat., "Suesse Maedel"; Tues. & Thurs., Farce Success, "Have You Nothing to Declare?" Wed. Ev. & Sat. Mat., "Fledermaus" (The Bat).
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MRS. FISKE in RUDOLF BESIER'S NEW COMEDY, LADY PATRICIA
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "PINERO AT HIS BEST."—Herald. TIMES—"Wins much laughter." WORLD—"Ought to be encouraged to settle down at the Lyceum for the remainder of the season." ALAN DALE—"Gertrude Elliott capital in genuinely amusing comedy." Gertrude Elliott in ARTHUR PINERO'S BRILLIANT COMEDY PRESERVING MR. PANMURE
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES. ☞ Last Night Next Saturday. DOUBLE BILL—AN ALL-STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S Great NOVELTY, A SLICE OF LIFE | ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS. preceded by ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE. Next Week LOUIS MANN NOW AT THE GARRICK.
FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Eve 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS Elsie Ferguson in THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND. NEXT MON. Seats Thurs. | WALKER WHITESIDE in THE TYPHOON.
HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. THE TALKER
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SIMONE (Playing in English) THE LADY OF DREAMS.
PARK 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Wed. Mat., Best Seats $1.50. The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD.
GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. A Smashing Play of Laughs and Thrills. LOUIS MANN in "Elevating a Husband." Next Mon. CRITERION Thea. Seats at Box Office.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET
New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2 sharp. The Liebler Co.'s BIG CAST REVIVAL OF "OLIVER TWIST" with Nat C. Goodwin, Lyn Harding, Marie Doro, Constance Collier.
LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. LAST 8 TIMES MARIE CAHILL in THE OPERA BALL. with HARRY CONOR. NEXT MON. (March 11th), Seats Now Selling. HENRY MILLER IN THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.
GAIETY B'way. 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris success. Will You Lend Me the Loan of Your Shield? OFFICER 666 with GEORGE NASH & WALLACE EDDINGER.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WEDNESDAY MATINEE POPULAR PRICES EDDIE FOY in "OVER THE RIVER." With THE ONLY CABARET ON THE STAGE. MAURICE in NEW DANCES.
ASTOR B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. "A GENUINE SENSATION." THE GREYHOUND SEATS 10 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH at the CENTURY THEATRE has played to the Greatest Nineteen Weeks of Business Since the World Began. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. at 2. Seats to March 30. | 62d & 8 Av. Phone 8800 Col.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. TO-NIGHT 200th TIME ARLISS in DISRAELI
THE LITTLE Theatre, Tel. Bryant 3840. 44 St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. First Public Performance Tues. Evg., Mar. 12, at 8:45. GALSWORTHY'S comedy, "THE PIGEON." Box office open. All Seats (Orchestra) $2.50.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Amelia Bingham & Co. Lorch Family, | Frank Keenan & Co. others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | ADELE RITCHIE, EDWARD ABELES & CO., Gould & Ashlyn, others.
BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St Daily Mat. 25c. | NED WAYBURN & Co. of 50 in "The Producer," Stone & Kalisz, 8 others.
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c | Emma Carus, Brice & King, Walter C. Kelly, Willa Holt Wakefield, 14 others.
5th AVE. B'way, 28th St Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. | "EVERYBODY" (Great Morality Play), "THE STILL VOICE" (Star Cast), 8 others.
IRVING PL. To-night & Wed., Double Bill, "Have You Nothing to Declare?" & "Meyers"; Tues. & Thurs., "Die Schoene Helena"; Fri. & Sat., Schildkraut in "The Young Fritz."